

GUYANA

UPPER TAKUTU-UPPER ESSEQUIBO

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE



GUYANA

UPPER TAKUTU-UPPER ESSEQUIBO

CAPITAL: LETHEM

Area: 55,280 km2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -

Moderate

Score: 0.468 • Rank: 5/10



Population (2012 Census)

24,238



RESILIENCE (R) - Low

Score: 0.468 • Rank: 8/10



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

27



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

(MHE) - Very Low

Score: 0.339 • Rank: 9/10



Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile

93.1%



VULNERABILITY (V) -

Moderate

Score:0.420 • Rank: 6/10



Households with Improved Drinking Water Source

41.9%



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very

LOW

Score: 0.357 • Rank: 9/10



Adult Illiteracy

12.4%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 10 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.339



MHE 0.339

Raw MHE 0.317

Relative MHE 0.362

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

0%

2 0

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:



Flash Flooding

1%

164

\$190,000

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 4%



Drought

100%

26.962

-



Riverine Flooding

31%

8,422

\$31.2 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 61%



Extreme Heat

88%

23.820

\$138 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 98%



Wildfire

91%

24,417

\$143 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 85%



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.420

Vulnerability in Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Standard of Living. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress



3.1% Households Affected by Drainage Issues

19.6% Households Affected by Waste Disposal

13.4% Households Affected by Soil Erosion

13.9% Households Affected by Water Contamination -11.69 Change in Intact Forest Area

8.0 Livestock Density (per sq km)



Socio-Demographic Vulnerability

1 SCORE: 0.472 **RANK: 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**



Population Pressures

SCORE: 0.681 RANK: 2/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

2.50 2.25 Average Annual Net Migration Population Rate Change



Human Development Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.674 RANK: 2/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

Standard of Living

SCORE: 0.819 **RANK: 1/10 REGIONS ASSESSED** 41.9% 89.0% 2.2% 54.8% 8.8% 7.4% 29.5%

Households with Improved Drinking Water Source

Households with Improved Sanitation

Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home

Households Cooking with Solid Fuels

SCORE: 0.717

SCORE: 0.167

SCORE: 0.992

Households with a Private Vehicle

Population with Internet Access

RANK: 2/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

RANK: 1/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

27.9% Households Households with Radio with Television Access Access

Vulnerable Health Status

37 187 6.5% Children Infant Mortality Adolescent Under Age 5 Rate Birth Rate

Information Access **Vulnerability**

21.4% 12.4%

Adults with Less than Secondary Education

Adult Illiteracy

93.2% Net Primary School **Enrollment**

Wasting

Economic Constraints

93.1% 19.1%

Dependency Ratio

99.2

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment Rate



RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.420



Socio-Demographic Vulnerability (Continued...)



Vulnerable Groups

0 •

SCORE: 0.000 RA

SCORE: 0.000

RANK: 10/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

1.2%

Disabled Population

Gender Inequality

Female to Male Labor Participation

0.55

Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment

0.99

RANK: 10/10 REGIONS ASSESSED



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED

RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

RANK: 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.357

Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Communications Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0

0.7%Concentration of Wealth

4.4%Population
Receiving
Remittances

20.7% Households with a Bank Account



Governance

0

135.7 64.2%
Crime Rate per 10,000 persons Government

55.6% Community Involvement 25.0%
Local
Government
Participation

SCORE: 0.800

SCORE: 0.044

10.3% Prevalence of

Corruption



Environmental Capacity

0

1 SCORE: 0.828

RANK: 1/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

22.87%

Percent Protected Area 42.1% State Managed Forest Area -8170 Average Annual Net Carbon Flux

Infrastructure Capacity





SCORE: 0.252

RANK: 8/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity

0

SCORE: 0.399 RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

64.6 Average

Average Distance to Fire Station (km) 24.0 Average Distance to Hospital (km) 20.2 Average Distance to Police Station (km) 87.0% DPT Immunization Coverage

Transportation Capacity

0

SCORE: 0.372 RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

0.03

Road Density (km per sq km)

7.1Average
Distance to
Port/Airport
(km)



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.357



Infrastructure Capacity (Continued...)



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.037

RANK: 10/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

26.0% Households with Mobile Phones 2.7% Households with Fixed

Phones

32%Cell Tower
Coverage Area



Energy Capacity

0

SCORE: 0.201

RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

25.2% Households with Electricity 43.7% Households Using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel **2.1** Fuel Stations per 10,000 Persons



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 8 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.468

Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo's score and ranking are due to Moderate Vulnerability combined with Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

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







Standard of Living



Economic Capacity



Communications Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE



Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and region-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit the ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.



Standard of Living

Households experiencing access or mobility constraints with regard to information, clean water and sanitation, or transportation are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Those with information access or mobility constraints may not be able to receive and act upon warning information in a timely manner or seek emergency medical care. Households without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts. Expansion of information and communications technology into remote and underserved communities will increase accessibility to alert and warning information.



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.

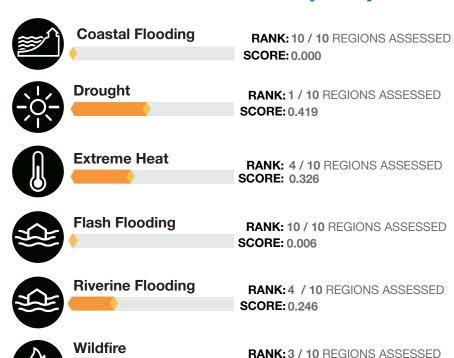


Communications Capacity

The density, diversity, resilience, and quality of communications infrastructure influence how subnational- and local-level populations are able to facilitate effective and coordinated communication.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



SCORE: 0.342



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

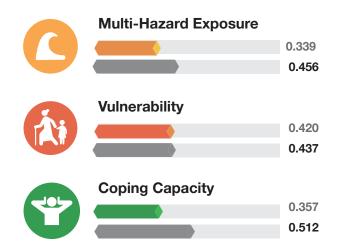


5 / 10 RANK WITHIN REGIONS Score: 0.468

Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

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







Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer World.

1305 N Holopono Street Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753 P: (808) 891-0525 F: (808) 891-0526



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www.pdc.org



ndpba.guy@pdc.org