

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



Yoro

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

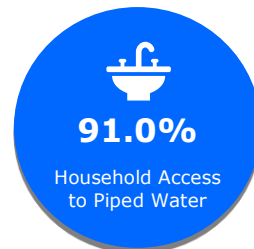
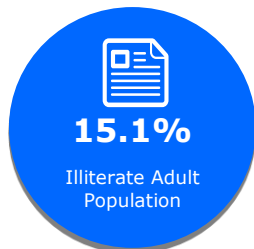
Department: Yoro



Department Capital: Yoro

Area: 7,781 km²

Yoro is located in north-central Honduras, south of Atlántida. The department contains rich agricultural lands, concentrated mainly within the Aguan River Valley to the east and the Sula Valley to the west. The capital city of Yoro is famous for the "Lluvia de Peces" (rain of fishes), a tradition by which fish "fall from the sky" during heavy summer rains.



Municipality	Population
Arenal	5,995
El Negrito	47,663
El Progreso	195,247
Jocón	9,710
Morazán	44,188
Olanchito	112,444
Santa Rita	20,841
Sulaco	18,866
Victoria	35,475
Yorito	20,926
Yoro	93,489



**Multi-Hazard Risk Rank:
Very High (2 of 18)**

**Lack of Resilience Rank:
Moderate (7 of 18)**

RVA Component Scores

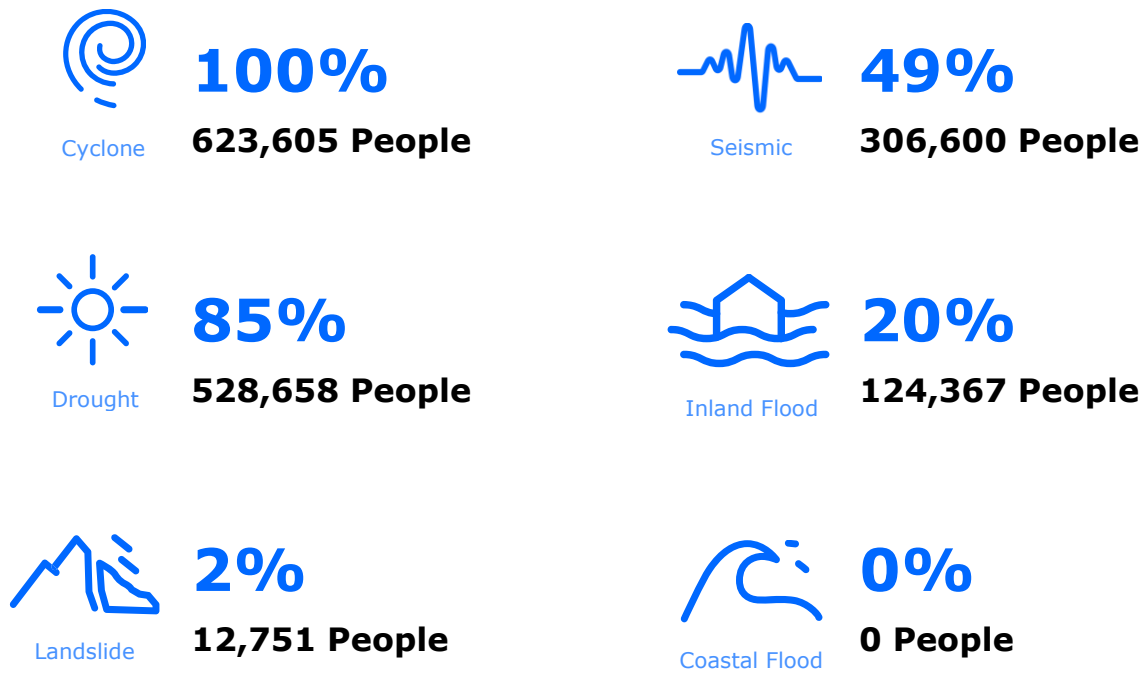
Table 1. Department scores and ranks (compared across departments) for each index.

Multi-Hazard Risk		Lack of Resilience		Multi-Hazard Exposure		Vulnerability		Coping Capacity	
Very High		High		Very High		Low		Very Low	
Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)
0.568	2	0.504	7	0.697	3	0.473	12	0.464	16

Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE)

Multi-Hazard Exposure¹ Rank: 3 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.697)

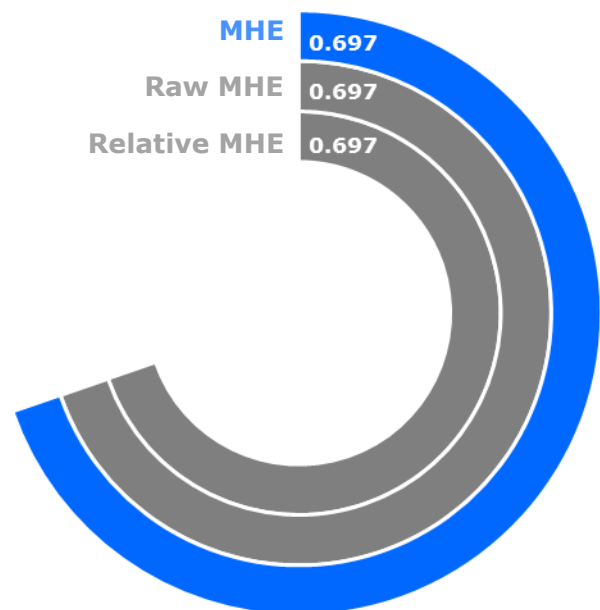
Table 2. Estimated ambient population² exposed to each hazard (2014).



Case Study: Feed the Children

Feed the Children is conducting a project in Yoro designed to “improve the food & nutrition security of mothers and children, and more specifically to reduce malnutrition.” This project could help to reduce vulnerable health in the department.

<https://www.ngoaidmap.org/projects/14187>



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: 12 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.473) Vulnerability in Yoro is influenced by Environmental Stress, Gender Inequality, Information Access Vulnerability, and Economic Constraints. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall score.

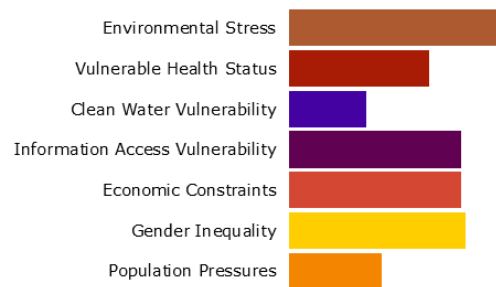









Table 3. Component scores for each vulnerability subcomponent.

	Environmental Stress	36.3% Forest Loss Due to Pine Beetle Plague	27.4% Water Shortage Area					
	Vulnerable Health Status	16.4 Infant Mortality Rate	123.5 Maternal Mortality Ratio	75.5 Life Expectancy (years)	1.9% Acute Malnutrition Rate	3.1% Population Disabled	0.412 Communicable Disease Sub-Index ⁴	0.319 Non-Communicable Disease Sub-Index ⁴
	Clean Water Vulnerability	91.0% Households Access to Piped Water	68.4% Households Connected to Sewer or Septic System					
	Information Access Vulnerability	15.1% Adult Illiteracy	6.1 Average Years of Schooling	91.4% Enrollment in Basic Education	93.9% Households without Internet	35.8% Households without TV	37.5% Households without Radio	
	Economic Constraints	0.74 Economic Dependency Ratio	54.7% Population in Poverty	0.34 GINI Coefficient				
	Gender Inequality	0.38 Ratio of Female to Male Land Ownership Rate	1.05 Ratio of Female to Male Home Ownership Rate	0.26 Ratio of Female to Male Economic Activity	1.07 Ratio of Female to Male Secondary Enrollment			
	Population Pressures	1.9% Average Annual Population Change	4.5% 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: 16 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.464) Yoro exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity, Environmental Capacity, and Infrastructure (especially Transportation and Health Care). The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Coping Capacity score.

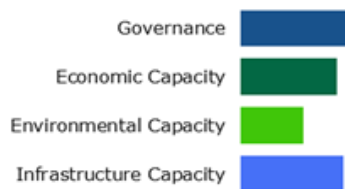









Table 4. Component scores for each coping capacity subcomponent.

	Governance	77.8 Homicides per 100k Persons	124.5 Sexual Violence and Assault per 100k Persons	27.7% Households with Public Garbage Collection	59.3% Voter Participation (2013 Election)	
	Economic Capacity	32.8% Economic Activity Rate	97.5% Employment Rate	15.7% Population in Highest Wealth Quintile		
	Environmental Capacity	14.2% Natural Protected Area				
	Infrastructure Capacity					
	Health Care Capacity	4.5 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	2.2 Physicians per 10,000 Persons	6.9 Nurses per 10,000 Persons	22.9 km Average Distance to Nearest Hospital	80.9% Children Completed Immunization Schedule
	Communications Capacity	14.7% Households with Access to Fixed Phone Line	61.2% Households with Access to Mobile Phone			
	Transportation Capacity	36.3 km Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport	10.5 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: 7 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.504)

Yoro's Lack of Resilience score and ranking are due to low Vulnerability combined with very low Coping Capacity scores.

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



Environmental Stress



Environmental Capacity



Gender Inequality

Multi-Hazard Risk (MHR)

Multi-Hazard Risk⁷ Rank: 2 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.568)

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

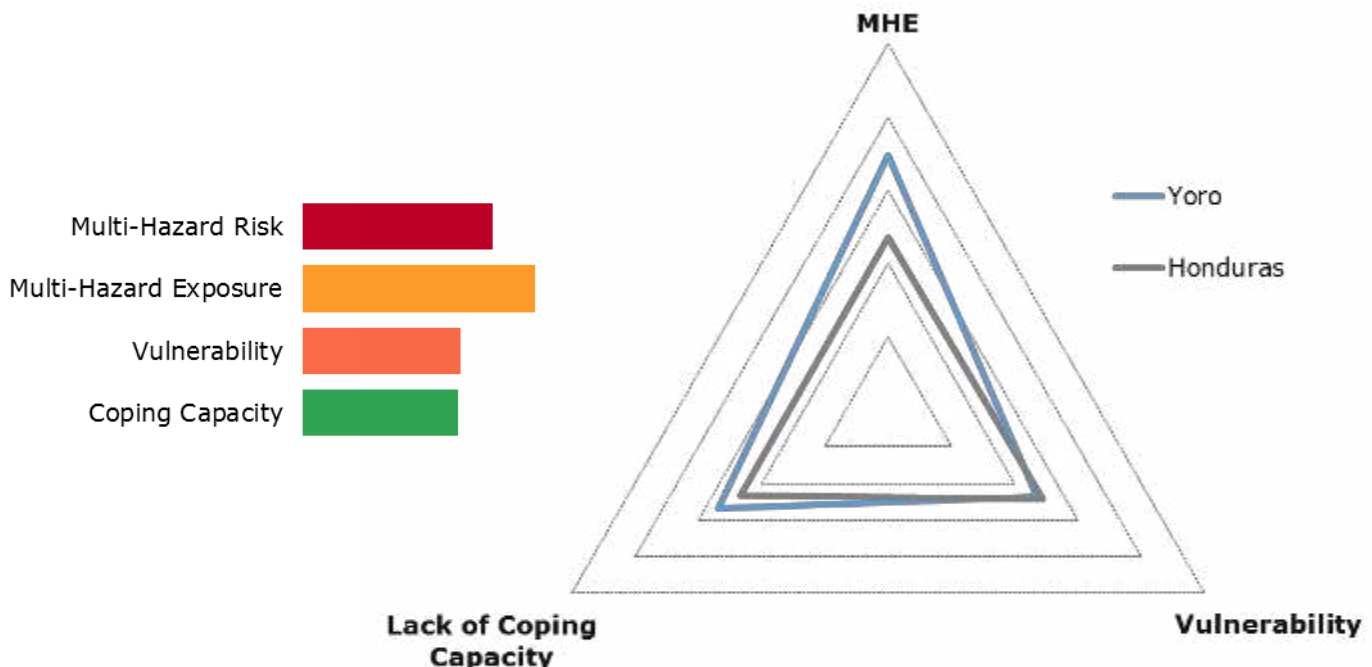


Figure 62. Department multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores

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 clean water vulnerability

Ranking 14 of 18 departments, low clean water vulnerability indicates that a population has access to high water quality and good containment systems, reducing susceptibility to disaster.



Low population pressures

Ranked 15 of 18 departments, limited population change allows disaster managers to form accurate evacuation, sheltering, and resource plans.

Recommendations

01

Promote drought-resistant farming methods

A high percentage of the department is at risk of drought. Programs that promote drought-resistant crops and farming methods will decrease vulnerability to drought in the department.

02

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.



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