

BELIZE TOLEDO

NDPBA DISTRICTS PROFILE



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DISTRICT PROFILE

BELIZE TOLEDO

CAPITAL: PUNTA GORDA

Area: 4,813 km²

The Toledo District Is located in the Southern region of Belize. This District is divided into 63 Cities, Towns and Villages: Punta Gorda (The Capital), is the main city. The District borders Stann Creek to the north, Cayo to the northwest, Guatemala to the west and south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The main economic sources for the country of Belize continues to be tourism, sugar, banana, citrus, marine products and crude oil.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Extremely High Score: 0.719 • Rank: 1/6



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low Score: 0.285 • Rank: 6/6



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) -Very High Score: 0.756 • Rank: 2/6



VULNERABILITY (V) - Extremely High Score: 0.733 • Rank: 1/6



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low

Score: 0.304 • Rank: 6/6

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



Population (2010 Census) 30,785



Population in lowest wealth quintile





Population with no secondary school education **76.4%**



Households with unimproved water access





Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

29.5

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

BANK: 2 / 6 DISTRICTS SCORE: 0.756



Raw MHE

Relative MHE

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

100.0%

31,346 \$1.7 Billion **Critical Infrastructure Exposed:** 99.3%



32.5%

Flood

10,178 \$971.8 Million **Critical Infrastructure Exposed:** 38.4%



5.3%

Storm Surge

1.664

\$47.7 Million **Critical Infrastructure Exposed:** 4.4%



Wildfire

77.1%

4 24,171 \$829.4 Million **Critical Infrastructure Exposed:** 83.3%

Extreme Heat

61.7% **å** 19,333

\$318.2 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 75.4%



6.9%

2,169

\$19.6 Million **Critical Infrastructure Exposed:** 9.4%



Tropical Cyclone Winds

100.0%

31,346 \$1.7 Billion **Critical Infrastructure Exposed:** 100.0%

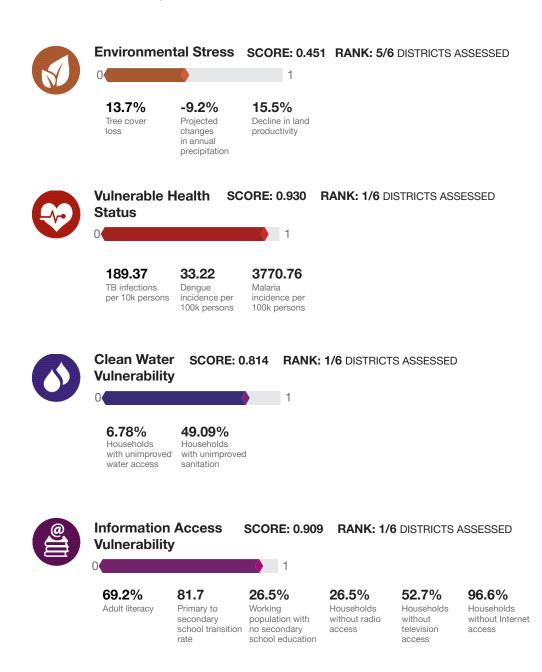
DISTRICT PROFILE

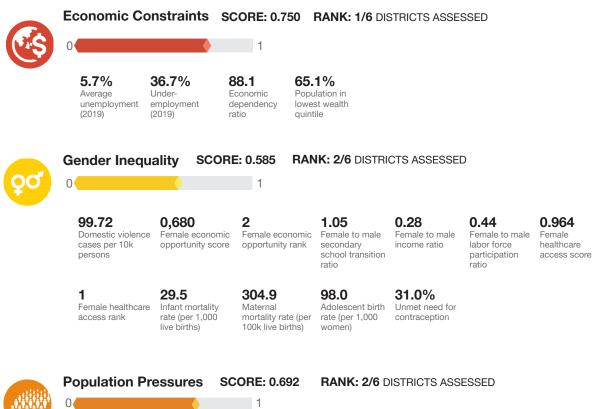


VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 1 / 6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.733

Vulnerability in Toledo is primarily driven by Vulnerable Health Status and Information Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.





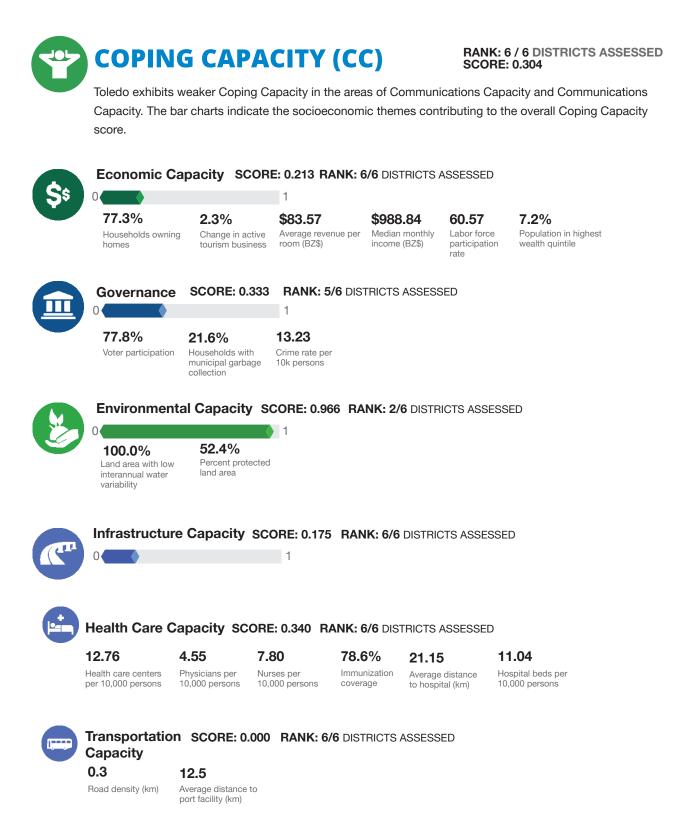


2.81% 2.12%

Average annual population change

Average annual urban population change

33.20% Prevalence of stunting





Communications SCORE: 0.000 RANK: 6/6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED Capacity

5.37 Average distance to cell tower (km)

8.5% Households with fixed phone

Households with mobile phone

55.5%



70.8% 58.4%

Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.000

Households with electricity

Households using gas for cooking



1,674

12.9

1.5

19.7

RANK: 6/6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

11.0

RANK: 4/6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

Emergency shelter capacity per 10,000 persons

Average distance to warehouse (km)

Emergency Services Capacity SCORE: 0.536

Average distance to emergency shelter (km) Average distance to Aver fire station (km) police

Average distance to police station (km)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 6 / 6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.285

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

Capacity

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



Vulnerable

Health Status







Communications



Communications Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Information Access

Vulnerability

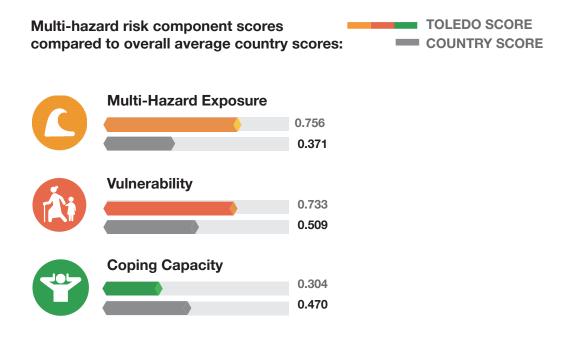
Earthquake	RANK: 1 / 6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.715
Extreme Heat	RANK: 1 / 6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.503
Flood	RANK: 1 / 6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.570
Landslide	RANK: 1 / 6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.583
Storm Surge	RANK: 4 / 6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.242
Tropical Cyclone Winds	RANK: 2 / 6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.432
Wildfire	RANK: 3 / 6 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.330



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

1/6 RANK WITHIN DISTRICTS SCORE: 0.719

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



Vulnerable Health Status

Toledo scores the highest in the country for Vulnerable Health Status. Contributing to the high score is the highest rate of Malaria (from 2010) and the second highest for Tuberculosis rates (2010). While Malaria may be mostly eradicated in the country since 2019, in the case of Tuberculosis, immunization campaigns can be helpful, but so can improving environmental health conditions like indoor air quality during cooking, reducing overcrowded living circumstances and improving nutrition among the impoverished (PAHO/WHO, 2021). Early diagnosis of tuberculosis, systematic screening and treatment, collaborative tuberculosis/HIV activities, and preventive treatment of persons at high risk are among the pillars of the World Health Organization's Global Tuberculosis Strategy to end Tuberculosis worldwide (WHO, 2014).

Toledo also has the highest numbers of homes with unimproved sanitation (49%), the highest numbers for unmet need of contraception in women, and the highest numbers of infant and maternal mortality. It also has the highest percentage of its critical infrastructure exposed to hazards. Investing in public health campaigns for women and families, inclusive of immunization campaigns, can trickle to better long term health and nutrition. Increase clean sanitation access to lessen the spread of infectious disease in the community and increase access to critical care infrastructure like clinics and hospitals. Building protected health care infrastructure that caters to these needs in disaster prone areas is critical to providing short and long term emergency services.



Information Access Vulnerability

Toledo scores the highest in Belize for Information Access Vulnerability. 96% of homes in Toledo do not have internet leaving many to rely on broadband radio and television to receive their information. However, in Toledo, only 47% of households have television and 75% have radio. Lack of access to information hinders the ability of government agencies to share critical information during disasters. Lack of access to information can also contribute to limited access to education, healthcare, and other needs. In a district with highly vulnerable health status, the access to information is critical, especially to educate to reduce disease vectors of communicable diseases and ensure vaccination rates.

Increase network infrastructure to increase coverage, accessibility, and reliability of communications for dayto-day use and especially during disasters. Encourage telecommunication infrastructure development at a sustainable pace. Encourage education and the use public resources for access to the internet and television.

Furthermore, access to education and the ability to digest complex information can significantly improve a population's ability to find shelter, economic stability and fulfil nutritional needs during and after a disaster. 76% of Toledo's working population has had no secondary school and only 69% of the district's adults are literate (the lowest ranking in the nation). Advancing formal and informal education and job training programs and providing opportunities for secondary education for adults can improve these rankings and provide stability for the economy, as well as improving access to important health information.

Communications Capacity

Building upon the deficiencies in information access, Toledo also ranks the lowest of all 6 districts in Communications Capacity. Contributing to the low score is the lowest number of households with a mobile or landline telephone. Couple this with the lowest numbers of homes having access to internet, radio, or television and there is a significant barrier to getting information to the local population. Lack of capability to quickly communicate messages from government to citizens can greatly exacerbate the effects of a natural disaster. It also increases response times for first responders because many lack access to place a call.

Develop a sustainable plan to have every household have at least one kind of phone access. This ensures that messages can be passed during emergencies. Offer low or reduced cost mobile phone or offer incentives to increase the number of households with a mobile telephone line. This will need to be coupled with building out cell tower infrastructure, as Toledo also has the third furthest distance to cell towers from populated places. Identify secondary and tertiary communication plans in the event of emergencies that do not require the use of telephone lines. Work with nonprofits like the Red Cross or PAHO to help distribute emergency radios and encourage investment for telecommunications like Broadband.

Communications Capacity

Energy and Transportation Capacity are often linked. In Toledo, only 71% of households had access to electricity and only 58% had access to Gas for cooking. These two indicators were the lowest rates of any of the districts for energy capacity. Improve access to electricity from the Hydroelectric facility in the district and offer subsidies for more off-grid electricity options in areas where direct connections are not economically feasible.

Electrical access often follows maintained roadways. The Toledo district has the lowest road density of all the districts. It is a large district but there are populated areas without direct road access. This also usually correlates with these areas not having access to energy. Toledo also has the longest distance to ports and airports of all the districts. Building transportation capacity in the district will allow for additional energy and economic development to occur and can speed up the delivery of emergency and recovery supplies and materials after a disaster. Clear and direct access to ports and airports are critical to the flow of emergency relief.



Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer vorld.

1305 N Holopono Street Suite 2, Kihei, HI 9675 3 P: (080) 89 1-0525 F: (080) 891-0526



@PDC_Global



www





ndpba.tto@pdc.org