



PARAGUAY

CAAZAPÁ

NDPBA DEPARTMENT PROFILE

PARAGUAY CAAZAPÁ

CAPITAL: CAAZAPÁ

Area: 11,919 (km²)

The Caazapá department is located in the Eastern region of Paraguay. This department is divided into 11 districts: Caazapá (The Capital), , Abaí, Buena Vista, Dr. Moisés S. Bertoni, Gral. Higinio Morínigo, Maciel, San Juan Nepomuceno, Tavaí, Yegros, Yuty, 3 de Mayo. The department borders the departments of Guairá, Caaguazú, Itapúa, Alto Paraná, Misiones and Paraguari. The main economic sources are cotton, soy, sugar cane, corn and yuca.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - High

Score: 0.602 • Rank: 4/18



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low

Score: 0.436 • Rank: 15/18



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate

Score: 0.678 • Rank: 7/18



VULNERABILITY (V) - High

Score: 0.569 • Rank: 6/18



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low

Score: 0.442 • Rank: 16/18



Population (2015)

187,035



Infant Mortality Rate

12.8



Illiterate population

11.1%



Access to improved water

78.6%



Average life expectancy

74.6 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 7 / 18 DEPARTMENT
SCORE: 0.678




MHE
0.678

Raw MHE
0.368

Relative MHE
0.988


ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

Inland Flood




28%
 51,316
\$826.4 Million

Wildfire




77%
 138,855
\$1.4 Billion

Water Deficit




41%
 73,798
\$760.2 Million

Drought




100%
 180,068
\$1.7 Billion

Extreme Cold



78%
 139,576
\$1.3 Billion

Storm



22%
 39,438
\$328.2 Million



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 6 / 18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.569

Vulnerability in Caazapá is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Information Access Vulnerability. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

0 1 **SCORE: 0.486** **RANK: 8/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

5.62% Cultivated Area Change
14.56% Deforestation



Vulnerable Health Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.402** **RANK: 12/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

74.64 Life Expectancy (years)
12.8 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
39.9 Maternal Mortality Ratio
38.17 Adult Malnutrition
34.3% Population with Disability
52.3% Population Reporting Illness or Injury



Clean Water Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.557** **RANK: 2/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

78.64% Households with Improved Water Source
51.58% Households with Improved Sanitation



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.713** **RANK: 5/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

11.1% Illiteracy Rate (Age 10+)
6.4 Average Years of Schooling
10.58% Households with Internet
83.17% Households with Television
78.8% Households with Radio



Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.817** **RANK: 2/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

66.34 Economic Dependency Ratio
46.97% Poverty Rate
0.47 Income Inequality (GINI)



Gender Inequality

0 1 **SCORE: 0.432** **RANK: 14/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

0.13 Female to Male Secondary Education*
0.34 Female to Male Economic Activity*
0.22 Female to Male Average Monthly Income*

*Higher values indicate greater gender disparity.



Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.572** **RANK: 9/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

1.42% Average Annual Population Change



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 16 / 18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.442

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



Economic Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.485** **RANK: 12/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

97.15 **1,352**
Employment Rate Average Monthly
Income



Governance

0 1 **SCORE: 0.208** **RANK: 18/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

15.43% **56.67%**
Households receiving Voter
Garbage Collection Participation



Crime Governance

0 1 **SCORE: 0.454** **RANK: 15/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

11.92 **183.17**
Homicide Rate Property Crime Rate
(per 100,000 People) (per 100,000 People)



Environmental Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.320** **RANK: 10/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

5.44%
Protected Area

(COPING CAPACITY CONTINUED)



Infrastructure Capacity



Health Care Capacity **SCORE: 0.354** **RANK: 15/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

10.35 Hospital Beds per 10,000 People	11.54 Physicians per 10,000 People	11.38 Nurses per 10,000 People	7,074.85 Average Distance to Nearest Hospital (km2)	60.15% Vaccination Coverage	68.42% Access to Healthcare
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Transportation Capacity **SCORE: 0.353** **RANK: 13/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

0.73 Road Density (km per sq. km)	96.88 Distance to Airport or Seaport (km)
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Communications Capacity **SCORE: 0.418** **RANK: 14/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

96.4% Households with Mobile Phone	2.63% Households with Fixed Phone
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Energy Capacity **SCORE: 0.909** **RANK: 10/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

98.79% Households Connected to Electric Grid



Disaster Management Capacity



4.88 Ambulances per 100,000 People	67.13 Distance to Fire Station	79.77 Distance to Warehouse
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RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 15 / 18 DEPARTMENTS
SCORE: 0.436

Caazapá'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:



**Economic
Constraints**



**Information
Access
Vulnerability**



**Health Care
Capacity**



**Transportation
Capacity**



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Flood

RANK: 8
SCORE: 0.272



Drought

RANK: 3
SCORE: 0.393



Wildfire

RANK: 5
SCORE: 0.359



Extreme Cold

RANK: 2
SCORE: 0.542



Water Deficit

RANK: 9
SCORE: 0.192



Storm

RANK: 8
SCORE: 0.254



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

4 / 18

Rank within departments
Score: 0.602



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

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



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



Department score
 Country score

CAAZAPÁ RECOMMENDATIONS



Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and district-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit Caazapá's ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.

Findings show that in Caazapá 47% of the population lives in poverty, which is the highest rate in Paraguay. In addition, Caazapá has the 2nd highest age dependency ratio in the country. Focus efforts on creating public policies that ensure equal opportunity for employment and fair wages. Expand public assistance programs to increase opportunities for economic mobility and enhance access to resources.

Assess disaster response and recovery plans to ensure that economically vulnerable populations are incorporated. This includes plans for short-term response and long-term recovery plans, as economically disadvantaged populations are often more likely to be severely impacted by disasters and have slower to recovery times.

CAAZAPÁ RECOMMENDATIONS

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Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the district. Emergency messages presented to the population of Caazapá must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.

Caazapá ranks 5th highest in Access to Information Vulnerability in the country. The findings show that 11.1% of the population are illiterate, which is also 5th highest in Paraguay. In addition, the average years of schooling is 6.4, the second lowest amongst the 18 departments. Focus efforts on providing programs to increase literacy rates and promote continued education. Work with communities to better understand the underlying factors that may be leading to the low average years of schooling. In particular, poverty in Caazapá impacts 47% of the population and may be a contributing factor hindering educational achievements.

Efforts should also be focused on ensuring households have reliable access to lines of communications within their homes. About 83.2% of homes report having a television and 10.6% have internet, disaster managers should take advantage of the household capacities and work with local radio and television broadcasting stations to deliver critical messages. The findings also show that 77.5% of the population are potentially exposed to extreme cold hazards, which would limit them to their homes during such an emergency event. Effective communication of updates and warnings to the public is critical to reducing disaster risk.

CAAZAPÁ RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and the dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.

In Caazapá there are only 11.38 nurses per 10,000 persons, which ranks 8th out of the 18 departments in Paraguay. Where available increase funding to properly staff hospitals and work with private hospitals, NGOs and other partners to ensure equitable coverage.

Findings also show that access to health care is ranked 6th compared to other departments. Removing barriers such as distance and cost could improve overall utilization of services and increase the health of the population. Vaccination coverage is 60.15%, which is the lowest in the country. Demonstrating the potential for outbreaks and the need to increase utilization of medical services. Fund public programs to increase vaccination rates and promote healthy lifestyles to reduce the burdens on the limited healthcare resources.

CAAZAPÁ RECOMMENDATIONS

4

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access department populations. Improved transportation capacity supports all aspects of Caazapá's ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

Invest in transportation infrastructure that incorporates holistic risk assessment and sustainable development plans. Ensure that environmental mitigation plans for transportation projects consider the environmental stresses and hazards that impact Caazapá.

Increased transportation networks can also enhance access to markets, which can help reduce the economic constraints within the population. Economic benefits and enhanced access to health care should be the focus of enhancements to the transportation network in Caazapá. Evacuation routes and emergency response plans should be adapted as construction is planned and implemented.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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