

GUYANA

ESSEQUIBO ISLANDS-WEST DEMERARA

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE



GUYANA

ESSEQUIBO ISLANDS-WEST DEMERARA

CAPITAL: VREED EN HOOP

Area: 3,770 km2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -

Very High

Score: 0.552 • Rank: 2/10



Population (2012 Census)

107,785



RESILIENCE (R) - High

Score: 0.599 • Rank: 3/10



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

17



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

(MHE) - Very High

Score: 0.856 • Rank: 1/10



Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile

10.5%



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low

Score:0.397 • Rank: 7/10



Households with Improved Drinking Water Source

98.9%



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High

Score: 0.596 • Rank: 4/10



Adult Illiteracy

12.5%

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MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 1 / 10 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.856



MHE 0.856

Raw MHE 0.713

Relative MHE 0.999

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

32%

35,691

\$305 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 38%

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:



Flash Flooding

92%

103,245

\$577 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 83%



Drought

87%

97 541

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Riverine Flooding

45%

\$50,685

\$448 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 22%



Extreme Heat

100%

112,191

\$661 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 98%



Wildfire

100%

111,657 \$579 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 98%



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.397

Vulnerability in Essequibo Islands-West Demerara is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress



0.46

Change

SCORE: 0.434 RANK: 5/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

34.2% Households Affected by Drainage Issues

11.6% Households Affected by Waste Disposal

2.5% Households Affected by Soil Erosion

16.0% Households Affected by Water Contamination

-69.54 Change in Intact Forest Area

186.8 Livestock Density (per sq km)



Socio-Demographic Vulnerability

1 SCORE: 0.388 **RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**



Population Pressures

-2.04 Average Annual Net Migration Population Rate



Human Development Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.141 **RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

Standard of Living

98.9% Households with Improved Drinking Water Source

93.4% Households with Improved Sanitation

0.2% Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home

3.1% Households Cooking with Solid Fuels

SCORE: 0.387

SCORE: 0.450

SCORE: 0.050

SCORE: 0.257

SCORE: 0.334

22.4% Households with a Private Vehicle

26.5% Population with Internet Access

RANK: 6/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

RANK: 6/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

RANK: 6/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

87.5% Households with Television Access

53.0% Households with Radio Access

Vulnerable Health Status

17 8.7% Children Infant Mortality Adolescent Under Age 5 Rate Birth Rate

Information Access **Vulnerability**

30.4% 12.5%

Less than Secondary Education

89.4% Net Primary School **Enrollment**

Wasting

Adults with Adult Illiteracy

Economic Constraints

48.5 Dependency Ratio

10.5% Unemployment Rate

11.8% Unemployment Rate



RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.397

SCORE: 0.506



Socio-Demographic Vulnerability (Continued...)



Vulnerable Groups

0

SCORE: 0.667 RANK: 5/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

3.4%

Disabled Population

Gender Inequality

1.08

Female to Male Labor Participation

0.38

Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED

RANK: 3/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.596

Essequibo Islands-West Demerara exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Governance and Economic Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

SCORE: 0.731

21.0% 11.0% 70.9%

Concentration Population of Wealth Receiving Remittances Households with a Bank Account



Governance

SCORE: 0.117 RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

130.7 Crime Rate per 10,000 persons

45.8% Trust in Government 20.1% Community Involvement

13.2% Local Government Participation 27.7% Prevalence of Corruption



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0.226 RANK: 8/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

0.00%

Percent Protected Area 57.2% State

-401 Average Annual Net Managed Carbon Flux Forest Area

Infrastructure Capacity



28

SCORE: 0.826 RANK: 2/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity

SCORE: 0.901 **RANK: 2/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

6.3 Average Distance to Fire Station

(km)

7.2 Average Distance to Hospital (km) 3.2 Average Distance to Police Station (km)

93.0% DPT Immunization Coverage

Transportation Capacity

RANK: 2/10 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.720

0.29

5.3 Road Density (km per sq km)

Average Distance to Port/Airport

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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.596



Infrastructure Capacity (Continued...)



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.824

RANK: 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

74.8%Households with Mobile Phones

36.4%Households with Fixed

100% Cell Tower Coverage Area



Energy Capacity

Phones

SCORE: 0.860

RANK: 1/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

92.8% Households with Electricity 79.6% Households Using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel **2.8**Fuel Stations per 10,000
Persons



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 3 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.599

Essequibo Islands-West Demerara's score and ranking are due to Low Vulnerability combined with High Coping Capacity scores.

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



Vulnerable Groups



Environmental Stress



Governance



Economic Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE



Vulnerable Groups

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 and involvement of persons with disabilities and their caregivers in all phases of disaster management, ensuring implementation at subnational and local levels. Plans and strategies must consider the special needs and accommodations of disabled populations during response and recovery, including evacuation and sheltering. Courses of action must consider the roles of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.



Environmental Stress

Environmental stressors such as the depletion or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of the population.



Governance

Instability of institutional structures can make a region more susceptible to the negative effects of a disaster event. Increasing stability increases the likelihood that emergencies can be better managed at the local level and supports a quick return to normal functions.



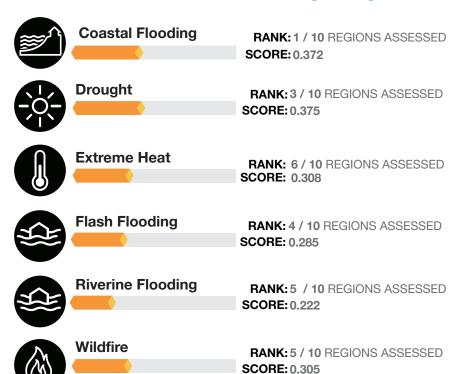
Economic Capacity

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

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HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)



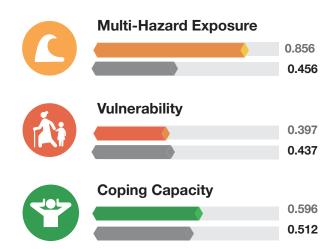
2/10

RANK WITHIN REGIONS Score: 0.552

Essequibo Islands-West Demerara's score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and High Coping Capacity scores.

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





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