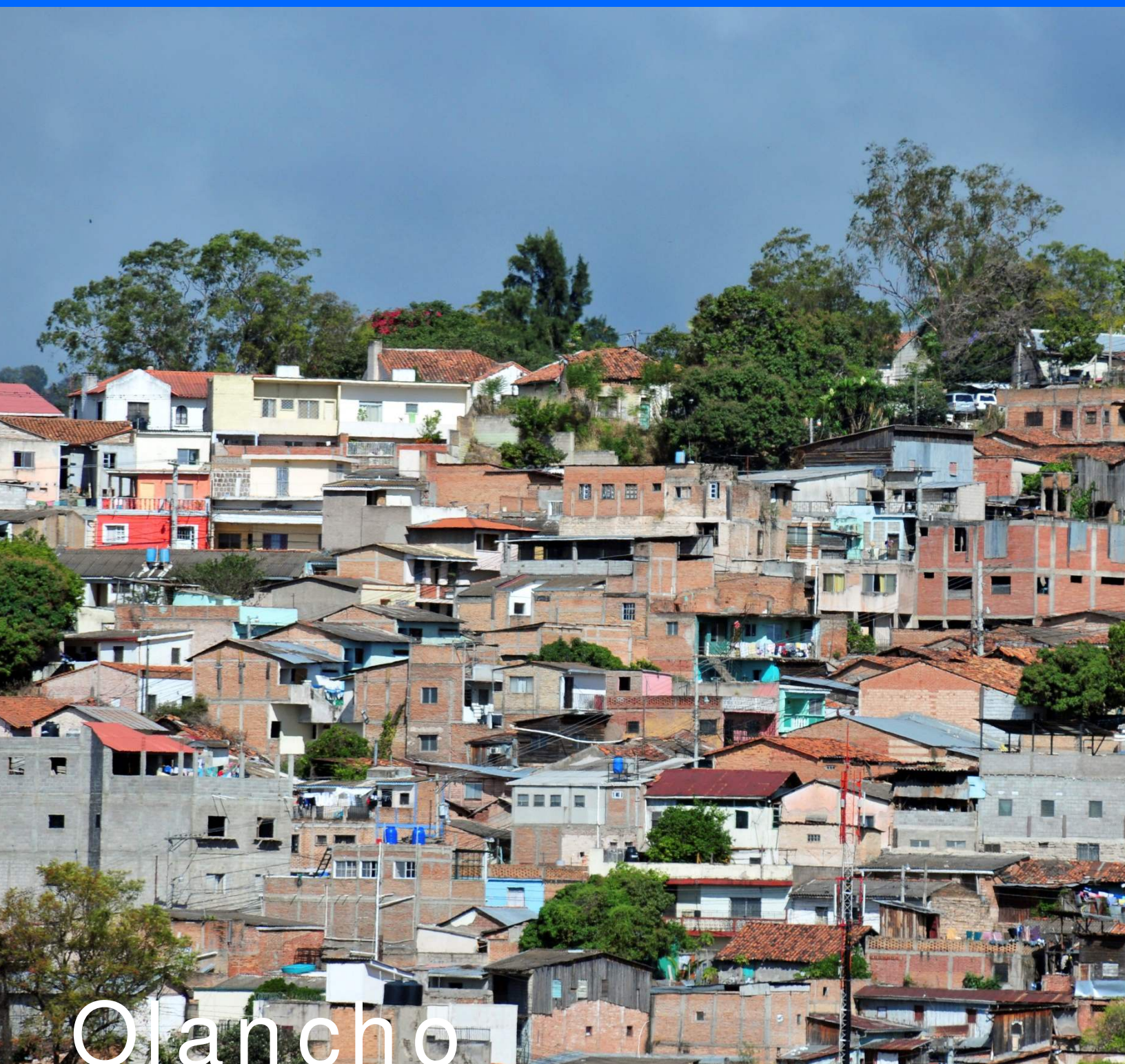


Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.
Safer world.



Olancho

Honduras National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment
Department Profile

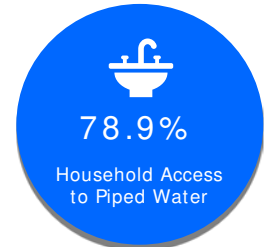
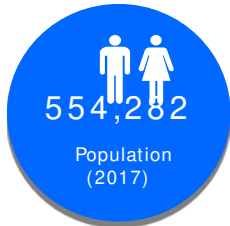
Department: Olancho



Department Capital: Juticalpa

Area: 23,905 km²

Olancho, largest of the 18 departments, is located in eastern Honduras, north of El Paraíso. The department is regarded as having a wealth of natural resources with rich biodiversity. The economy is based primarily in agriculture with extensive farming, cattle ranching, and timber extraction. The Guayape River in Olancho is known for its gold deposits.



Municipality	Population
Campamento	21,814
Catacamas	126,982
Concordia	8,498
Dulce Nombre de Culmí	31,118
Esquipulas del Norte	11,496
Gualaco	22,769
Guarizama	7,942
Guata	12,385
Guayape	13,152
Jano	5,083
Juticalpa	135,076
La Unión	8,038
Mangulile	9,495
Manto	11,748
Patuca	27,671
Salamá	7,859
San Esteban	26,781
San Francisco de Becerra	10,318
San Francisco de La Paz	20,183
Santa María del Real	10,875
Silca	8,135
Yocón	12,566



Multi-Hazard Risk Rank:
High (6 of 18)

Lack of Resilience Rank:
High (4 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	
High		High		Moderate		High		Low	
Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)
0.534	6	0.541	4	0.520	7	0.594	4	0.513	11

Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE)

Multi-Hazard Exposure¹ Rank: 7 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.520)

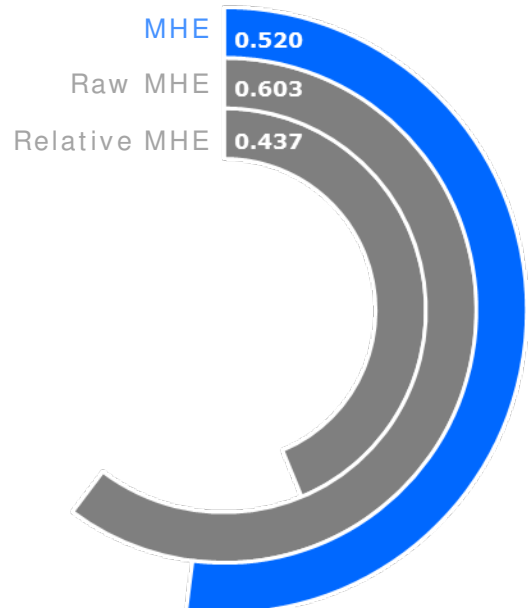
Table 2. Estimated ambient population² exposed to each hazard (2014).



Case Study: Olancho Aid Foundation Inc.

The Olancho Aid Foundation Inc. is a nonprofit, faith-based organization that empowers Honduran youth to transform themselves, their communities, and their country through education.

Each year Mission Teams travel to Olancho from several different states in the U.S. Some teams consist of small groups of 4-5 people, and others are groups of 30+ people. Each team comes to help the underserved community in Juticalpa, Olancho, Honduras. Teams host medical clinics, complete construction projects, paint and make repairs, and distribute clothing to the poor in remote villages. Integration of disaster-risk information into the foundation could increase the resilience of the population.



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.

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Vulnerability (V)

Vulnerability³ Rank: 4 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.594) Vulnerability in Olancho is strongly influenced by Economic Constraints, Environmental Stress, Information Access Vulnerability, and Clean Water Vulnerability. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall score.

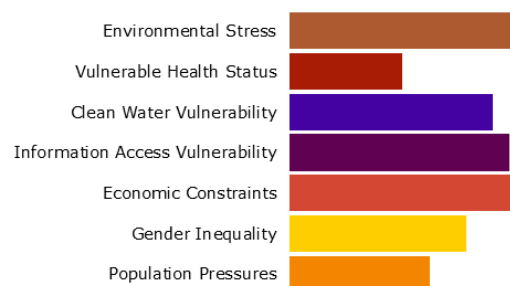


Table 3. Component scores for each vulnerability subcomponent.

	Environmental Stress	39.0% Forest Loss Due to Pine Beetle Plague	29.4% Water Shortage Area					
	Vulnerable Health Status	17.6 Infant Mortality Rate	188.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio	76.1 Life Expectancy (years)	0.7% Acute Malnutrition Rate	2.1% Population Disabled	0.440 Communicable Disease Sub-Index ⁴	0.192 Non-Communicable Disease Sub-Index ⁴
	Clean Water Vulnerability	78.9% Households Access to Piped Water	53.2% Households Connected to Sewer or Septic System					
	Information Access Vulnerability	20.0% Adult Illiteracy	5.9 Average Years of Schooling	87.1% Enrollment in Basic Education	96.4% Households without Internet	50.5% Households without TV	35.0% Households without Radio	
	Economic Constraints	0.77 Economic Dependency Ratio	63.2% Population in Poverty	0.41 GINI Coefficient				
	Gender Inequality	0.55 Ratio of Female to Male Land Ownership Rate	1.02 Ratio of Female to Male Home Ownership Rate	0.20 Ratio of Female to Male Economic Activity	1.12 Ratio of Female to Male Secondary Enrollment			
	Population Pressures	2.0% Average Annual Population Change	6.7% 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).

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Coping Capacity (CC)

Coping Capacity⁵ Rank: 11 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.513) Olancho exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Infrastructure (especially Health Care and Transportation). The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Coping Capacity score.

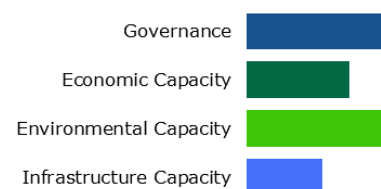









Table 4. Component scores for each coping capacity subcomponent.

	Governance	36.3 Homicides per 100k Persons	94.5 Sexual Violence and Assault per 100k Persons	18.3% Households with Public Garbage Collection	69.1% Voter Participation (2013 Election)	
	Economic Capacity	33.3% Economic Activity Rate	98.5% Employment Rate	9.3% Population in Highest Wealth Quintile		
	Environmental Capacity	34.4% Natural Protected Area				
	Infrastructure Capacity					
	Health Care Capacity	3.2 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	1.8 Physicians per 10,000 Persons	7.0 Nurses per 10,000 Persons	50.2 km Average Distance to Nearest Hospital	84.8% Children Completed Immunization Schedule
	Communications Capacity	13.6% Households with Access to Fixed Phone Line	59.0% Households with Access to Mobile Phone			
	Transportation Capacity	52.2 km Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport	7.8 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: 4 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.541)

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

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



Economic Constraints



Environmental Stress



Information Access Vulnerability

Multi-Hazard Risk (MHR)

Multi-Hazard Risk⁷ Rank: 6 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.534)

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

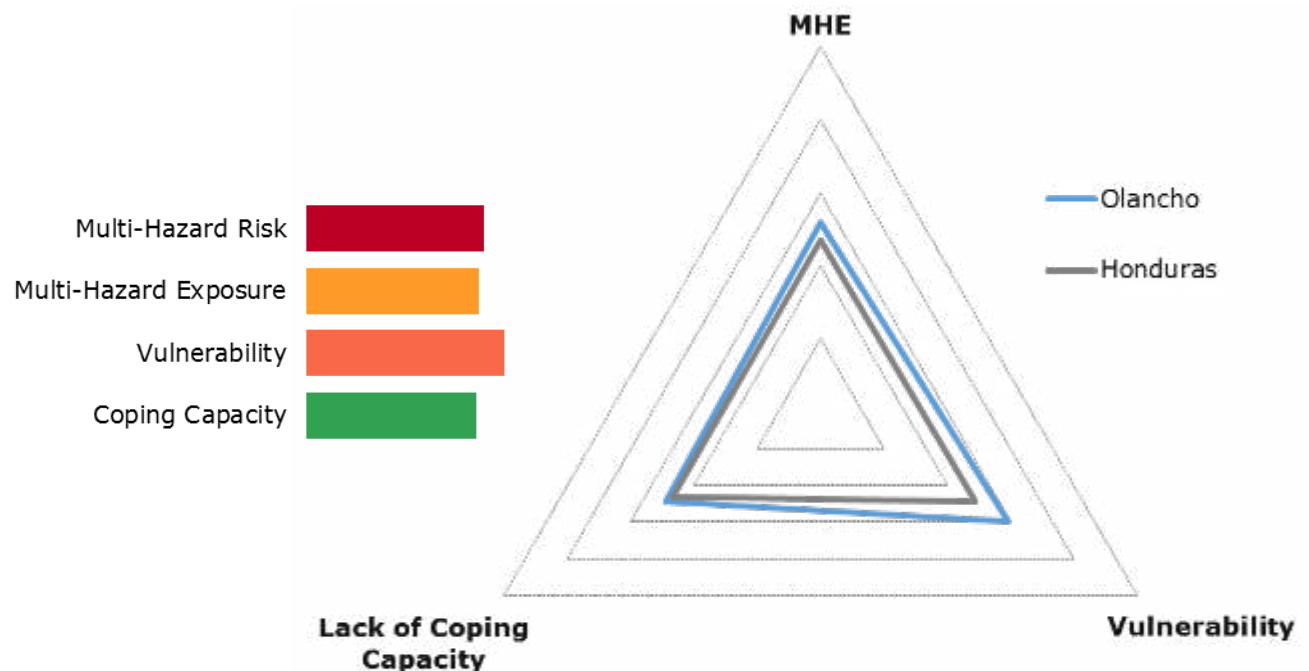


Figure 59. Department multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores

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 17 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.



Low population pressures

Ranked 12 of 18 departments, limited population change allows disaster managers to form accurate evacuation, sheltering, and resource plans.



High overall governance

Ranked 5 of 18 departments, high governance could facilitate the implementation of disaster-management initiatives into departmental and municipal communities.

Recommendations

01

Increased economic opportunity

Provide education and government-backed incentivized business programs to promote business development and growth, ultimately decreasing vulnerability within the department.

02

Promote environmental programs

Invest in environmental protection programs to preserve land and vegetation, increasing resiliency and coping capacity.

03

Increase information accessibility

Increase access to information 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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