Better solutions. Fewer disasters. Safer world.





National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment – Department Profile

Department: Quiché

Department Capital: Santa Cruz del Quiché

Area: 8,378 km²

Quiché is located in the northern part of Guatemala and is one of the more populous departments in the country. Almost 90% of the department's population is of Mayan descent.

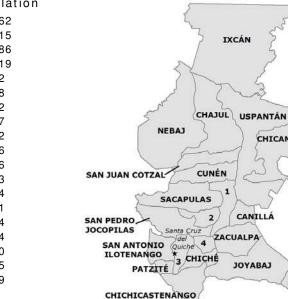












CHICAMÁN

ILLÁ

1) SAN ANDRÉS SAJCABAJÁ
2) SAN BARTOLOMÉ JOCOTENANGO
3) SANTA CRUZ DEL QUICHÉ
4) CHINIQUE

PACHALUM

Multi-Hazard Risk Rank: Very High (1 of 22) Lack of Resilience Rank: Very High (3 of 22)

RVA Component Scores

Table 9. Department scores and ranks (compared across departments) for each index

Multi-H	Multi-Hazard Risk Lack of Resilience		Resilience	Multi-Hazard Exposure		Vulnerability		Coping Capacity	
Very High		Very High		Moderate		Very High		Very Low	
Score	Rank (of 22)	Score	Rank (of 22)	Score	Rank (of 22)	Score	Rank (of 22)	Score	Rank (of 22)
0.632	1	0.638	3	0.621	9	0.587	4	0.311	20

Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE)

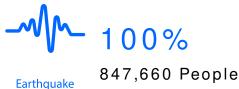
Multi-Hazard Exposure¹ Rank: 9 of 22 Departments (Score: 0.621)

Table 10. Estimated ambient population2 exposed to each hazard



52%

442,754 People



Cyclone

Volcano

74%

624,887 People



Flood

27,518 People

Second-lowest flooding exposure in the country



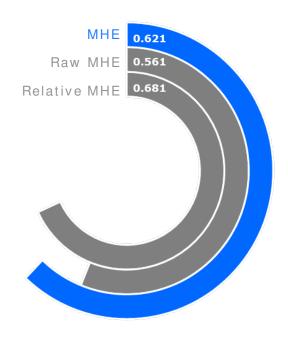
Landslide

154,076 People

The Open-Air Market of Chichicastenango

Market day traditionally takes place on Thursdays and Sundays. The marketers come down from the mountains and from other villages to the central plaza between the church of Santo Tomas and the chapel of the Calvary to sell their goods in an impressive native market that has hardly changed over the centuries. The florists congregate on the steps of the church, and the streets are flanked by weavings, masks carved from wood, and pieces of pottery among other handicrafts.

http://www.turansa.com/paginas/guatemala_departm ents/quiche.htm



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

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

Vulnerability (V)

Vulnerability³ Rank: 4 of 22 Departments (Score: 0.587) Vulnerability in Quiché is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability, Gender Inequality, and Economic Constraints. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Vulnerability score.

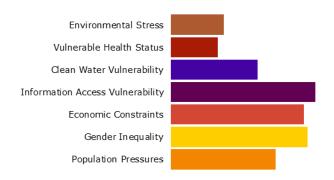


Table 11. Component scores for each Vulnerability sub-component

	Environmental Stress	35% Province at Drought Risk	0.68% Annual Forest Change					
(%)	Vulnerable Health Status	25 Infant Mortality Rate	113.4 Maternal Mortality Rate	0.2% Acute Malnutrition	1.2% Population Disabled	7.6 TB Incidence	2.6 Dengue Prevalence	7.4 Malaria Prevalence
0	Clean Water Vulnerability	83.3% Households with Access to Improved Water	38.5% Households with Access to Improved Sanitation					
	Information Access Vulnerability	27.2% Adult Illiteracy	4.5 Average Years of Schooling	71.8% Primary School Enrollment	4.7% Households with Internet	33.0% Households with Cable TV	69.8% Households with Radio	88.6% Speak Indigenous Language
(is	Economic Constraints	1.05 Economic Dependency Ratio	74.7% Population in Poverty	0.50 GINI Coefficient				
φď	Gender Inequality	0.0% Female Seats in Congress	O.11 Ratio of Female to Male Secondary Education Enrollment	0.24 Ratio of Female to Male Economic Activity				
******	Population Pressures	5.1% Average Annual Population Change	1.1% Average Annual Urban Population Change	49.9% Food Insecurity				

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: 20 of 22 Departments (Score: 0.311) Quiché displays a very low level of Coping Capacity, which is attributable to Economic Capacity and Transportation Infrastructure. The bar chart on the right indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the department's overall Coping Capacity score.

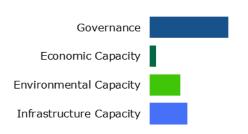


Table 12. Component scores for each Coping Capacity sub-component

	Governance		69.9 Crime Victims per 100K	18.6% Households with Garbage Collection				
\$\$	Economic Capacity		\$312.4 Remittances per Capita (USD)	3.3 Businesses per 1,000 persons	4,309.9 GDP per Capita (Quetzales)			
	Environmental Capacity		6.3% Protected Land	0.9% Reforested Area				
	Infrastructure Capacity							
		Health Care Capacity		4.0 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	2.0 Nurses per 10,000 Persons	2.2 Physicians per 10,000 Persons	28.2 km Average Distance to Nearest Hospital	98.3% Children Completed Immunization Schedule
		Communications Capacity		2.9% Households with Access to Fixed Phone Line	79.5% Households with Access to Mobile Phone	87.14% Households with Access to Electricity		
		Transportation Capacity		15.5 km Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport	15.4 km Total Length of Road per 100 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.

Lack of Resilience (LR)

Lack of Resilience⁵ Rank: 3 of 22 Departments (Score: 0.638)

Quiché's score and ranking are due to very high Vulnerability combined with very low Coping Capacity scores.

Table 13. The 3 Thematic areas with the weakest relative scores







Multi-Hazard Risk (MHR)

Multi-Hazard Risk⁶ Rank: 1 of 22 Departments (Score: 0.632)

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

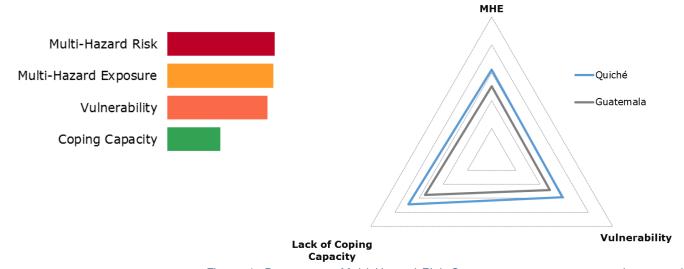


Figure 1. Department Multi-Hazard Risk Component scores compared to overall average country scores

⁵ **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.

⁶ 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 18 of 22 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 5 of 22 departments, high governance could facilitate the implementation of disaster management initiatives into departmental and municipal communities.

Recommendations



Increase business development

Invest in business development and education programs to boost economic capacity and increase the number of businesses and the likelihood of success of those businesses.



Invest in communication infrastructure

Invest in communication infrastructure to allow for easier access to information and education material, increasing literacy and situational awareness of the population.



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