THE PHILIPPINES
SURIGAO DEL SUR

CAPITAL: CITY OF TANDAG

Area: 4,933 km²

Surigao del Sur is a province in the Philippines located in the Caraga region in Mindanao. It is situated at the eastern coast of Mindanao and faces the Philippine Sea to the east. The climate is characterized by rainfall distributed throughout the year with a distinct rainy season from November through March. Surigao del Sur is one of the suppliers of rice, bananas, and other tropical fruits. Copper, Chromite, and Silver are also found in this region. Due to its location the primary economy within the province is seafood and seafood by-products.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - High
Score: 0.538  •  Rank: 20/84

RESILIENCE (R) - Low
Score: 0.517  •  Rank: 63/84

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High
Score: 0.649  •  Rank: 31/84

VULNERABILITY (V) - High
Score: 0.49  •  Rank: 21/84

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low
Score: 0.523  •  Rank: 61/84

Population (2018)
591,480

Population in Poverty
19.0%

Literate population
97.9%

Access to improved water
91.7%

Average life expectancy
65.6 years

*For more information on data and components please visit: https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO
MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 31 / 84 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.649

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

**Earthquake**
- 94%
- 558,067
- $5.6 Billion

**Flood**
- 40%
- 235,147
- $1.9 Billion

**Landslide**
- 15%
- 90,435
- $629 Million

**Drought**
- 6%
- 35,119
- $200.3 Million

**Storm Surge**
- 43%
- 253,037
- $2 Billion

**Tsunami**
- 14%
- 84,663
- $375.8 Million

**Liquefaction**
- 46%
- 271,206
- $2.1 Billion

**Volcano**
- <1%
- 366
- $5.8 Million

**Wildfire**
- –
- –
- –

**Typhoon Winds**
- 100%
- 590,637
- $5.7 Billion
**VULNERABILITY (V)**

Vulnerability in Surigao del Sur is primarily driven by Vulnerable Health Status and Information Access Vulnerability. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province’s overall Vulnerability score.

### Environmental Stress

- **Score:** 0.317
- **Rank:** 71/84 Provinces Assessed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock density</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren land (per 10k hectares)</td>
<td>20.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest cover change</td>
<td>3.44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vulnerable Health Status

- **Score:** 0.684
- **Rank:** 2/84 Provinces Assessed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malnutrition among children (0 to 5 years old)</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1k live births)</td>
<td>3.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate (per 100k live births)</td>
<td>69.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>65.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability (per 100k persons)</td>
<td>909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV mortality rate (per 100k persons)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestinal disease mortality rate (per 100k persons)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other arthropod-borne viral fevers and viral hemorrhagic fever mortality rate (per 100k persons)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Clean Water Vulnerability

- **Score:** 0.481
- **Rank:** 31/84 Provinces Assessed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households with improved safe water source</td>
<td>91.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with sanitary toilet facility</td>
<td>82.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Information Access Vulnerability

- **Score:** 0.554
- **Rank:** 23/84 Provinces Assessed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (age 10 and older)</td>
<td>97.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross primary school enrollment rate</td>
<td>125.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Access</td>
<td>3.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with radio</td>
<td>34.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with television</td>
<td>51.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Economic Constraints**

- **Score:** 0.498
- **Rank:** 31/84 Provinces Assessed

- Economic dependency ratio: 0.66
- Poverty incidence: 19.03%

**Gender Inequality**

- **Score:** 0.506
- **Rank:** 31/84 Provinces Assessed

- Female to male secondary school enrollment rate: 1.06
- Labor force participation ratio: 0.38

**Population Pressures**

- **Score:** 0.39
- **Rank:** 48/84 Provinces Assessed

- Population growth rate (2010-2015): 1.03
- Average annual urban population growth rate: 3.12
- Informal settlers: 2.7%
Surigao del Sur exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Transportation Capacity and Economic Capacity. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province’s overall Coping Capacity score.

**Economic Capacity**

- **Score**: 0.402
- **Rank**: 74/84

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing power of the peso</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor force participation rate</td>
<td>61.21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local government annual regular income per capita (Philippine Peso)</td>
<td>1941.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Governance**

- **Score**: 0.692
- **Rank**: 25/84

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voter participation</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td>0.692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized violence (per 100k persons)</td>
<td>7.54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage pickup</td>
<td>30.18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Capacity**

- **Score**: 0.344
- **Rank**: 47/84

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protected areas (per 1k ha)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest reserves</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Infrastructure Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Provinces Assessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.536</td>
<td>50/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Health Care Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Provinces Assessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital beds (per 10k people)</td>
<td>10.49</td>
<td>8/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physicians per 10,000 people</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>53/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination coverage</td>
<td>74.23%</td>
<td>54/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average distance to nearest hospital (km)</td>
<td>4.92</td>
<td>32/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Transportation Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Provinces Assessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road density (km per sq. km)</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>69/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average distance to nearest port (km)</td>
<td>29.46</td>
<td>57/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Communications Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Provinces Assessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households with a landline</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>53/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile coverage</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>54/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Energy Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Provinces Assessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households with electricity</td>
<td>76.8%</td>
<td>54/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with gas</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>55/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Emergency Services Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Provinces Assessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evacuation centers (per 100k persons)</td>
<td>61.18</td>
<td>18/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Stations (per 100k persons)</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>19/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Trucks (per 100k persons)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>20/84</td>
<td>PROVINCES ASSESSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 63 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.517

Surigao del Sur'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
- Information Access Vulnerability
- Transportation Capacity
- Economic Capacity

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

- Earthquake
  RANK: 23 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
  SCORE: 0.318
- Tsunami
  RANK: 6 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
  SCORE: 0.348
- Flood
  RANK: 44 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
  SCORE: 0.172
- Liquefaction
  RANK: 36 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
  SCORE: 0.209
- Landslide
  RANK: 20 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
  SCORE: 0.266
- Volcano
  RANK: 51 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
  SCORE: 0.089
- Drought
  RANK: 44 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
  SCORE: 0.165
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

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

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

1. In Surigao del Sur, vulnerable health status is a major driver of vulnerability. Focus efforts on increasing the health of the population through community outreach, increased access to health care and other public health interventions. Continue monitoring for and providing care for those suffering from communicable diseases.

2. In Surigao del Sur there are 909 disabled persons per 100,000 population, which is the 2nd highest in the Philippines. Work to ensure disaster management plans incorporate provisions for the special needs of disabled persons during disasters, including evacuation, shelter, and medical care.

Information Access Vulnerability

1. Invest in education and distribution of household communication devices to enhance public dissemination of information, as well as ensure communities are able to understand and respond appropriately.

2. 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.

Transportation Capacity

1. 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, increased access to markets and enhanced social connectivity.

2. 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.

3. 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.
Economic Capacity

- Surigao del Sur ranked 74th out of the 84 territories in economic capacity. Purchasing power of the peso in Surigao del Sur is 0.84, the 12th lowest score in the Philippines. Focus efforts on expanding the labor market through investments in businesses that will create gainful positions.

- Surigao del Sur to generate public revenue. Pursue policies that balance inflation rates and create equal opportunities for employment.