



THE PHILIPPINES

ZAMBALES

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

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ZAMBALES

CAPITAL: IBA

Area: 3,630 km²

Zambales is a province in the Philippines located in the Central Luzon region. Zambales is the second largest among the seven provinces of Central Luzon after Nueva Ecija. The province is noted for its mangoes, which are abundant from January to April. Zambales lies on the western shores of Luzon island along the West Philippine Sea. Its shoreline is rugged and features many coves and inlets. The Zambales Mountains in the eastern length of the province occupies about 60% of the total land area of Zambales. Subic Bay, at the southern end of the province, provides a natural harbor, and was the location of the U.S. Naval Base Subic Bay until its closure in 1992.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Medium

Score: 0.514 • Rank: 33/84



RESILIENCE (R) - High

Score: 0.591 • Rank: 26/84



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High

Score: 0.725 • Rank: 21/84



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low

Score: 0.376 • Rank: 63/84



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Medium

Score: 0.557 • Rank: 44/84



Population (2018)

817,463



Population in Poverty

10.6%



Literate population

98.9%



Access to improved water

98.2%



Average life expectancy

69.0 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 21 / 84 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.725



MHE
0.725

Raw MHE
0.573

Relative MHE
0.877

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

91%

742,845
\$1.4 Billion



Tsunami

1%

9,232
\$4.3 Million



Flood

66%

536,358
\$912.6 Million



Liquefaction

74%

606,064
\$1.2 Billion



Landslide

6%

47,034
\$73.4 Million



Volcano

<1%

5,682
\$15.6 Million



Drought

-

-
-



Wildfire

36%

297,349
\$711.2 Million



Storm Surge

45%

364,969
\$782.3 Million



Typhoon Winds

100%

817,210
\$1.5 Billion



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 63 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.376

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



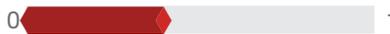
Environmental Stress

0  1 **SCORE: 0.63** **RANK: 11/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

2.95 **201.37** **3.34%**
 Livestock density Barren land (per 10k hectares) Forest cover change



Vulnerable Health Status

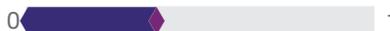
0  1 **SCORE: 0.396** **RANK: 62/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

14.0% **3.87** **75.33** **68.95** **160**
 Malnutrition among children (0 to 5 years old) Infant mortality rate (per 1k live births) Maternal mortality rate (per 100k live births) Life expectancy Disability (per 100k persons)

33.6 **0** **5.6** **0.7**
 Tuberculosis mortality rate (per 100k persons) HIV mortality rate (per 100k persons) Intestinal disease mortality rate (per 100k persons) Other arthropod-borne viral fevers and viral hemorrhagic fever mortality rate (per 100k persons)



Clean Water Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.375** **RANK: 51/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

98.2% **78.7%**
 Households with improved safe water source Households with sanitary toilet facility



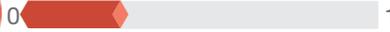
Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.292** **RANK: 76/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

98.89% **119.21%** **8.37%** **63.63%** **82.81%**
 Literacy rate (age 10 and older) Gross primary school enrollment rate Internet Access Households with radio Households with television



Economic Constraints

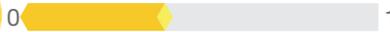
0  1 **SCORE: 0.27** **RANK: 63/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.57
Economic
dependency
ratio

10.63%
Poverty
incidence



Gender Inequality

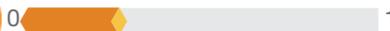
0  1 **SCORE: 0.4** **RANK: 50/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.03
Female to male
secondary school
enrollment Rate

0.43
Labor force
participation ratio



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.266** **RANK: 79/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.46
Population
growth rate
(2010-2015)

3.52
Average annual
urban population
growth rate

0.6%
Informal settlers



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 44 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.557

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



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.512** **RANK: 40/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0.9

Purchasing power of the peso

62.62%

Labor force participation rate

1310.89

Local government annual regular income per capita (Philippine Peso)



Governance

0  1 **SCORE: 0.668** **RANK: 32/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

81.0%

Voter participation

7.61

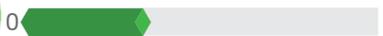
Organized violence (per 100k persons)

52.07%

Garbage pickup



Environmental Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.334** **RANK: 49/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0.02

Protected areas (per 1k ha)

20.3%

Forest reserves



Infrastructure Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.566 RANK: 40/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.537 RANK: 34/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

9.83	3.81	57.48%	6.53
Hopital beds (per 10k people)	Physicians per 10,000 people	Vaccination coverage	Average distance to nearest hospital (km)



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.513 RANK: 39/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.83	18.11
Road density (km per sq. km)	Average distance to nearest port (km)



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.495 RANK: 68/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

5.8%	71.7%
Households with a landline	Mobile coverage



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.87 RANK: 15/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

90.3%	47.9%
Households with electricity	Households with gas



Emergency Services Capacity SCORE: 0.415 RANK: 49/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

15.07	1.41	3.05
Evacuation centers (per 100k persons)	Fire Stations (per 100k persons)	Fire Trucks (per 100k persons)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 27 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.591

Zambales's score and ranking are due to Low Vulnerability combined with Medium Coping Capacity scores.

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



Environmental Stress



Gender Inequality



Emergency Services Capacity



Communications Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 53 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.237



Tsunami

RANK: 27 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.109



Flood

RANK: 36 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.206



Liquefaction

RANK: 16 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.258



Landslide

RANK: 68 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.140



Volcano

RANK: 35 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.119



Drought

RANK: 58 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

(HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK CONTINUED)



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

34 / 84

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.514



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

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

PROVINCE SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



ZAMBALES RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Environmental Stress

- Zambales is ranked 2nd highest in the Philippines for barren land vulnerability (201.37 hectares of barren land per 10,000 hectares). Investing in greening programs and sustainable agriculture will ensure land conservation and increase resilience.
- More than half the population are exposed to flooding hazards. Work with local communities and diverse partners to promote water and soil conservation through enhanced agricultural practices and reforestation efforts.

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

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, fire stations and fire trucks to serve the population and increase emergency service capacity.
- In Zambales Wildfires expose 47.9% of the capital stock and 36.4% of the population. Invest in increased fire stations and fire trucks to mitigate Wildfire impacts.
- 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 effective coordination at all levels of government, as well as with partners.

4

Communications Capacity

- Though ranked relatively high compared to the rest of the Philippines, in Zambales less than 6% of the population has access to landlines from their home. Findings also show that about 72% of barangays have cellular signal. Invest in communications infrastructure to that focuses on providing reliable and equitable coverage. Be sure to conduct thorough public and environmental assessments for infrastructure projects. In order to understand the types of communication systems the population can easily access and to reduce environmental impacts.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

**1305 N Holocono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 9675 3**

**P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526**



@PDC_Global



/PDCGlobal



www.pdc.prg



ndpba@pdc.org