

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



# **Neuva Segovia**

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

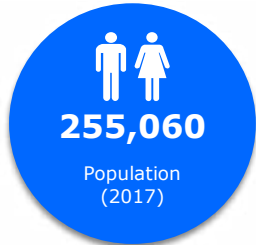
**Department: Nueva Segovia**



Department Capital: Ocotal

Area: 3,491 km<sup>2</sup>

Nueva Segovia is located in northern Nicaragua on the border with Honduras. It is known for its hot springs, coffee plantations, and a thriving handicraft industry.



Municipality	Population
Jalapa	68,099
Murra	18,130
El Jícara	29,014
San Fernando	11,431
Mozonte	8,424
Dipilto	6,451
Macuelizo	6,812
Santa María	4,901
Ocotal	45,478
Ciudad Antigua	6,389
Quilalí	32,139
Wiwilí de Nueva Segovia	17,792



**Multi-Hazard Risk Rank:  
Very Low (15 of 17)**

**Lack of Resilience Rank:  
Medium (7 of 17)**

**RVA Component Scores**

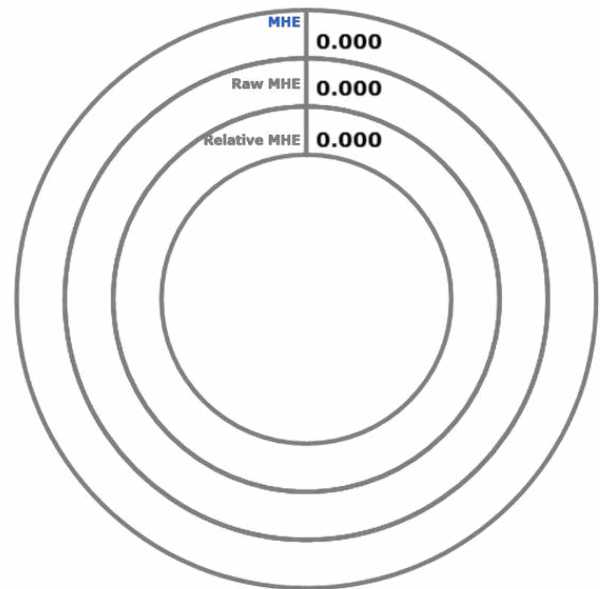
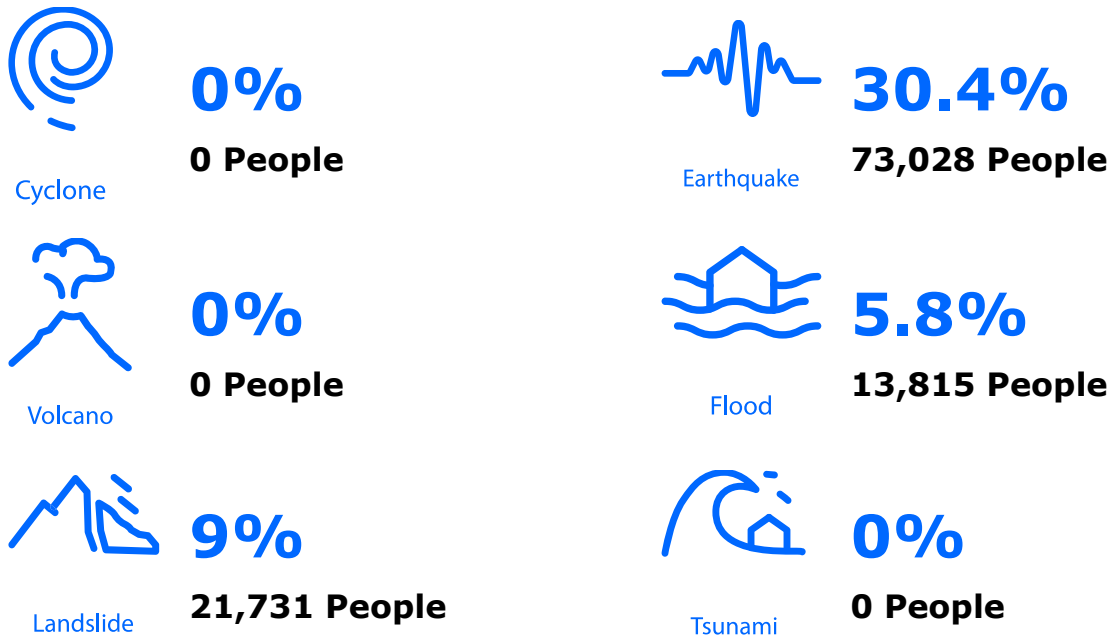
Table 1. Department scores and ranks (compared across departments) for each index

Multi-Hazard Risk		Lack of Resilience		Multi-Hazard Exposure		Vulnerability		Coping Capacity	
Very Low		Medium		Very Low		High		Low	
Score	Rank (of 17)	Score	Rank (of 17)	Score	Rank (of 17)	Score	Rank (of 17)	Score	Rank (of 17)
0.373	15	0.560	7	0	17	0.513	6	0.393	13

## Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE)

Multi-Hazard Exposure<sup>1</sup> Rank: 17 of 17 Departments (Score: 0.000)

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



<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: 6 of 17 Departments (Score: 0.513)** Vulnerability in Nueva Segovia is primarily driven by high Information Access Vulnerability, Economic Constraints, and Clean Water Vulnerability. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Vulnerability score.

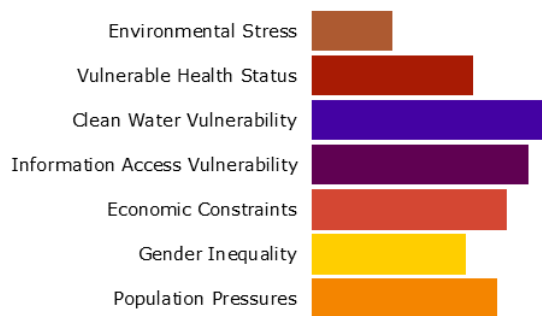









Table 3. Component scores for each vulnerability sub-component

	<b>Environmental Stress</b>	<b>20.2%</b> Province at Drought Risk	<b>36.1%</b> Erosion Risk	<b>59.1</b> Livestock per km <sup>2</sup>			
	<b>Vulnerable Health Status</b>	<b>12.6</b> Infant Mortality Rate	<b>18.6</b> Maternal Mortality Rate	<b>71.2 yrs</b> Average Life Expectancy	<b>2.0%</b> Acute Malnutrition (Children < 5)	<b>2.69%</b> Population Disabled	
	<b>Clean Water Vulnerability</b>	<b>50.0%</b> Households with Access to Improved Water	<b>14.0%</b> Households with Access to Flush Toilets				
	<b>Information Access Vulnerability</b>	<b>29.5%</b> Illiteracy	<b>4.8 yrs</b> Average Years of Schooling	<b>82.7%</b> Primary School Enrollment	<b>97.4%</b> Households without Internet	<b>39.6%</b> Households without TV	<b>45.3%</b> Households without Radio
	<b>Economic Constraints</b>	<b>65.6</b> Economic Dependency Ratio	<b>73.4%</b> Population in Poverty				
	<b>Gender Inequality</b>	<b>41.7%</b> Female Seats in Government	<b>1.05</b> Female to Male Secondary Education Enrollment	<b>0.47</b> Female to Male Labor Ratio			
	<b>Population Pressures</b>	<b>2.16%</b> Average Annual Population Change	<b>3.4%</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.

## Coping Capacity (CC)

**Coping Capacity<sup>4</sup> Rank: 13 of 17 Departments (Score: 0.393)**

Nueva Segovia exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Infrastructure, Economic Capacity, and Governance. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Coping Capacity score.

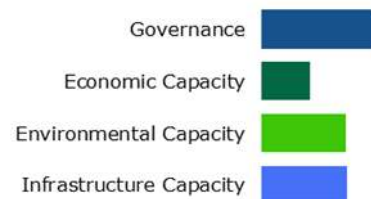


Table 4. Component scores for each coping capacity sub-component

	<b>Economic Capacity</b>	<b>4.5%</b> Households that Receive Remittances	<b>83.6%</b> Employment Rate (Male)	<b>44.7%</b> Employment Rate (Female)	<b>6.3%</b> Population in Highest Welfare Quintile	<b>\$394.9</b> Annual Nominal Global Revenue per Capita
	<b>Governance</b>	<b>90.0%</b> Crime Complaints Cleared	<b>601.2</b> Crime Rate per 100k Persons	<b>84.0%</b> Households without Garbage Collection	<b>44.7%</b> Voter Participation (2016 Election)	
	<b>Environmental Capacity</b>	<b>21.9%</b> Protected or Reforested Land				
	<b>Infrastructure Capacity</b>					
	<b>Health Care Capacity</b>		<b>7.7</b> Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	<b>14.1</b> Nurses per 10,000 Persons	<b>7.5</b> Physicians per 10,000 Persons	<b>13.9 km</b> Average Distance to Nearest Hospital
	<b>Communications Capacity</b>		<b>6.9%</b> Households with Access to Fixed Phone Line	<b>65.4%</b> Households with Access to Mobile Phone		
	<b>Transportation Capacity</b>		<b>135.3 km</b> Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport	<b>0.56 km</b> Total Length of Road per km <sup>2</sup> (area)		

<sup>4</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>5</sup> Rank: 7 of 17 Departments (Score: 0.560)**

Nueva Segovia's 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 Capacity**



**Infrastructure Capacity**



**Clean Water Vulnerability**

## Multi-Hazard Risk (MHR)

**Multi-Hazard Risk<sup>6</sup> Rank: 15 of 17 Departments (Score: 0.373)**

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

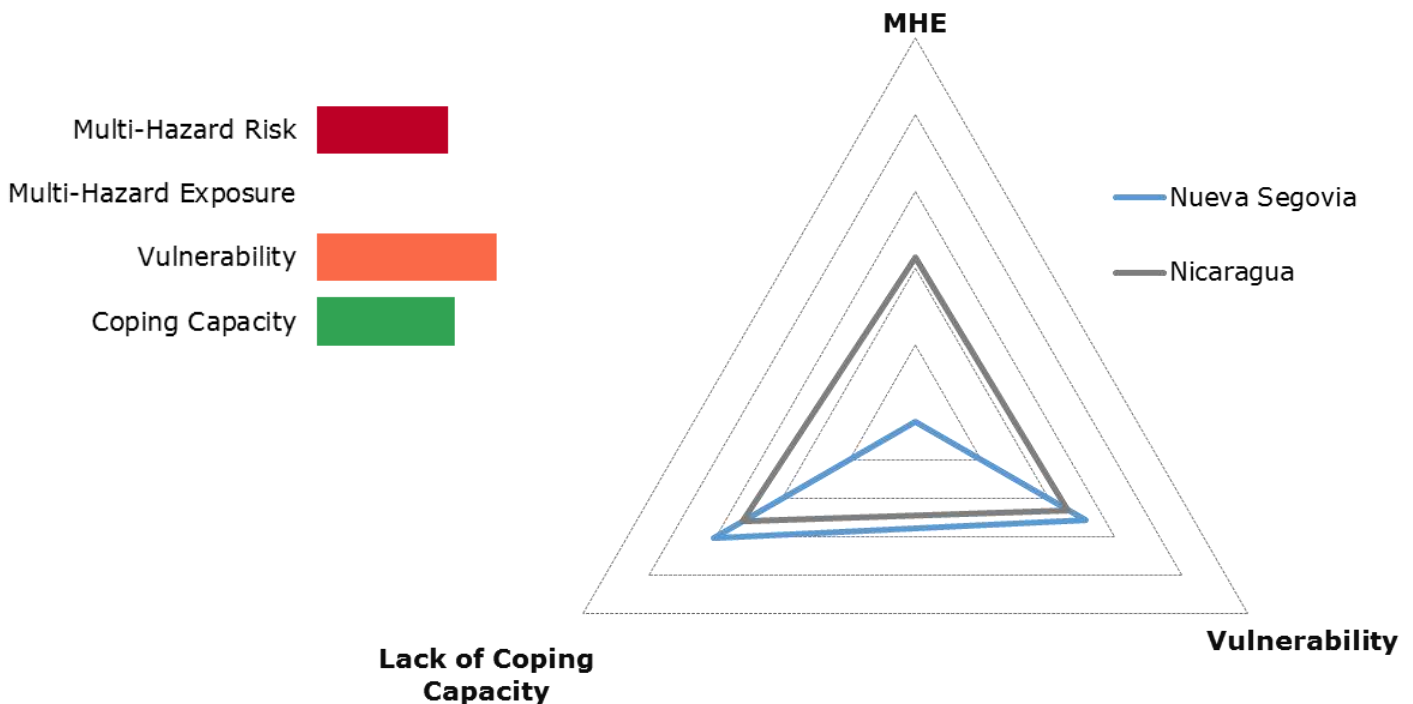


Figure 1. Department Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores

<sup>5</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 socioeconomic conditions.

<sup>6</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 environmental stress

Ranked 14 of 17 departments, low environmental stress indicates that natural resources and agriculture will be more resilient to the effects of a disaster and may recover faster.

## Recommendations

01

### Increase economic capacity

Foster small-business development and invest in business education and human capital to raise economic stability.

02

### Invest in infrastructure

Similar to Madriz, limited infrastructure inhibits the capacity to communicate and exchange information, reduces access to health care, and limits the physical distribution of goods and services in Nueva Segovia. Health-care, transportation and communication infrastructures require upgrading and investment to increase connectivity and welfare in the department. Focused investments in these areas will increase coping capacity and resilience.

03

### Reduce clean water vulnerability

Invest in public water and sewer infrastructure to ensure equitable access to safe, clean drinking water, and sanitation.



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