



PARAGUAY

CORDILLERA

NDPBA DEPARTMENT PROFILE

PARAGUAY CORDILLERA

CAPITAL: CAACUPÉ

Area: 5,877 (km²)

The Cordillera department is located in the Eastern region of Paraguay. This department is divided into 20 districts: Caacupé (The Capital), Altos, Arroyos y Esteros, Atyrá, Caraguatay, Emboscada, Eusebio Ayala, Isla Pucú, Itacurubí de la Cordillera, Juan de Mena, Loma Grande, Mbocayaty del Yhaguy, Nueva Colombia, Piribebuy, Primero de Marzo, San Bernardino, Santa Elena, Tobatí, Valenzuela, San José Obrero. The department borders the departments of Presidente Hayes, San Pedro, Caaguazú, Paraguari and Central. The main economic sources are livestock and agriculture.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low

Score: 0.457 • Rank: 13/18



RESILIENCE (R) - High

Score: 0.562 • Rank: 5/18



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low

Score: 0.495 • Rank: 13/18



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low

Score: 0.382 • Rank: 14/18



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate

Score: 0.506 • Rank: 9/18



Population (2015)

303,242



Infant Mortality Rate

12.3



Illiterate population

5.4%



Access to improved water

98.0%



Average life expectancy

74.3 years

*For more information on data and components please visit: <https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO>



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 13 / 18 DEPARTMENT
SCORE: 0.495




MHE
0.495

Raw MHE
0.426

Relative MHE
0.563


ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

Inland Flood




15%
 47,287
 \$888.8 Million

Wildfire




83%
 254,678
 \$3.5 Billion

Water Deficit



37%
 114,650
 \$1.7 Billion

Drought




100%
 306,776
 \$4 Billion

Extreme Cold



-
 -
 -

Storm



0%
 713
 \$5.2 Million



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 14 / 18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.382

Vulnerability in Cordillera is primarily driven by Population Pressures and Gender Inequality. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

0 1 **SCORE: 0.379** **RANK: 11/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

5.60% Cultivated Area Change
7.60% Deforestation



Vulnerable Health Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.404** **RANK: 11/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

74.34 Life Expectancy (years)
12.3 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
22 Maternal Mortality Ratio
63.41 Adult Malnutrition
34.0% Population with Disability
41.3% Population Reporting Illness or Injury



Clean Water Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.097** **RANK: 16/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

97.95% Households with Improved Water Source
85.59% Households with Improved Sanitation



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.455** **RANK: 13/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

5.4% Illiteracy Rate (Age 10+)
7.9 Average Years of Schooling
10.50% Households with Internet
90.37% Households with Television
83.0% Households with Radio



Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.309** **RANK: 15/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

56.22 Economic Dependency Ratio
26.90% Poverty Rate
0.4 Income Inequality (GINI)



Gender Inequality

0 1 **SCORE: 0.473** **RANK: 9/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

0.06 Female to Male Secondary Education*
0.37 Female to Male Economic Activity*
0.31 Female to Male Average Monthly Income*

*Higher values indicate greater gender disparity.



Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.559** **RANK: 10/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

1.39% Average Annual Population Change



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

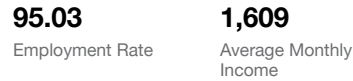
RANK: 9 / 18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.506

Cordillera exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Health Care Capacity and Communications Capacity. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

SCORE: 0.440 **RANK: 15/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**



Governance

SCORE: 0.497 **RANK: 8/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**



Crime Governance

SCORE: 0.615 **RANK: 10/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0.155 **RANK: 15/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**



(COPING CAPACITY CONTINUED)



Infrastructure Capacity



Health Care Capacity **SCORE: 0.453** **RANK: 8/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

6.78 Hospital Beds per 10,000 People	10.23 Physicians per 10,000 People	12.33 Nurses per 10,000 People	5,571.30 Average Distance to Nearest Hospital (km2)	81.40% Vaccination Coverage	74.98% Access to Healthcare
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Transportation Capacity **SCORE: 0.584** **RANK: 4/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

1.32 Road Density (km per sq. km)	54.57 Distance to Airport or Seaport (km)
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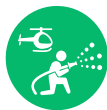
Communications Capacity **SCORE: 0.538** **RANK: 8/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

94.9% Households with Mobile Phone	8.47% Households with Fixed Phone
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Energy Capacity **SCORE: 0.915** **RANK: 9/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

98.87% Households Connected to Electric Grid



Disaster Management Capacity



3.01 Ambulances per 100,000 People	34.22 Distance to Fire Station	68.86 Distance to Warehouse
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RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 5 / 18 DEPARTMENTS
SCORE: 0.562

Cordillera's score and ranking are due to Low Vulnerability combined with Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

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



Population Pressures



Gender Inequality



Health Care Capacity



Communications Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Flood

RANK: 12
SCORE: 0.153



Drought

RANK: 9
SCORE: 0.329



Wildfire

RANK: 11
SCORE: 0.324



Extreme Cold

RANK: 9
SCORE: 0.000



Water Deficit

RANK: 8
SCORE: 0.192



Storm

RANK: 11
SCORE: 0.075



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)



13 / 18

Rank within departments
Score: 0.457

Cordillera's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

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



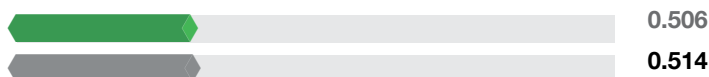
Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



Department score
 Country score

CORDILLERA RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Population Pressures

Rapid changes in population size and distribution can alter population vulnerability characteristics presenting planning challenges and destabilizing social, economic, and environmental systems. Increased population pressures require disaster managers to realign needs, institutional structures, and available resources to support delivery of basic resources before, during, and after an event.

Although overall vulnerability is low in Cordillera, findings show that the department ranks 10th in population pressures. As the population grows, so do the risks associated with disasters due to urbanization and expanded public resource needs. Increases in demands on health care, emergency services, and public programs can put strain on already limited resources. Continue to closely monitor the population to adjust plans, policies and programs accordingly.

Focus investments on public programs to reduce marginalization of women and assist in the employment of the working-age population. Providing trainings and financial assistance to increase employment rates can help to stimulate the economy and generate public funds for disaster risk reduction activities.

CORDILLERA RECOMMENDATIONS

2

Gender Inequality

Marginalized populations are less likely to have their needs met under pre-disaster conditions, and therefore become even more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Increase gender-based inclusion in all phases of DM, ensuring the implementation at the district and local levels. Course of action must recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

Although Cordillera ranks 9th of the 18 departments in Gender Inequality, findings highlight that women are less economically active than men. Increase funding of public programs that are focused on empowering women to continue their education and join the workforce.

Programs should ensure women have the training and skills needed to reduce the wage and employment gap. Explore incentive-based initiatives to encourage employers to hire women and other marginalized groups

Population pressures in Cordillera may exacerbate the existing inequalities if no mitigation strategies are put in place. As the population grows the competition for employment and educational opportunities will increase. Thus, efforts to ensure equality throughout society should be prioritized.

CORDILLERA RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and the dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.

Cordillera must meet the health care needs of a growing population. Findings show that department ranks 12th in Physicians per 10,000 People, and 10th in Nurses per 10,000 People (10.2 and 12.3, respectively).

Ensuring healthcare capacity can meet the needs of the population is vital to protect lives. Work with Regional and International health institutions, NGOs and other partners to increase the number of skilled medical workers in the department. Providing incentives to work in the health care sector, especially within vulnerable communities, will ensure enhanced and equitable access to health care.

CORDILLERA RECOMMENDATIONS

4

Communications Capacity

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

Overall, Communications Capacity in Cordillera is ranked 8th out of the 18 departments in Paraguay. In Cordillera only 94% of households have access to mobile phones, which is the 4th lowest in the country. Expand all communications infrastructure to the department to ensure coverage, accessibility, and reliability of multimodal communications before, during, and after a disaster.

Increasing communications capacity and information technology will also reduce vulnerability by increasing access to Information, ensuring that populations receive, understand, and take appropriate actions when information is provided.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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