

PARAGUAY ITAPÚA

NDPBA DEPARTMENT PROFILE



PARAGUAY ITAPÚA

CAPITAL: ENCARNACIÓN

Area: 20,009 (km²)

The Itapúa department Is located in the Eastern region of Paraguay. This department is divided into 30 districts: Encarnación (The Capital), Bella Vista, Cambyretá, Capitán Meza, Capitán Miranda, Nueva Alborada, Cármen del Paraná, Coronel Bogado, Carlos Antonio López, Natalio, Fram, General Artigas, General Delgado, Hohenau, Jesús, José Leandro Oviedo, Obligado, Mayor Julio Dionisio Otaño, San Cosme y Damián, San Pedro del Paraná, San Rafael del Paraná, Trinidad, Edelira, Tomás Romero Pereira, Alto Verá, La Paz, Yatytay, San Juan del Paraná, Pirapó, Itapúa Poty. The department borders Argentina, and the departments of Misiones, Alto Paraná and Caazapá. The main economic sources are livestock and agriculture.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate

Score: 0.542 • Rank: 9/18



RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate

Score: 0.523 • Rank: 9/18



Population (2015)

600,011



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate

Score: 0.672 • Rank: 9/18



Infant Mortality Rate

10.5



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low

Score: 0.434 • Rank: 12/18



Illiterate population

8.7%



Access to improved water

84.4%



Average life expectancy

74.3 years



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low

Score: 0.481 • Rank: 11/18

^{*}For more information on data and components please visit: https://bit.lv/2LqVoUO



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 18 DEPARTMENT

SCORE: 0.672



MHE 0.672

Raw MHE 0.631

Relative MHE 0.713

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

Inland Flood



5%

30,525

\$563.9 Million



Wildfire

74%

439,390

\$5.2 Billion



Water Deficit



299,078

\$3.1 Billion



Drought

\$7.5 Billion



Extreme Cold

173,252

\$1.6 Billion



Storm



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 12 / 18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.434

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



Environmental Stress

1 SCORE: 0.361

RANK: 12/18 DEPARTMENTS ACCESSED

2.82% Cultivated Area Change

11.30% Deforestation



Vulnerable Health Status

SCORE: 0.356 RANK: 14/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED 1

74.31 Life Expectancy (years)

10.5 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

104.8 Maternal Mortality Ratio 34.68 Adult Malnutrition

35.8% Population with Disability

43.6%

Population Reporting Illness or Injury



Clean Water Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.316 RANK: 11/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

84.40% Households with Improved Water

76.24% Households with Improved Sanitation



Information Access Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.472 RANK: 11/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

8.7% Illiteracy Rate (Age 10+)

7.9 Average Years of Schooling

17.20% Households with Internet

89.10% Households with Television

81.4% Households with Radio



Economic Constraints

33.16% 0.47

1 SCORE: 0.545

RANK: 9/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

59.56 Economic Dependency

Poverty Rate

Income Inequality (GINI)

Gender Inequality

SCORE: 0.446 RANK: 12/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

0.07

0.30 0.35

Female to Male Female to Male Female to Male Economic Activity* Average Monthly

*Higher values indicate greater gender disparity.



Population Pressures

1 SCORE: 0.545 **RANK: 11/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED**

1.36%

Secondary

Education'

Average Annual Population Change



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 11 / 18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.481

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



Economic Capacity

1 SCORE: 0.556

RANK: 9/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

95.41

Employment Rate

Average Monthly Income

56.84%

Participation

1,991



Governance

44.45%

SCORE: 0.424

RANK: 11/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

Households receiving Garbage Collection

Crim 5,57

Crime Governance

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SCORE: 0.734

RANK: 5/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

Homicide Rate (per 100,000 People)

4.41%Protected Area

106.42Property Crime Rate (per 100,000 People)



Environmental Capacity

1 SCORE: 0.258

RANK: 11/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

(COPING CAPACITY CONTINUED)



Infrastructure Capacity

1 SCORE: 0.551

RANK: 11/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.254 RANK: 18/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

2.70Hopital Beds per 10,000 People

8.88Physicians per 10,000 People

6.11Nurses per 10,000

People

6,623.05Average Distance to Nearest Hospital (km2)

68.88% Vaccination

Vaccination Access to Coverage Healthcare

69.57%



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.496 RANK: 8/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

1.05

Road Density (km per sq. km)

Distance to Airport or Seaport (km)



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.533 RANK: 10/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

96.4%

5.90%

70.43

Households with Mobile Phone

Households with Fixed Phone



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.921 RANK: 7/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

98.94%

Households Connected to Electric Grid



Disaster Management Capacity

0

1 SCORE: 0.491 RANK: 14/18 DEPARTMENTS ASSESSED

133.06

Ambulances per 100,000 People

3.38

Distance to Fire Station

30.92

Distance to Warehouse



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 9 / 18 DEPARTMENTS

SCORE: 0.523

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

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



Population Pressures



Economic Constraints



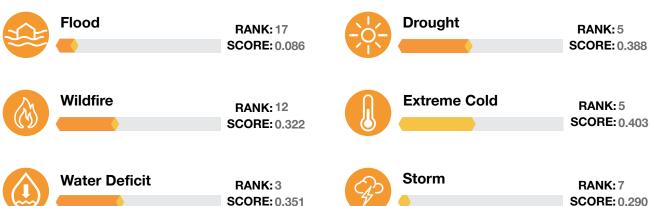
Health Care Capacity



Transportation Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



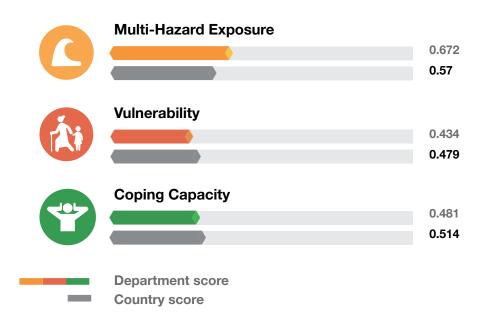


MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

9 / 18
Rank within departments
Score: 0.542

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

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





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.

As the population grows, so do the risks associated with disasters due to urbanization and expanded public needs. Increasing demands for health care and emergency services put strain on already limited resources. Continue to closely monitor the population to adjust plans, policies and programs accordingly. Promoting economic development opportunities for an increasing population will help alleviate economic constraints, another key driver of Vulnerability in Itapúa.

As Itapúa ranks 4th in overall Multi-Hazard Population Exposure, sustainable development of resilient infrastructure needs to be a priority. Access to clean water, education, healthcare, and disaster management resources should be the primary areas of investment. Seek public-private partnerships to help fund projects to increase access to critical infrastructure and services.

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Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and district-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit Itapúa's ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.

A third of the population in Itapúa lives in poverty. Expand public assistance programs to increase opportunities for economic mobility and enhance access to resources, particularly for elderly populations and families with young children. Focus efforts on creating public policies that ensure equal opportunity for employment and fair wages.

Assess disaster response and recovery plans to ensure that economically vulnerable populations are incorporated. This includes plans for short-term response and long-term recovery plans, as economically disadvantaged populations are often more likely to be severely impacted by disasters and have slower to recovery times.



Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and the dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during nondisaster 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.

Findings show that Itapúa ranks lowest in the country in overall Health Care Capacity. The department has the fewest hospital beds and nurses per 10,00 persons (2.7 and 6.1, respectively). Combined with the 4th lowest vaccination coverage rate (69%), these challenges highlight significant gaps in access to health care.

With the growing population, the need to invest in healthcare capacity through increase human resources, infrastructure, and community education is critical. Invest in increased inpatient capacity by expanding inpatient health care infrastructure and acquiring more hospital beds. Work with regional and international health networks, NGOs, and other partners to increase the number of skilled medical workers available and ensure they are stationed equitably throughout the department.

Invest in community public health outreach and education to promote utilization of preventive medical services for the growing population.

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Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access department populations. Improved transportation capacity supports all aspects of Itapúa's ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

Invest in transportation infrastructure that incorporates holistic risk assessment and sustainable development plans. Ensure that environmental mitigation plans for transportation projects consider the environmental stresses and hazards that impact Itapúa.

Increased transportation networks can also enhance access to markets, which can help reduce the economic constraints within the population. Economic benefits and enhanced access to health care should be the focus of enhancements to the transportation network in Concepción. Evacuation routes and emergency response plans should be adapted as construction is planned and implemented.



Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer World.

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