

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



# Santa Bárbara

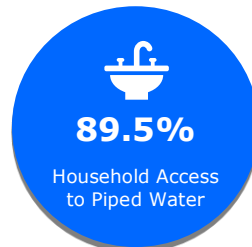
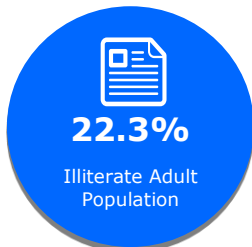
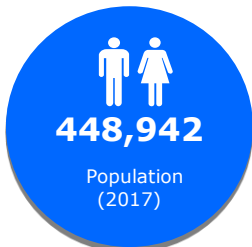
**Honduras National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment  
Department Profile**

## Department: Santa Bárbara

Department Capital: Santa Bárbara

Area: 5,024 km<sup>2</sup>

Santa Bárbara is located between Copán and Cortés, sharing a border with Guatemala. The department features climatic conditions ideal for growing coffee, the main staple crop. Local economies also thrive on the sale of handicrafts made from reed of palm. El Mochito mine produces zinc, lead, and silver.



Municipality	Population
Arada	10,433
Atima	19,132
Azacualpa	22,240
Ceguaca	5,353
Chinda	4,947
Concepción del Norte	9,405
Concepción del Sur	5,517
El Nispero	8,745
Gualala	5,416
Ilama	9,160
Las Vegas	25,075
Macuelizo	36,607
Naranjito	12,637
Nueva Frontera	13,245
Nuevo Celilac	8,185
Pettoa	12,617
Protección	17,220
Quimistán	54,638
San Francisco de Ojuera	7,595
San José de Colinas	19,407
San Luis	25,166
San Marcos	15,857
San Nicolás	15,360
San Pedro Zacapa	10,868
San Vicente Centenario	3,629
Santa Bárbara	45,002
Santa Rita	4,036
Trinidad	20,307



**Multi-Hazard Risk Rank: High (5 of 18)**

**Lack of Resilience Rank: High (6 of 18)**

## RVA Component Scores

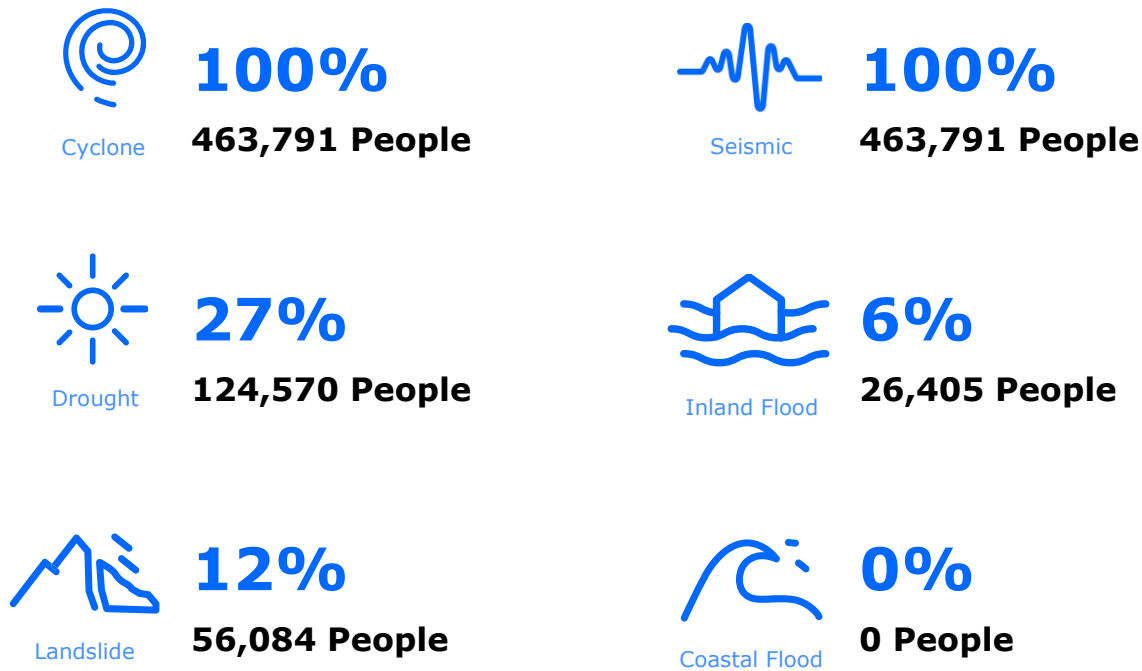
Table 1. Department scores and ranks (compared across departments) for each index.

Multi-Hazard Risk		Lack of Resilience		Multi-Hazard Exposure		Vulnerability		Coping Capacity	
High		High		High		Low		Very Low	
Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)	Score	Rank (of 18)
0.545	5	0.508	6	0.619	5	0.482	11	0.465	15

## Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE)

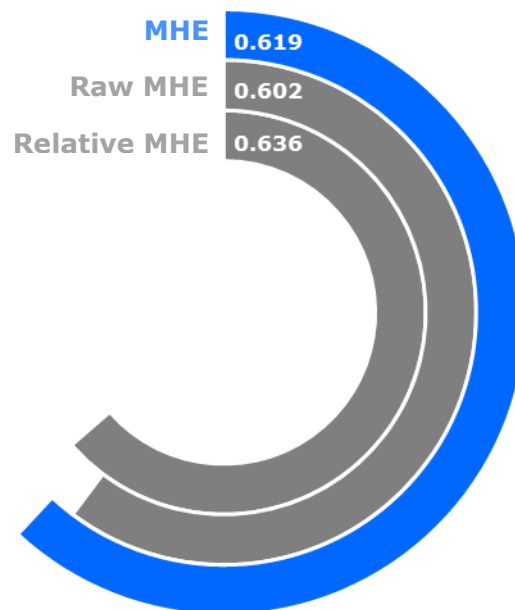
**Multi-Hazard Exposure<sup>1</sup> Rank: 5 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.619)**

Table 2. Estimated ambient population<sup>2</sup> exposed to each hazard (2014).



### Case Study: Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC)

UUSC is conducting a project in Santa Bárbara designed to “promote awareness, protection, and access to justice for Honduran women who face insecurity from gender-based violence.” This program, started June 2017, may help to reduce the high gender inequality present throughout the department.



<sup>1</sup> Multi-Hazard Exposure: Average exposure of the population to hazards.

<sup>2</sup> Ambient Population: 24-hour average estimate of the population in each department. Ambient population typically differs from census population.

## Vulnerability (V)

**Vulnerability<sup>3</sup> Rank: 11 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.482)** Vulnerability in Santa Bárbara is influenced by Information Access Vulnerability and Gender Inequality. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall score.

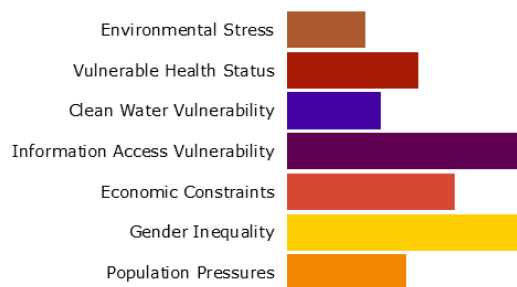









Table 3. Component scores for each vulnerability subcomponent.

	<b>Environmental Stress</b>	<b>7.7%</b> Forest Loss Due to Pine Beetle Plague	<b>19.0%</b> Water Shortage Area					
	<b>Vulnerable Health Status</b>	<b>18.5</b> Infant Mortality Rate	<b>140.1</b> Maternal Mortality Ratio	<b>76.3</b> Life Expectancy (years)	<b>1.2%</b> Acute Malnutrition Rate	<b>3.4%</b> Population Disabled	<b>0.280</b> Communicable Disease Sub-Index <sup>4</sup>	<b>0.259</b> Non-Communicable Disease Sub-Index <sup>4</sup>
	<b>Clean Water Vulnerability</b>	<b>89.5%</b> Households Access to Piped Water	<b>66.3%</b> Households Connected to Sewer or Septic System					
	<b>Information Access Vulnerability</b>	<b>22.3%</b> Adult Illiteracy	<b>5.7</b> Average Years of Schooling	<b>89.7%</b> Enrollment in Basic Education	<b>96.6%</b> Households without Internet	<b>47.1%</b> Households without TV	<b>42.6%</b> Households without Radio	
	<b>Economic Constraints</b>	<b>0.73</b> Economic Dependency Ratio	<b>55.0%</b> Population in Poverty	<b>0.34</b> GINI Coefficient				
	<b>Gender Inequality</b>	<b>0.35</b> Ratio of Female to Male Land Ownership Rate	<b>0.85</b> Ratio of Female to Male Home Ownership Rate	<b>0.19</b> Ratio of Female to Male Economic Activity	<b>1.08</b> Ratio of Female to Male Secondary Enrollment			
	<b>Population Pressures</b>	<b>1.9%</b> Average Annual Population Change	<b>5.7%</b> Average Annual Urban Population Change					

<sup>3</sup> **Vulnerability:** The socioeconomic conditions that are associated with the susceptibility to disruptions in a country's normal functions.

<sup>4</sup> **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 Capacity<sup>5</sup> Rank: 15 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.465)** Santa Bárbara exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Environmental Capacity and Infrastructure (especially Health Care and Communications). The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Coping Capacity score.

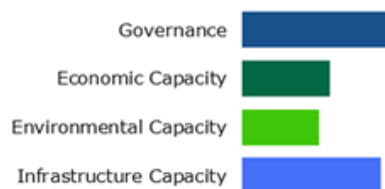









Table 4. Component scores for each coping capacity subcomponent.

	<b>Governance</b>	<b>63.2</b> Homicides per 100k Persons	<b>118.2</b> Sexual Violence and Assault per 100k Persons	<b>15.1%</b> Households with Public Garbage Collection	<b>78.9%</b> Voter Participation (2013 Election)	
	<b>Economic Capacity</b>	<b>34.6%</b> Economic Activity Rate	<b>98.5%</b> Employment Rate	<b>8.7%</b> Population in Highest Wealth Quintile		
	<b>Environmental Capacity</b>	<b>6.4%</b> Natural Protected Area				
	<b>Infrastructure Capacity</b>					
	<b>Health Care Capacity</b>	<b>2.2</b> Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	<b>1.4</b> Physicians per 10,000 Persons	<b>4.9</b> Nurses per 10,000 Persons	<b>30.5 km</b> Average Distance to Nearest Hospital	<b>87.5%</b> Children Completed Immunization Schedule
	<b>Communications Capacity</b>	<b>7.5%</b> Households with Access to Fixed Phone Line	<b>54.0%</b> Households with Access to Mobile Phone			
	<b>Transportation Capacity</b>	<b>47.4 km</b> Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport	<b>25.4 km</b> Total Length of Road per km <sup>2</sup> (area)			

<sup>5</sup> 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 Resilience<sup>6</sup> Rank: 6 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.508)**

Santa Bárbara'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**



**Infrastructure**

## Multi-Hazard Risk (MHR)

**Multi-Hazard Risk<sup>7</sup> Rank: 5 of 18 Departments (Score: 0.545)**

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

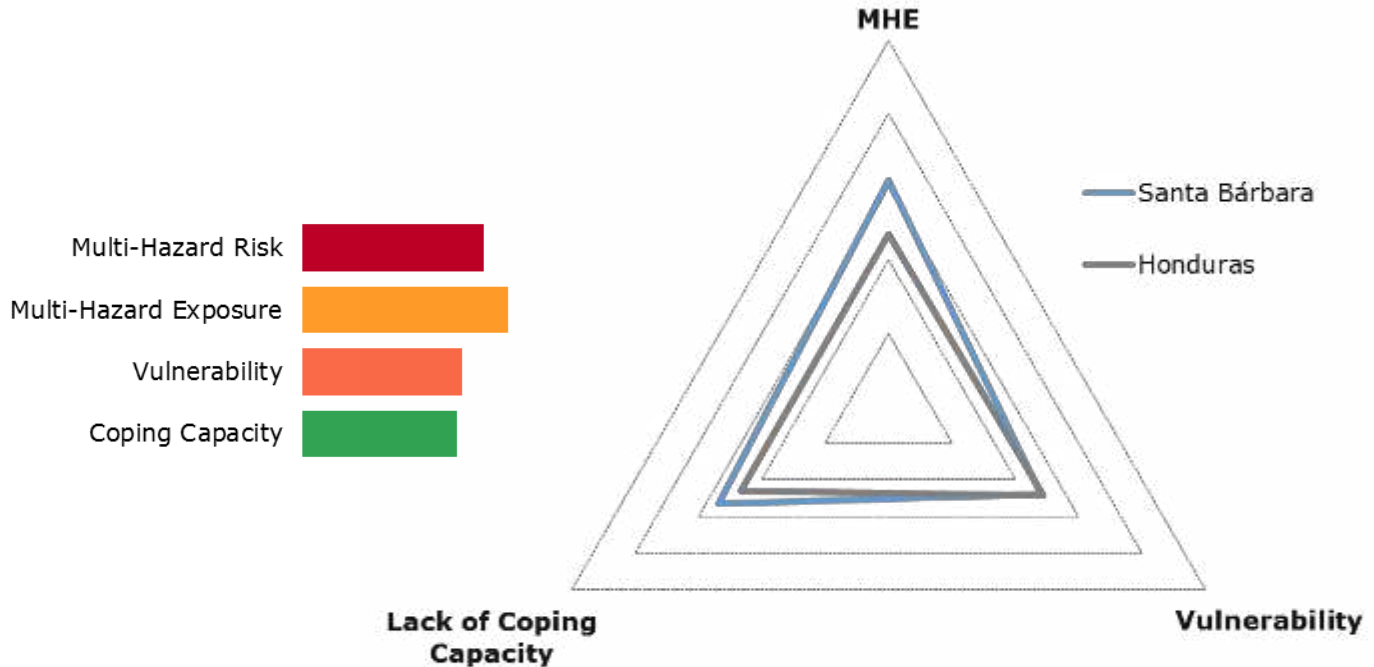


Figure 60. Department multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores

<sup>6</sup> **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.

<sup>7</sup> **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 15 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.



### High overall governance

Ranked 7 of 18 departments, high governance could facilitate the implementation of disaster-management initiatives into departmental and municipal communities.

## Recommendations

01

### Increase environmental programs

While environmental programs are not weighted heavily in the analysis, an increased emphasis on land preservation, reforestation, and drought-resistant farming can decrease vulnerability and increase coping capacity.

02

### Invest in infrastructure

Invest in Health Care, Transportation, and Communication Infrastructures to increase coping capacity and resiliency within the department.



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