Better solutions. Fewer disasters. Safer world.





Dominican Republic National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment

Province Profile

Province: Pedernales

Province Capital: Pedernales

Area: 2,309 km²

The most southwestern province, Pedernales serves as a commercial center for the surrounding agricultural region, which yields sugarcane, coffee and corn. Bauxite is also mined in Pedernales.













Municipality	Population
Pedernales	26,202
Oviedo	7,868

Multi-Hazard Risk Rank: Very Low (29 of 32)

Lack of Resilience Rank: Very High (5 of 32)



RVA Component Scores

Table 1. Province Scores and Ranks (compared across Provinces) for each Index

Multi-H	lazard Risk	Lack of	Resilience		i-Hazard posure	Vulnerability		Coping Capacity	
Very Low		Very High		Very Low		Very High		Low	
Score	Rank (of 32)	Score	Rank (of 32)	Score	Rank (of 32)	Score	Rank (of 32)	Score	Rank (of 32)
0.440	29	0.606	5	0.109	31	0.631	3	0.419	25

Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE)

Multi-Hazard Exposure¹ Rank: 31 of 32 Provinces (Score: 0.109)

Table 2. Estimated ambient population² exposed to each hazard

Ó

Cyclone

100%

28,544 People

28 544 Pannl

0%

Earthquake

0 People

心心

52%

Landslide

14,979 People



57%

Flood

16,192 People



4%

Tsunami

1,029 People

Case Study: EU Disaster Preparedness Projects in Pedernales

During 2015-2016, the European Union's DIPECHO program invested \$2.7 million "in the provinces of Dajabon, San Cristobal and Pedernales [...] to reduce the impact of natural hazards by preparing vulnerable populations and the strengthening of state institutions in disaster risk management issues." The DIPECHO projects were implemented at both the national and subnational levels in areas prone to disaster impacts, and were developed in collaboration with local communities. Projects included "risk maps, emergency and contingency plans, early warning systems, and community educational campaigns."





¹ Multi-Hazard Exposure: Average exposure of the population to hazards.

² Ambient Population: 24-hour average estimate of the population in each province. Ambient population typically differs from census population.

Vulnerability (V)

Vulnerability³ Rank: 3 of 32 Provinces (Score: 0.631) Vulnerability in Pedernales is strongly influenced by Information Access Vulnerability, Economic Constraints, and Clean Water Vulnerability. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the Province's overall Vulnerability score.

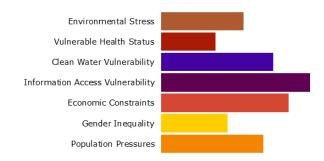


Table 3. Component Scores for each Vulnerability Sub-component

Economic Constraints Economic Dependency Ratio Gender Inequality Population Peressures Population Poverty Female Seats in Government Population Pressures Population Pressures Female Temale to Male Years Male Labor Ratio Male Years Male Labor Ratio Population Pressures Population Urban Population Change Population Population Population Change Population Population Population								
Health Status Infant Mortality Rate Maternal Mortality Rate Maternal Mortality Rate Maternal Mortality Rate Mor			Province Susceptible	Average Annual Forest				
Vulnerability Households without Access to Access to Improved Water Information Access To Improved Water Information Access Vulnerability Finary Primary Primary Households School Without Internet Economic Constraints Economic Dependency Ratio Gender Inequality Female Female Female Female To Seats in Government Found Individual Population Found Inequality Female Seats in Government Inequality Population Pressures Average Annual Population Population Population Urban Change Population Population Prepopulation Population Population	*		Infant Mortality	DATA Maternal Mortality	Chronic	Population		
Access Vulnerability Primary School Enrollment Households without Internet Households without TV Households without TV Radio Average years of Schooling	0		Households without Access to Improved	Households without Access to				
Constraints Economic Dependency Ratio Population in Poverty Gender Inequality Female Female to Seats in Government Government Population Poverty Seats in Government Population Population Population Population Population Population Population In CEP Beneficiaries CEP Beneficiaries CEP Beneficiaries CEP Beneficiaries		Access		Primary School	Households without	Households	Households without	Average
Inequality Female to Seats in Male Years of Schooling Ratio Population Pressures Average Average Annual Population Change Population Change Population Pemale to Male Labor Male Labor Ratio Female to Male Labor Male Labor And And Labor Ratio	U\$		Economic Dependency	Population in	CEP			
Pressures Average Average Annual Annual Population Urban Change Population	δQ		Female Seats in	Female to Male Years	Female to Male Labor			
Change	*****		Average Annual Population	Average Annual Urban				

³ Vulnerability: The socioeconomic conditions that are associated with the susceptibility to disruptions in a country's normal functions.

Coping Capacity (CC)

Coping Capacity⁴ Rank: 25 of 32 Provinces (Score: 0.419) The thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Infrastructure (Communications and Transportation) and Economic Capacity. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Coping Capacity score.

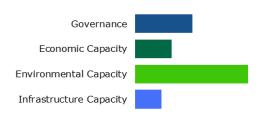


Table 4. Component Scores for each Coping Capacity Sub-component

\$\$	Economic Capacity Governance		1.02 Debt to Service Ratio	93.1% Employment Rate (Male)	RD\$ 12,512 Average Annual Income per Capita			
			79.0% Registered Voter Participation (2016 Election)	18.1 Homicide Rate per 100k persons	52.9% Households with Garbage Collection			
	Environm Capacity	ental	68.7% Protected or Reforested Land					
(TI	Infrastru Capacity	cture						
		Health Care Capacity Communications Capacity		7.3 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	11.5 Nurses per 10,000 Persons	12.1 Physicians per 10,000 Persons	10.2 km Average Distance to Nearest Hospital	0.96 Vaccination Index ⁵
	((<u>A</u>))			3.7% Households with Access to Fixed Phone Line	53.7% Households with Access to Mobile Phone			
		Trans Capac	portation city	19.0 km Average Distance to	0.17 km Total Length of Road per			

⁴ Coping Capacity: The systems, means, and abilities of a country to absorb and respond to events that could potentially disrupt normal function.

⁵ Vaccination Coverage Index: Coverage of DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus), Polio, Tuberculosis, and Measles vaccinations. Index values range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating higher coverage.

Lack of Resilience (LR)

Lack of Resilience⁶ Rank: 5 of 32 Provinces (Score: 0.606)

Pedernales's score and ranking are due to very high Vulnerability combined with low Coping Capacity scores. Pedernales ranks 3rd in Vulnerability and 25th in Coping Capacity.

Table 5. The 3 Thematic areas with the Weakest Relative Scores



Multi-Hazard Risk (MHR)

Multi-Hazard Risk 7 Rank: 29 of 32 Provinces (Score: 0.440)

Pedernales' score and ranking are due to very low Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with very high Vulnerability and low Coping Capacity.

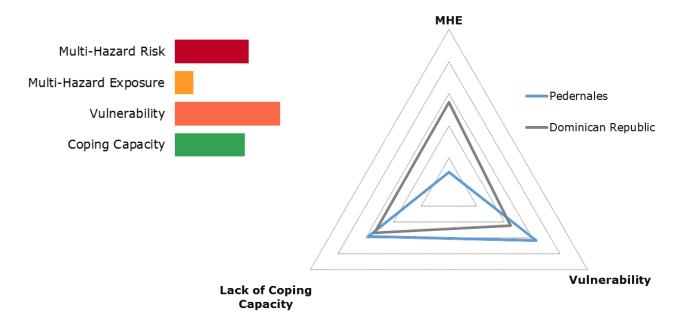


Figure 1. Province Multi-Hazard Risk Component Scores Compared to Overall Average Country Scores

⁶ Lack of Resilience: The susceptibility to impact from the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function. This index provides a hazard-independent look at current socio-economic conditions.

⁷ Multi-Hazard Risk: The likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to interaction between multi-hazard exposure, socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity.

Successes



Low gender inequality

Ranked 27 of 32 provinces, low gender inequality indicates that vulnerable populations are more likely to have their needs met under 'normal' conditions and may be less susceptible during times of disaster.



Low vulnerable health status

Ranked 23 of 32 provinces, low health vulnerability could indicate a population that will be more resilient to the negative health impacts associated with major disaster events.



Highest environmental capacity

Ranked 1 of 32 provinces, high environmental capacity indicates that natural resources and agriculture will be more resilient to the effects of a disaster and may recover faster.

Recommendations

01

Invest in communication infrastructure

Invest in communication infrastructure to allow for easier access to information and education material, increasing literacy and situational awareness of the population.

02

Increase economic capacity

Encourage business development and education programs to increase economic opportunities in the region.