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Distrito Nacional

Dominican Republic National Disaster Preparedness
Baseline Assessment
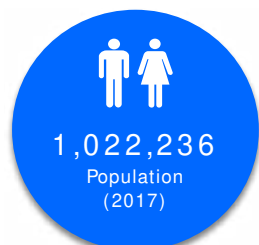Province Profile

Province: Distrito Nacional

Area: 102 km^2

The Distrito Nacional is a subdivision of the Dominican Republic and includes the National capital city of Santo Domingo.

1,022,236 Population (2017)	**28.3%** Population in Poverty	**7.4%** Illiterate Population	**22.4** Infant Mortality Rate	**97.7%** Access to Improved Water

Multi-Hazard Risk Rank:
Very Low (30 of 32)

Lack of Resilience Rank:
Very Low (32 of 32)

SANTO DOMINGO DE GUZMÁN

Santo Domingo

RVA Component Scores

Table 1. Province Scores and Ranks (compared across Provinces) for each Index

Multi-Hazard Risk		Lack of Resilience		Multi-Hazard Exposure		Vulnerability		Coping Capacity	
Very Low		Very Low		Very High		Very Low		Very High	
Score	Rank (of 32)	Score	Rank (of 32)	Score	Rank (of 32)	Score	Rank (of 32)	Score	Rank (of 32)
0.426	30	0.257	32	0.764	6	0.153	32	0.639	1

Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE)

Multi-Hazard Exposure[1] Rank: 6 of 32 Provinces (Score: 0.764)

Table 2. Estimated ambient population[2] exposed to each hazard

Cyclone
100%
1,109,778 People

Earthquake
98%
1,088,411 People

Landslide
85%
942,975 People

Flood
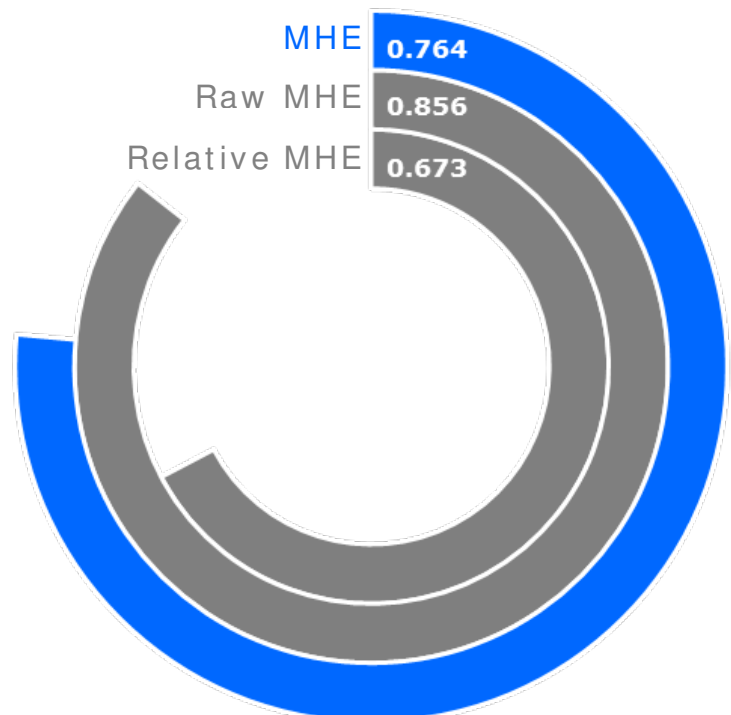## 1%
6,612 People

Tsunami
10%
109,062 People

Case Study: Reducing Childhood Vulnerability in Distrito Nacional

The Palmera Development Program operates within Distrito Nacional with the goal of improving the well-being of the area's most vulnerable children. With a long-term, holistic focus, the program "seeks to enable... families, local communities and partners to address the underlying causes of poverty." The program has conducted small business trainings, developed health committees, and has worked with local partners to continue to strengthen the development and growth of children in the area.

"Palmera Development Program" – NGO Aid Map

MHE 0.764
Raw MHE 0.856
Relative MHE 0.673

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[1] Multi-Hazard Exposure: Average exposure of the population to hazards.

[2] Ambient Population: 24-hour average estimate of the population in each province. Ambient population typically differs from census population.

Vulnerability (V)

Vulnerability[3] Rank: 32 of 32 Provinces (Score: 0.153) Distrito Nacional is influenced by moderate subcomponent scores in the thematic areas of Vulnerable Health Status and Population Pressures. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the Province's overall Vulnerability score.
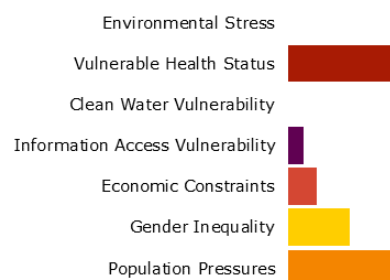
Environmental Stress
Vulnerable Health Status
Clean Water Vulnerability
Information Access Vulnerability
Economic Constraints
Gender Inequality
Population Pressures

Table 3. Component Scores for each Vulnerability Sub-component

Environmental Stress	**0%** Province Susceptible to Drought	**5.9%** Average Annual Forest Change				
Vulnerable Health Status	**22.4** Infant Mortality Rate	**67.3** Maternal Mortality Rate	**7.1** Chronic Malnutrition	**7.8%** Population Disabled		
Clean Water Vulnerability	**2.3%** Households without Access to Improved Water	**1.2%** Households without Access to Flush Toilets				
Information Access Vulnerability	**7.4%** Illiteracy	**89.6%** Primary School Enrollment	**66.7%** Households without Internet	**11.7%** Households without TV	**38.4%** Households without Radio	**8.9** Average years of Schooling
Economic Constraints	**49.7** Economic Dependency Ratio	**28.3%** Population in Poverty	**29.3%** CEP Beneficiaries			
Gender Inequality	**38.9%** Female Seats in Government	**1.0** Female to Male Years of Schooling	**0.29** Female to Male Labor Ratio			
Population Pressures	**0.79%** Average Annual Population Change	**0.71%** Average Annual Urban Population Change				

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[3] Vulnerability: The socioeconomic conditions that are associated with the susceptibility to disruptions in a country's normal functions.

Coping Capacity (CC)

Coping Capacity[4] Rank: 1 of 32 Provinces (Score: 0.639) The thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Environmental Capacity and Governance The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Coping Capacity score.
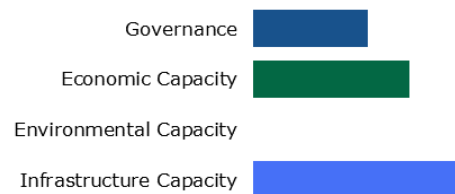
Governance	▇
Economic Capacity	▇▇
Environmental Capacity	
Infrastructure Capacity	▇▇▇

Table 4. Component Scores for each Coping Capacity Sub-component

💲	**Economic Capacity**	**1.04** Debt to Service Ratio	**94.2%** Employment Rate (Male)	**RD$ 59,392** Average Annual Income per Capita		
🏛	**Governance**	**64.1%** Registered Voter Participation (2016 Election)	**18.2** Homicide Rate per 100k persons	**92.1%** Households with Garbage Collection		
🌿	**Environmental Capacity**	**0%** Protected or Reforested Land				
🛣	**Infrastructure Capacity**					
🛏	**Health Care Capacity**	**15.8** Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	**29.2** Nurses per 10,000 Persons	**51.8** Physicians per 10,000 Persons	**0.5 km** Average Distance to Nearest Hospital	**0.77** Vaccination Index[5]
📡	**Communications Capacity**	**50.1%** Households with Access to Fixed Phone Line	**85.1%** Households with Access to Mobile Phone			
🚌	**Transportation Capacity**	**3.5 km** Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport	**14.1 km** Total Length of Road per km^2 (area)			

[4] Coping Capacity: The systems, means, and abilities of a country to absorb and respond to events that could potentially disrupt normal function.

[5] Vaccination Coverage Index: Coverage of DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus), Polio, Tuberculosis, and Measles vaccinations. Index values range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating higher coverage.

Lack of Resilience (LR)

Lack of Resilience[6] Rank: 32 of 32 Provinces (Score: 0.257)

Distrito Nacional's score and ranking are due to very low Vulnerability combined with very high Coping Capacity scores. Distrito Nacional has the lowest Vulnerability and the highest Coping Capacity, indicating high overall resilience.

Table 5. The 3 Thematic areas with the Weakest Relative Scores

Environmental Capacity

Governance

Vulnerable Health Status

Multi-Hazard Risk (MHR)

Multi-Hazard Risk[7] Rank: 30 of 32 Provinces (Score: 0.426)

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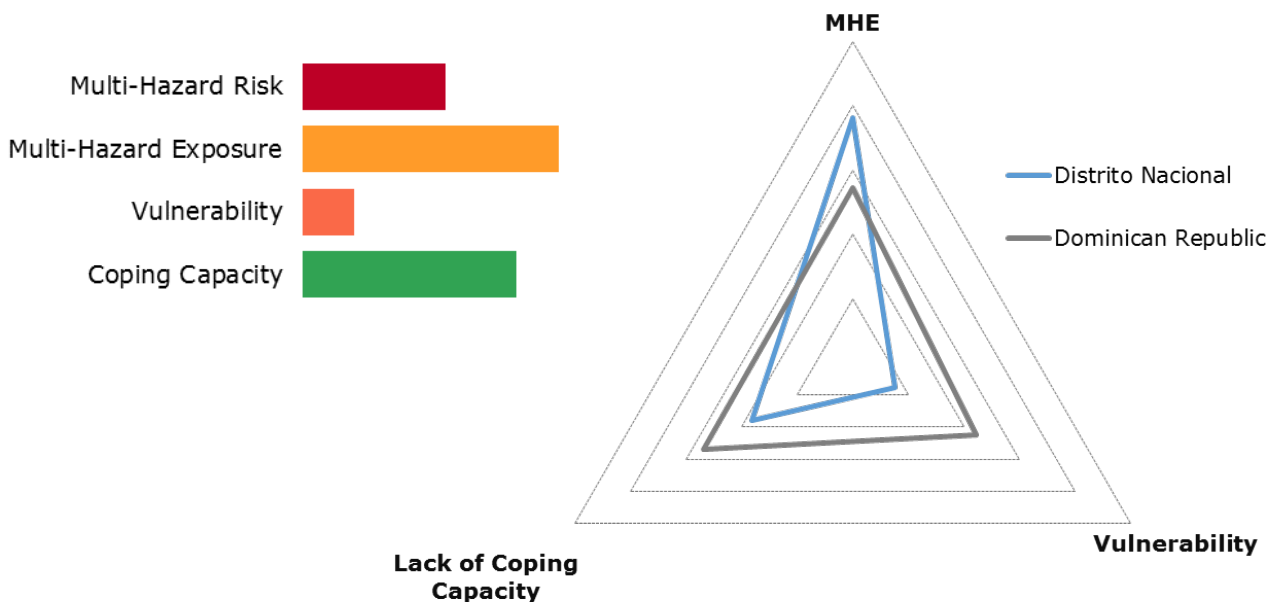

Figure 1. Province Multi-Hazard Risk Component Scores Compared to Overall Average Country Scores

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[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

✓ ### Lowest environmental stress
Ranked 32 of 32 provinces, low environmental stress indicates that natural resources and agriculture will be more resilient to the effects of a disaster and may recover faster.

✓ ### High information access
High information access indicates that the population has an increased ability to access and comprehend disaster-related information before, during, and after events.

✓ ### Highest overall coping capacity
Ranking 1 of 32 provinces, high coping capacity indicates the province's ability, using existing skills and resources, to face and manage adverse conditions, emergencies, or disasters.

Recommendations

01 ### Improve environmental capacity
Invest in protected areas to reduce environmental stress and degradation.

02 ### Reduce vulnerable health status
Invest in public welfare services to decrease malnutrition, support the disabled population, and decrease infant and maternal mortality.

03 ### Improve governance
Provide additional support for local police, firefighters, and emergency medical resources to improve public safety and reduce crime rates. In addition, seek partnerships with the private sector to increase the provision of services, such as garbage collection.