

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.
Safer world.**



Valle

**Honduras National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment
Department Profile**

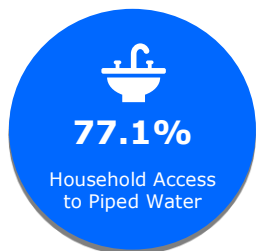
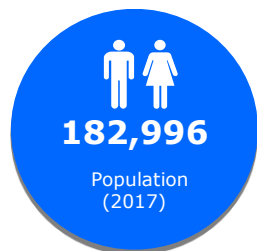
Department: Valle



Department Capital: Nacaome

Area: 1,665 km²

Valle is located in south Honduras, west of Choluteca, sharing a border with the Gulf of Fonseca to the south and El Salvador to the west. Climate in the department tends to be very hot and dry. Over half of the department resides in a water-shortage area. Economic activity in Valle is based on agriculture, shrimp farming, and salt mining.



Municipality	Population
Alianza	7,562
Amapala	13,302
Aramecina	7,460
Caridad	4,000
Goascorán	14,489
Langue	21,387
Nacaome	59,970
San Francisco de Coray	9,910
San Lorenzo	44,917



Multi-Hazard Risk Rank: Moderate (10 of 18)

Lack of Resilience Rank: Low (11 of 18)

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		Low		Moderate		Moderate		Moderate	
Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)
0.485	10	0.490	11	0.473	8	0.537	9	0.557	8

Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE)

Multi-Hazard Exposure¹ Rank: 8 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.473)

Table 2. Estimated ambient population² exposed to each hazard (2014).

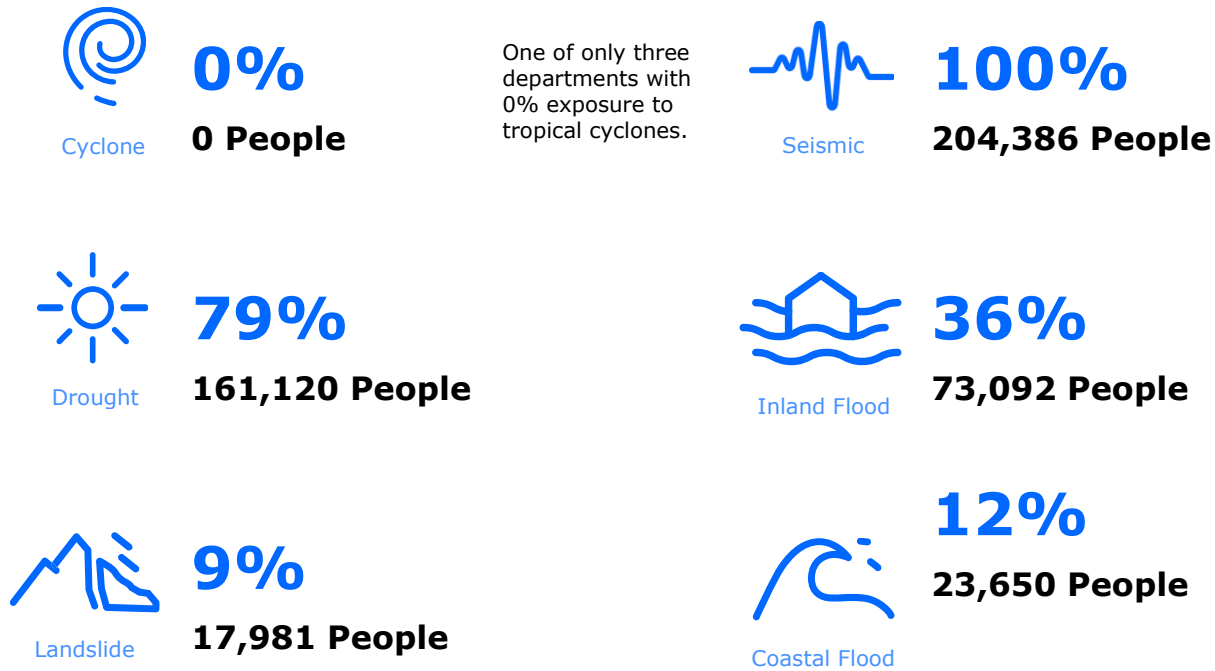
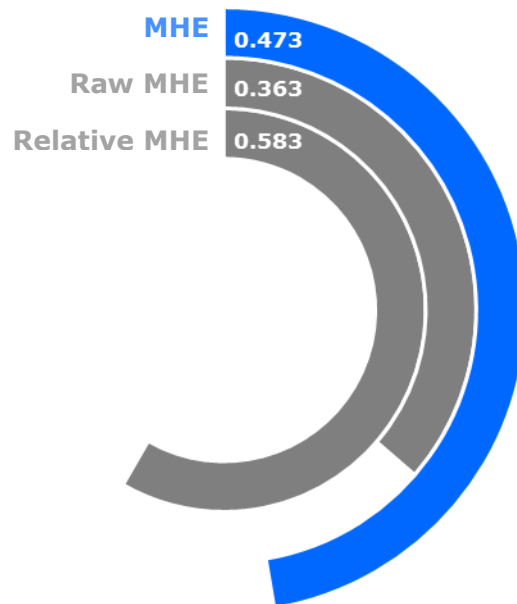


Figure 1. Valle, Honduras (image credit: Panoramio).



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.

Vulnerability (V)

Vulnerability³ Rank: 9 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.537) Vulnerability in Valle is strongly influenced by Environmental Stress and Clean Water Vulnerability. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall score.

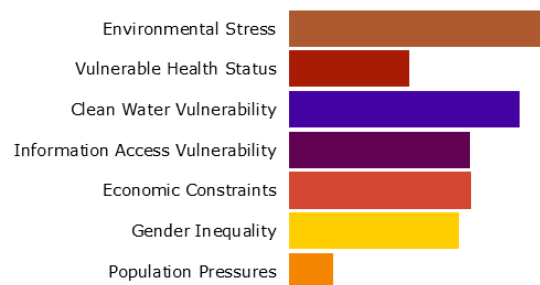









Table 3. Component scores for each vulnerability subcomponent.

	Environmental Stress	25.4% Forest Loss Due to Pine Beetle Plague	64.2% Water Shortage Area					
	Vulnerable Health Status	13.4 Infant Mortality Rate	123.8 Maternal Mortality Ratio	76.2 Life Expectancy (years)	1.6% Acute Malnutrition Rate	2.7% Population Disabled	0.611 Communicable Disease Sub-Index ⁴	0.408 Non-Communicable Disease Sub-Index ⁴
	Clean Water Vulnerability	77.1% Households Access to Piped Water	46.0% Households Connected to Sewer or Septic System					
	Information Access Vulnerability	17.7% Adult Illiteracy	6.2 Average Years of Schooling	92.6% Enrollment in Basic Education	95.5% Households without Internet	40.0% Households without TV	38.0% Households without Radio	
	Economic Constraints	0.72 Economic Dependency Ratio	67.2% Population in Poverty	0.32 GINI Coefficient				
	Gender Inequality	0.65 Ratio of Female to Male Land Ownership Rate	1.11 Ratio of Female to Male Home Ownership Rate	0.24 Ratio of Female to Male Economic Activity	1.09 Ratio of Female to Male Secondary Enrollment			
	Population Pressures	1.2% Average Annual Population Change	4.3% Average Annual Urban Population Change					

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

⁴ **Sub-indices:** A combination of scaled indicators to represent a vulnerability theme (e.g. Communicable Disease). Values range from 0 (low) to 1 (high).

Coping Capacity (CC)

Coping Capacity⁵ Rank: 8 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.557)

Valle exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity, Environmental Capacity, and Communications Infrastructure. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Coping Capacity score.

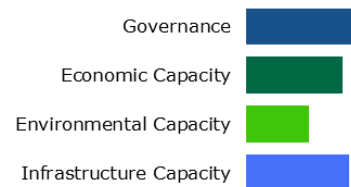









Table 4. Component scores for each coping capacity subcomponent.

	Governance	14.0 Homicides per 100k Persons	189.3 Sexual Violence and Assault per 100k Persons	11.0% Households with Public Garbage Collection	79.7% Voter Participation (2013 Election)	
	Economic Capacity	32.8% Economic Activity Rate	97.8% Employment Rate	8.6% Population in Highest Wealth Quintile		
	Environmental Capacity	17.0% Natural Protected Area				
	Infrastructure Capacity					
	Health Care Capacity	4.9 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	3.4 Physicians per 10,000 Persons	12.4 Nurses per 10,000 Persons	25.2 km Average Distance to Nearest Hospital	86.4% Children Completed Immunization Schedule
	Communications Capacity	12.4% Households with Access to Fixed Phone Line	58.1% Households with Access to Mobile Phone			
	Transportation Capacity	23.0 km Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport	35.6 km Total Length of Road per km ² (area)			

⁵ Coping Capacity: The systems, means, and abilities of a country to absorb and respond to events that could potentially disrupt normal function.

Lack of Resilience (LR)

Lack of Resilience⁶ Rank: 11 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.490)

Valle's Lack of Resilience score and ranking are due to moderate Vulnerability combined with moderate Coping Capacity scores.

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



Environmental Stress



Clean Water Vulnerability



Economic Capacity

Multi-Hazard Risk (MHR)

Multi-Hazard Risk⁷ Rank: 10 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.485)

Valle's Multi-Hazard Risk score and ranking are due to moderate Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with moderate Vulnerability and Coping Capacity scores.

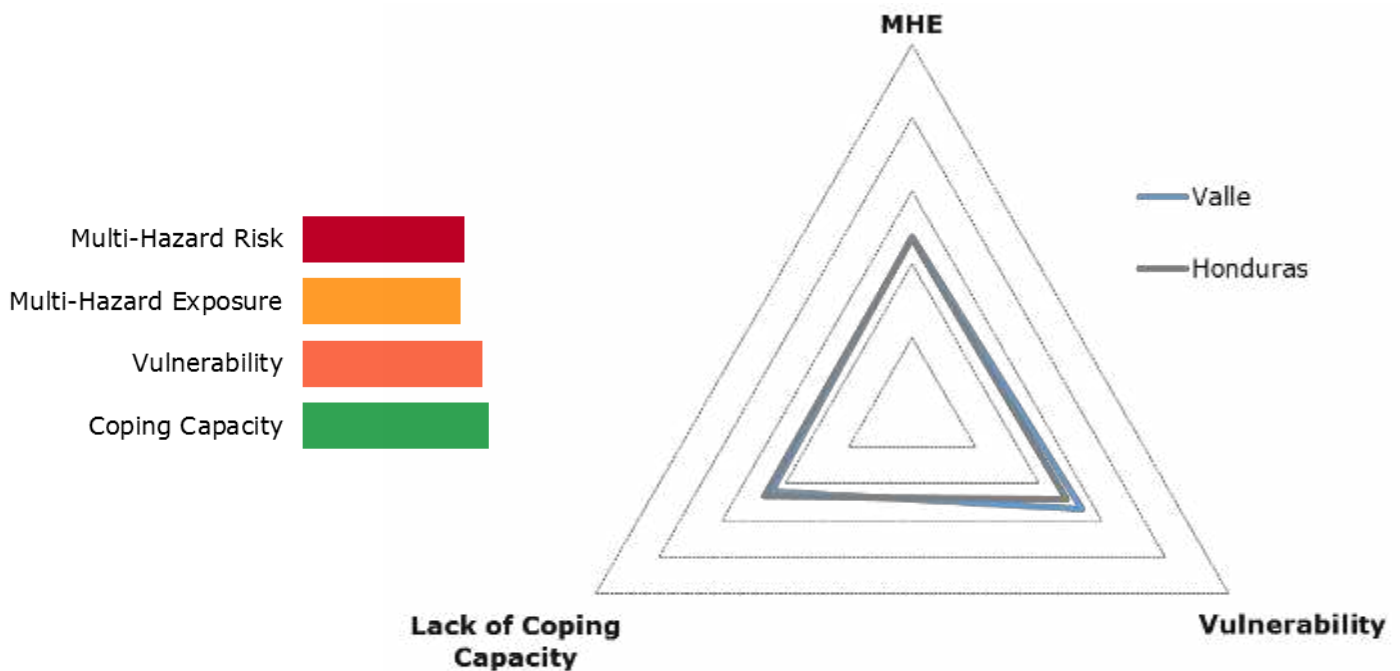


Figure 61. Department multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores

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 vulnerable health status

Ranked 16 of 18 departments, low health vulnerability could indicate a population that will be more resilient to the negative health impacts associated with major disaster events.



High overall governance

Ranked 3 of 18 departments, high governance could facilitate the implementation of disaster-management initiatives into departmental and municipal communities.



High transportation capacity

Ranked 2 of 18 departments, well-developed transportation networks facilitate the movement of goods and services, decreasing wait times for response and relief supplies.

Recommendations

01

Increase environmental programs

Invest in programs to provide protection for the environment, including protected lands and reforestation projects, to increase the ability of the environment to recover after a disaster.

02

Increase water and sanitation services

Invest in public water and waste facilities to increase water quality and access, and reduce the spread of disease.

03

Increase economic capacity

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



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