

PARAGUAY

CENTRAL

NDPBA DEPARTMENT PROFILE



PARAGUAY CENTRAL

CAPITAL: AREGUÁ

Area: 2,977 (km²)

The Central department Is located in the Eastern region of Paraguay. This department is divided into 19 districts: Areguá (The Capital), Capiatá, Fernando de la Mora, Guarambaré, Itá, Itauguá, Lambaré, Limpio, Luque, Mariano Roque Alonso, Nueva Italia, Ñemby, San Antonio, San Lorenzo, Villa Elisa, Villeta, Ypacaraí, Ypané, J. Augusto Saldívar. The department borders Argentina, Asuncion DC and the departments of Presidente Hayes, Cordillera, Paraguari and Neembucú. The main economic sources are industrial production includes the processing of food, furniture, clothing, pharmaceutical production, metallurgic, plastic and ceramics.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low

Score: 0.450 • Rank: 14/18



RESILIENCE (R) - Very High

Score: 0.674 • Rank: 2/18



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High

Score: 0.699 • Rank: 5/18



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low

Score: 0.298 • Rank: 17/18



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very High

Score: 0.646 • Rank: 2/18



Population (2015)

2,115,174



Infant Mortality Rate

10.9



Illiterate population

2.9%



Access to improved water

96.2%



Average life expectancy

74.6 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 5 / 18 DEPARTMENT

SCORE: 0.699



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

Inland Flood



2% 45,175 \$1,3 Billion



Wildfire

98% 4 1,929,662 **534.5** Billion



Water Deficit



4 9,459

\$138.4 Million



Drought

100%

1,973,500 \$35.2 Billion



Extreme Cold

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Storm

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VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 17 / 18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.298

Vulnerability in Central is primarily driven by Population Pressures and Gender Inequality. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

1 SCORE: 0.196

-0.35% 6.16% Deforestate Change



Vulnerable Health Status

1 SCORE: 0.248 RANK: 18/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

74.57Life Expectancy (years)

10.9 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000

live births)

41.2Maternal
Mortality Ratio

43.08 Adult Malnutrition 28.1% Population with

Disability

Population Reporting Illness or Injury

www.pdc.org

40.7%

RANK: 16/18 DEPARTMENTS ACCESSED



Clean Water Vulnerability

A SCORE: 0.039 RANK: 17/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

96.19% 96.39% Households with Improved Water Source 96.39% Sanitation



Information Access Vulnerability

1 SCORE: 0.085 RANK: 17/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

2.9% 10.1 27.47% 96.58% 86.9% Illiteracy Rate (Age 10+) of Schooling of Schooling Internet Television Radio



Economic Constraints

1 SCORE: 0.043 RANK: 18/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

50.8 16.18% 0.36
Economic Poverty Rate Income Inequality (GINI)



Gender Inequality

1 SCORE: 0.471 RANK: 10/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

0.22 0.28 0.22

Female to Male Secondary Education* Female to Male Economic Activity* Average Monthly Income*

O.22 Female to Male Female to

Population Pressures

1 SCORE: 1.000 RANK: 1/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

2.34%
Average Annual Population Change

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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 2 / 18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.646

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



Economic Capacity

1 SCORE: 0.530

RANK: 10/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

93.70

Employment Rate Average Monthly Income

Governance

SCORE: 0.537 **RANK: 6/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

56.63%

Households receiving Garbage Collection

61.84% Participation

210.03 Property Crime Rate (per 100,000 People)

2,345



Crime Governance

3.47

Homicide Rate (per 100,000 People) SCORE: 0.5

RANK: 13/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED



Environmental Capacity

1 SCORE: 0.723

RANK: 3/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

19.21% Protected Area

(COPING CAPACITY CONTINUED)



Infrastructure Capacity

1 SCORE: 0.805

RANK: 2/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.506 RANK: 5/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

7.01 Hopital Beds per

17.34 Physicians per 15.07 Nurses per 10,000

People

3,371.45 Average Distance to Nearest 82.83% Vaccination

72.87%

10,000 People

10,000 People

Hospital (km2)

Coverage

Access to Healthcare



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.789 RANK: 2/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

4.29

34.04

Road Density (km per sq. km)

Distance to Airport or Seaport (km)



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.943 RANK: 2/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

97.7%

15.48%

Households with Mobile Phone

Households with Fixed Phone



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.981 RANK: 4/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

99.69%

Households Connected to Electric Grid



Disaster Management Capacity

1 SCORE: 0.608

RANK: 8/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

0.68

Ambulances per

100,000 People

23.52 Distance to Fire Station

34.29 Distance to Warehouse



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 2 / 18 DEPARTMENTS

SCORE: 0.674

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

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



Population Pressures



Gender Inequality



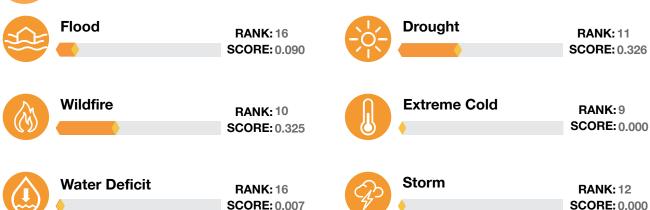
Health Care Capacity



Economic Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

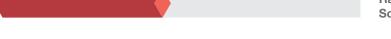




MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

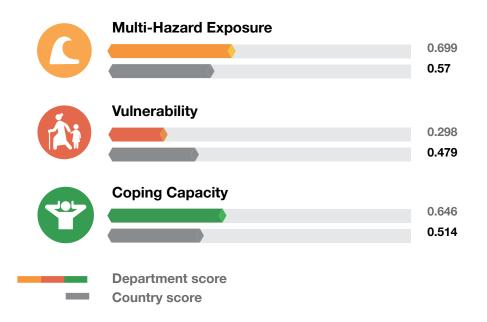
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Rank within departments Score: 0.450



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

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





Population Pressures

Rapid changes in population size and distribution can alter population vulnerability characteristics presenting planning challenges and destabilizing social, economic, and environmental systems. Increased population pressures require disaster managers to realign needs, institutional structures, and available resources to support delivery of basic resources before, during, and after an event.

Central ranked highest for Population Pressures with an average annual total population change of 2.34%, which demonstrates the need to grow the economy and infrastructure sustainably.

Focus investments on public programs to reduce marginalization of women and assist in the employment of the working-age population. Providing trainings and financial assistance to increase employment rates can help to stimulate the economy and generate public funds for disaster risk reduction activities.

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Gender Inequality

Marginalized populations are less likely to have their needs met under pre-disaster conditions, and therefore become even more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Increase gender-based inclusion in all phases of DM, ensuring the implementation at the district and local levels. Course of action must recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

Although the ratio of female to male income and economic activity in Central is relatively balanced, the secondary school enrollment ratio shows inequalities in education. Focus efforts on promoting equal access to education and encouraging young women to pursue higher academic achievements beyond primary school. Work with stakeholders and partners to provide community outreach that empowers women to continue their education.

Continue to monitor educational and economic success of women throughout society. As the population grows the already limited resources will be increasingly strained. Closely monitor public programs and projects such as those encouraging gender equality to ensure resources are being properly utilized.



Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and the dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during nondisaster 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.

Invest in increased healthcare capacity by allocating funds for hospital beds, medical staff and infrastructure. Population growth will continue to increase the demand on the already limited healthcare resources.

In addition to increasing the number of facilities, supplies and staff, funds should focus on public health campaigns. Promotion of vaccinations, healthy lifestyles and use of primary care will help boost the health of the population to reduce the burden on the healthcare sector. With limited economic capacity in the department expanded partnerships with NGOs and the private sector are needed.

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Economic Capacity

A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a department's ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Central's limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.

Continue to encourage programs that diversify the economy in Central to generate public revenue and create new job opportunities. Pursue policies create equal opportunities for employment and fair wages. Focus on ensuring that incomes grow equitably across the department and mirror achievements in economic growth.

The employment rate in Central is 93.7% which is the 5th lowest in the country. Assess current policies and ensure that they are creating a business environment that encourages growth. Additionally, focus public policies on utilizing technological advancements and proven best practices.



Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer World.

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