Better solutions. Fewer disasters. Safer world.





Honduras National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment Department Profile

Department: Intibucá

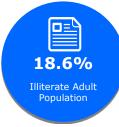
Department Capital: La Esperanza

Area: 3,123 km²

Intibucá is located in western Honduras, in the most mountainous region of the country. La Esperanza, the capital city, is known for having the coolest climate in Honduras. It is considered the heart of the Ruta Lenca (Lenca Trail), a region of Lenca ethnic influence that spans Honduras form Santa Rosa de Copán to Choluteca. Intibucá has the highest income inequality rate in Honduras.











Municipality	Population				
Camasca	6,977				
Colomoncagua	18,737				
Concepción	10,557				
Dolores	5,537				
Intibucá	61,695				
Jesus de Otoro	30,663				
La Esperanza	13,413				
Magdalena	4,489				
Masaguara	16,794				
San Antonio	5,658				
San Fco. De Opalaca	12,024				
San Isidro	4,812				
San Juan	14,390				
San Marcos de Sierra	9,285				
San Miguelito	8,236				
Santa Lucía	5,434				
Yamaranguila	22,258				

Multi-Hazard Risk Rank: Low (13 of 18)

Lack of Resilience Rank: High (5 of 18)

SAN SAN ISIDRO FRANCISCO DE JESUS DE OTORO **OPALACA** SAN JUAN MASAGUARA INTIBUCA SAN MIGUELITO La Esperanza DOLORES LA ESPERANZA YAMARANGUILA SAN MARCOS DE SIERRA CONCEPCION CAMASCA COLOMONCAGUA SAN ANTONIOS MAGDALENA LUCIA

RVA Component Scores

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

Multi-H	Multi-Hazard Risk Lack of Resilience		Multi-Hazard Exposure		Vulnerability		Coping Capacity		
Low		High		Very Low		High		Moderate	
Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)
0.432	13	0.527	5	0.242	17	0.570	6	0.516	10

Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE)

Multi-Hazard Exposure¹ Rank: 17 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.242)

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



44%

Cyclone

111,738 People



100%

Seismic

251,590 People



0%

Drought

0 People



0%

0 People

The only department in Honduras with 0% flood exposure, both inland and coastal



15%

Landslide

37,456 People



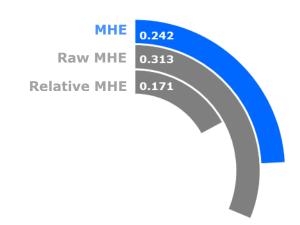
0%

0 People

Case Study: World Vision

World Vision is active in five municipalities throughout Intibucá department. The goal of their development program is to improve the well-being of children by focusing on community engagement. Programs like this can help decrease vulnerability and increase the coping capacity of vulnerable populations within the department.

https://www.ngoaidmap.org/location/gn_3608833?level=2&site=12



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:** 6 of 18 **Departments** (Score: **0.570)** Vulnerability in Intibucá is strongly influenced by Economic Constraints, Information Access Vulnerability, Clean Water Vulnerability, and Gender Inequality. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall score.

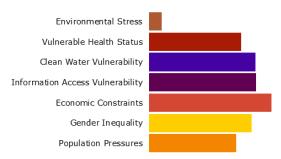


Table 3. Component scores for each vulnerability subcomponent

M	Environmental Stress	6.1% Forest Loss Due to Pine Beetle Plague	0.3% Water Shortage Area					
S	Vulnerable Health Status	19.7 Infant Mortality Rate	261.0 Maternal Mortality Ratio	74.7 Life Expectancy (years)	0.7% Acute Malnutrition Rate	3.5% Population Disabled	0.437 Communicable Disease Sub-Index ⁴	0.269 Non- Communicable Disease Sub- Index ⁴
0	Clean Water Vulnerability	76.9% Households Access to Piped Water	56.3% Households Connected to Sewer or Septic System)				
	Information Access Vulnerability	18.6% Adult Illiteracy	5.5 Average Years of Schooling	92.7% Enrollment in Basic Education	97.4% Households without Internet	65.4% Households without TV	34.7% Households without Radio	
(f/S)	Economic Constraints	0.80 Economic Dependency Ratio	61.8% Population in Poverty	0.42 GINI Coefficient				
δQ	Gender Inequality	O.35 Ratio of Female to Male Land Ownership Rate	0.81 Ratio of Female to Male Home Ownership Rate	0.22 Ratio Female to Male Economic Activity	1.02 Ratio of Female to Male Secondary Enrollment			
	Population Pressures	2.4% Average Annual Population Change	7.1% 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: 10 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.516) Intibucá exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Environmental Capacity and Infrastructure (especially Communications and Health Care). The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Coping Capacity score.

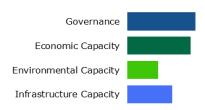


Table 4. Component scores for each coping capacity subcomponent

	Governan	ce	33.1 Homicides per 100k Persons	168.5 Sexual Violence and Assault per 100k Persons	12.2% Households with Public Garbage Collection	75.1% Voter Participation (2013 Election)		
\$\$	Economic Capacity		36.4% Economic Activity Rate	99.2% Employment Rate	4.6% Population in Highest Wealth Quintile			
	Environm Capacity	ental	14.1% Natural Protected Area					
(m	Infrastrue Capacity	cture						
		Health Care Capacity		3.0 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	2.0 Physicians per 10,000 Persons	7.8 Nurses per 10,000 Persons	24.6 km Average Distance to Nearest Hospital	88.8% Children Completed Immunization Schedule
		Communications Capacity		7.6% Households with Access to Fixed Phone Line	50.4% Households with Access to Mobile Phone			
		Trans Capac	portation ity	43.3 km Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport	24.4 km Total Length of Road per km² (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: 5 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.527)

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

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







Communications Infrastructure

Multi-Hazard Risk (MHR)

Multi-Hazard Risk⁷ Rank: 13 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.432)

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

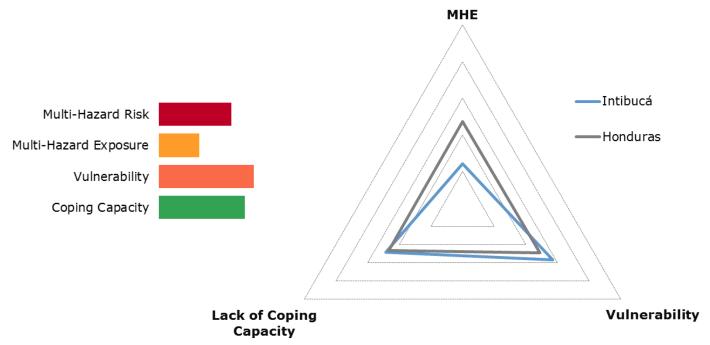


Figure 54. Department multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores

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.

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 environmental stress

Ranked 13 of 18 departments, low environmental stress indicates that natural resources and agriculture will be more resilient to the effects of a disaster and may recover faster.



High employment rate

Ranked 2 of 18 departments, a high employment rate increases economic capacity increasing the department's ability to invest in additional mitigation and preparedness measures at the local and community level.

Recommendations



Increase economic opportunity

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

02

Invest in communication infrastructure

Increase access to communications for the population through investments in infrastructure and education. By increasing citizen access to information, disaster managers can provide disaster-related information to a greater percentage of the population.



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