

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.
Safer world.



Guatemala: Jutiapa

Image: Google

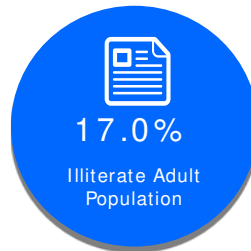
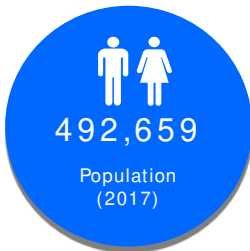
National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment –
Department Profile

Department: Jutiapa



Department Capital: Jutiapa
 Area: 3,217 km²

Jutiapa is in southern Guatemala, bordering El Salvador and the Pacific Ocean. The population is mainly of European descent, and not indigenous, although there are pockets of indigenous peoples in the northern regions. Jutiapa supplies most of the country's grain.



Municipality	Population
Jutiapa	163,227
Moyuta	42,712
Asunción Mita	42,272
Comapa	31,042
Jalpatagua	27,811
Santa Catarina Mita	24,977
Quezada	22,987
Conguaco	21,803
El Progreso	19,252
Yupiltepeque	17,808
Atescatempa	16,159
Acatempa	15,140
Agua Blanca	14,973
Zapotitlán	11,161
Pasaco	10,166
El Adelanto	5,776
Jeréz	5,392



Multi-Hazard Risk Rank:
 Moderate (13 of 22)

Lack of Resilience Rank:
 Moderate (9 of 22)

RVA Component Scores

Table 1. Department scores and ranks (compared across departments) for each index

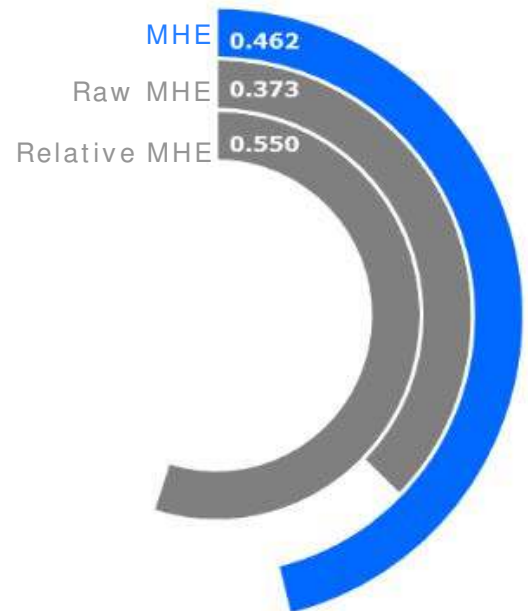
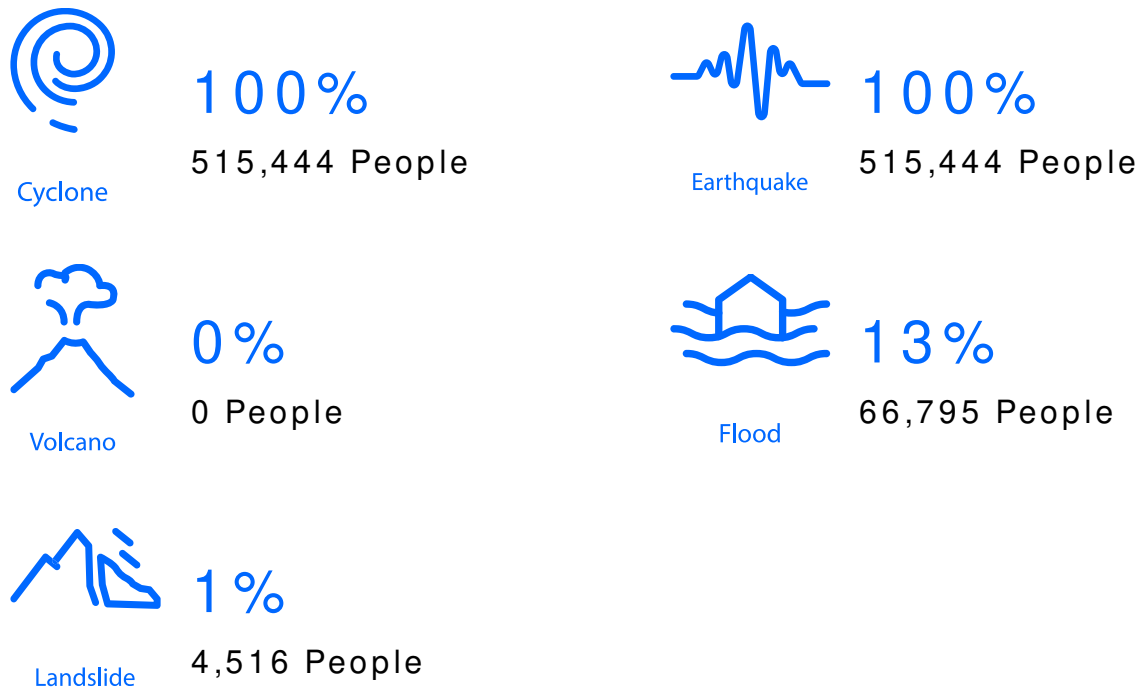
Multi-Hazard Risk		Lack of Resilience		Multi-Hazard Exposure		Vulnerability		Coping Capacity	
Moderate		High		Moderate		High		Moderate	
Score	Rank (of 22)	Score	Rank (of 22)	Score	Rank (of 22)	Score	Rank (of 22)	Score	Rank (of 22)
0.513	13	0.538	9	0.462	13	0.529	7	0.453	9

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Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE)

Multi-Hazard Exposure¹ Rank: 13 of 22 Departments (Score: 0.462)

Table 2. Estimated ambient population² exposed to each hazard



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

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

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Vulnerability (V)

Vulnerability³ Rank: 7 of 22 Departments (Score: 0.529) Vulnerability in Jutiapa is primarily driven by Environmental Stress, Gender Inequality, and Economic Constraints. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Vulnerability score.

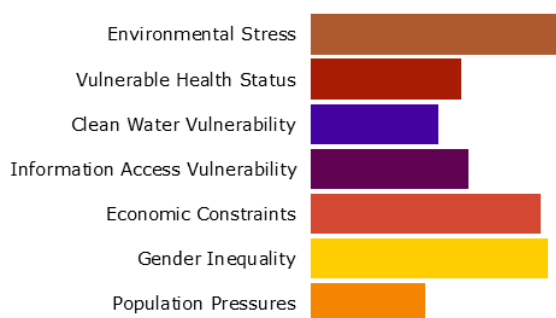









Table 3. Component scores for each Vulnerability sub-component

	Environmental Stress	65.0% Province at Drought Risk	-3.6% Annual Forest Change					
	Vulnerable Health Status	39 Infant Mortality Rate	6.8 Maternal Mortality Ratio	0.9% Acute Malnutrition	3.9% Population Disabled	7.6 TB Incidence	8.6 Dengue Prevalence	16.4 Malaria Prevalence
	Clean Water Vulnerability	81.2% Households with Access to Improved Water	59.7% Households with Access to Improved Sanitation					
	Information Access Vulnerability	17.0% Adult Illiteracy	5.1 Average Years of Schooling	79.9% Primary School Enrollment	3.7% Households with Internet	41.3% Households with Cable TV	80.2% Households with Radio	3.2% Speak Indigenous Language
	Economic Constraints	0.95 Economic Dependency Ratio	62.7% Population in Poverty	0.53 GINI Coefficient				
	Gender Inequality	25.0% Female Seats in Congress	0.09 Ratio of Female to Male Secondary Education Enrollment	0.34 Ratio of Female to Male Economic Activity				
	Population Pressures	1.6% Average Annual Population Change	1.5% Average Annual Urban Population Change	51.3% Food Insecurity				

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

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Coping Capacity (CC)

Coping Capacity⁴ Rank: 9 of 22 Departments (Score: 0.453) Jutiapa displays a moderate level of Coping Capacity, which is attributable to low Economic Capacity and Environmental Capacity. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Coping Capacity score.

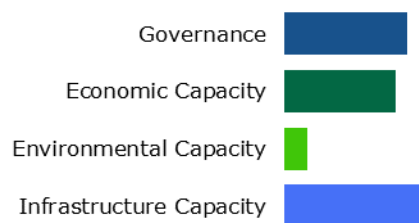









Table 4. Component scores for each Coping Capacity sub-component

	Governance	207.3 Crime Victims per 100K	19.54% Households with Garbage Collection				
	Economic Capacity	\$608.0 Remittances per Capita (USD)	10.9 Businesses per 1,000 persons	10,940 GDP per Capita (Quetzales)			
	Environmental Capacity	2.5% Protected Land	0.3% Reforested Area				
	Infrastructure Capacity						
	Health Care Capacity	14.6 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	1.3 Nurses per 10,000 Persons	2.1 Physicians per 10,000 Persons	25.3 km Average Distance to Nearest Hospital	95.3% Children Completed Immunization Schedule	
	Communications Capacity	6.1% Households with Access to Fixed Phone Line	81.7% Households with Access to Mobile Phone	94.1% Households with Access to Electricity			
	Transportation Capacity	54.9 km Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport	21.5 km Total Length of Road per 100 km ² (area)				

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

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Lack of Resilience (LR)

Lack of Resilience⁵ Rank: 6 of 22 Departments (Score: 0.575)

Jutiapa's score and ranking are due to high Vulnerability combined with moderate Coping Capacity scores.

Table 5. The 3 thematic areas with the weakest relative scores



Economic
Constraints



Environmental
Capacity



Gender Inequality

Multi-Hazard Risk (MHR)

Multi-Hazard Risk⁶ Rank: 10 of 22 Departments (Score: 0.541)

Jutiapa's score and ranking are due to high Vulnerability, moderate Multi-Hazard Exposure, and moderate Coping Capacity scores.

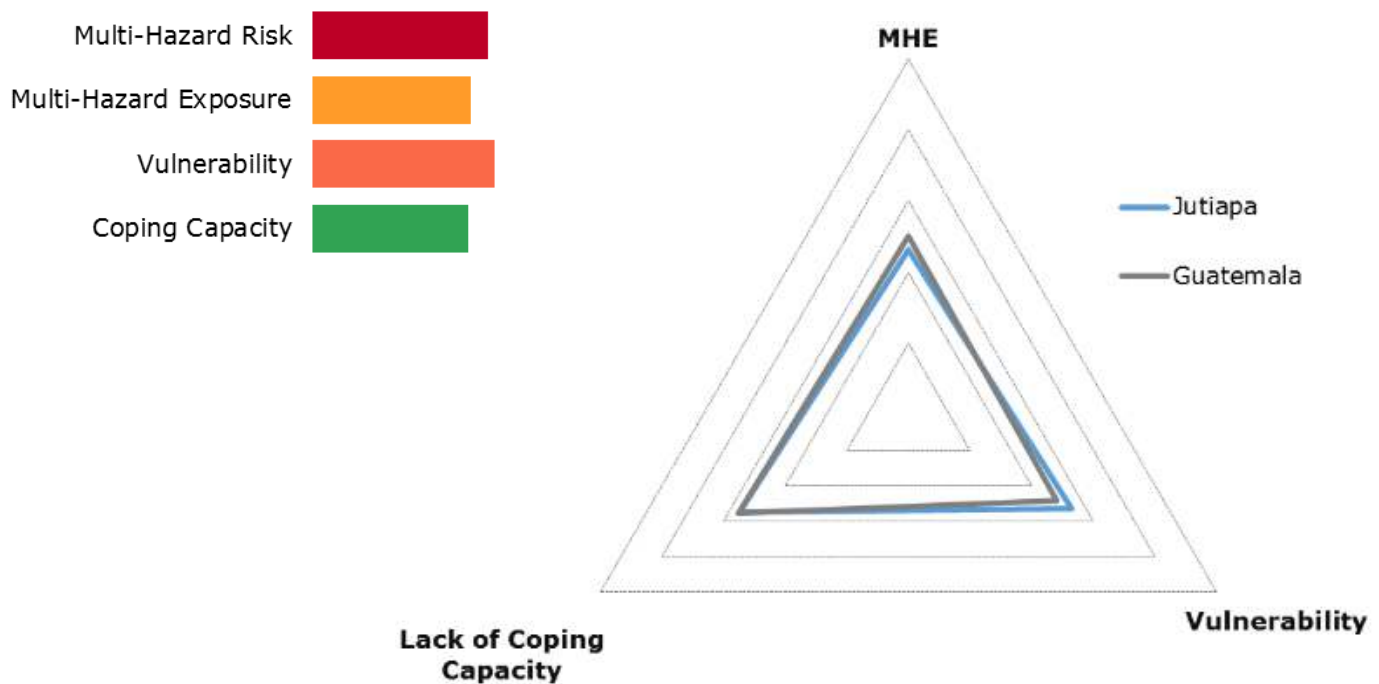


Figure 1. Department Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores

⁵ **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 socioeconomic conditions.

⁶ **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 clean water vulnerability

Ranked 17 of 22 departments, low clean water vulnerability indicates that a population has access to high water quality and good containment systems, reducing susceptibility to disaster.



High transportation capacity

Ranked 5 of 22 departments, well developed transportation networks facilitate the movement of goods and services, decreasing wait times for response and relief supplies.

Recommendations

01

Provide business opportunities and education

Investment in business development and public education to increase economic capacity.

02

Increase environmental programs

While environmental programs are not weighted heavily in the analysis, an increased emphasis on land preservation, reforestation, and drought-resistant farming can decrease vulnerability and increase coping capacity.

03

Provide opportunities for women

Public education and awareness programs that focus on increasing the role of women in the workplace and the society will improve the resilience of women during disasters.



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NDPBA Guatemala Report
1305 N. Holocono Street, Suite 2
Kihei, Hawaii, 96753
Phone: (808) 891-0525 | Fax: (808) 891-0526

ndpba@pdc.org | www.pdc.org

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