NDPBA

GUYANA REGIONAL RISK PROFILES

SUBNATIONAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

GUYANA
BARIMA-WAINI

CAPITAL: MABARUMA
Area: 19,580 km²

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High
Score: 0.558  •  Rank: 1/10

RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.373  •  Rank: 10/10

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate
Score: 0.420  •  Rank: 7/10

VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High
Score: 0.597  •  Rank: 1/10

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low
Score: 0.343  •  Rank: 10/10

Population (2012 Census)
27,643

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
24

Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile
85.6%

Households with Improved Drinking Water Source
80.7%

Adult Illiteracy
25.5%
**MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)***

RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS  
SCORE: 0.420

### ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Damage</th>
<th>Critical Infrastructure Exposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Flooding</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>$4.32 M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Flooding</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>27,996</td>
<td>$165 M</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverine Flooding</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>12,859</td>
<td>$56.2 M</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Heat</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>28,047</td>
<td>$166 M</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>14,355</td>
<td>$45.4 M</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REGIONAL PROFILE

**VULNERABILITY (V)**

RANK: 1 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.597

Vulnerability in Barima-Waini is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

**Environmental Stress**

RANK: 8/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.266

- 7.0% Households Affected by Drainage Issues
- 9.1% Households Affected by Waste Disposal
- 8.4% Households Affected by Soil Erosion
- 15.5% Households Affected by Water Contamination
- -55.18 Change in Intact Forest Area
- 5.6 Livestock Density (per sq km)

**Socio-Demographic Vulnerability**

RANK: 1/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.680

- 80.7% Households with Improved Drinking Water Source
- 90.2% Households with Improved Sanitation
- 13.1% Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home
- 39.3% Households Cooking with Solid Fuels
- 4.7% Households with a Private Vehicle
- 3.0% Households with Television Access
- 32.0% Households with Radio Access

**Population Pressures**

RANK: 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.431

- 1.39 Average Annual Population Change
- 1.12 Net Migration Rate

**Human Development Vulnerability**

RANK: 1/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.728

- 80.7% Households with Improved Drinking Water Source
- 90.2% Households with Improved Sanitation
- 13.1% Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home
- 39.3% Households Cooking with Solid Fuels
- 4.7% Households with a Private Vehicle
- 3.0% Households with Internet Access
- 32.0% Households with Radio Access

**Vulnerable Health Status**

RANK: 5/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.425

- 24 Infant Mortality Rate
- 187 Adolescent Birth Rate
- 3.3% Children Under Age 5 Wasting

**Information Access Vulnerability**

RANK: 1/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.821

- 42.6% Adults with Less than Secondary Education
- 25.5% Adult Illiteracy
- 89.5% Net Primary School Enrollment

**Economic Constraints**

RANK: 2/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.926

- 92.5 Age Dependency Ratio
- 85.6% Unemployment Rate
- 19.3% Unemployment Rate
Socio-Demographic Vulnerability *(Continued...)*

**Vulnerable Groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Ranks Assessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.668</td>
<td>4/10 Regions Assessed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2% Disabled Population

**Gender Inequality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female to Male Labor</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCORE: 0.981  RANK: 1/10 REGIONS ASSESSED
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  RANK: 10 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  SCORE: 0.343

Barima-Waini exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Energy Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Economic Capacity  RANK: 10/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  SCORE: 0.010

- 0.3% Concentration of Wealth
- 2.7% Population Receiving Remittances
- 22.4% Households with a Bank Account

Governance  RANK: 1/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  SCORE: 0.975

- 23.3 Crime Rate per 10,000 persons
- 64.2% Trust in Government
- 55.6% Community Involvement
- 25.0% Local Government Participation
- 10.3% Prevalence of Corruption

Environmental Capacity  RANK: 2/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  SCORE: 0.688

- 6.44% Percent Protected Area
- 82.4% State Managed Forest Area
- -3890 Average Annual Net Carbon Flux

Infrastructure Capacity  RANK: 10/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  SCORE: 0.191

Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity  RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  SCORE: 0.191

- 65.1 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)
- 22.6 Average Distance to Hospital (km)
- 31.5 Average Distance to Police Station (km)
- 75.0% DPT Immunization Coverage (by Age 2)

Transportation Capacity  RANK: 8/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  SCORE: 0.321

- 0.06 Road Density (km per sq km)
- 9.2 Average Distance to Port/Airport (km)
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  
RANK: 10 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.343

Infrastructure Capacity (Continued...)

Communications Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households with Mobile Phones</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Fixed Phones</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell Tower Coverage Area</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Energy Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>RANK: 10/10 REGIONS ASSESSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households with Electricity</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Stations per 10,000 Persons</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESILIENCE (R)  
RANK: 10 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.373

Barima-Waini’s score and ranking are due to Very High Vulnerability combined with Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

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

- Vulnerable Groups
- Economic Constraints
- Economic Capacity
- Energy Capacity
KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Vulnerable Groups
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 and involvement of persons with disabilities and their caregivers in all phases of disaster management, ensuring implementation at subnational and local levels. Plans and strategies must consider the special needs and accommodations of disabled populations during response and recovery, including evacuation and sheltering. Courses of action must consider the roles of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

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

Economic Capacity
A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region’s ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.

Energy Capacity
Homes, businesses, industry, and government all rely on access to energy resources for continuity of daily activities. Expanding, strengthening, and securing the energy network and increasing the availability and quantity of energy reserves will contribute to economic development and increase the speed of recovery processes in the aftermath of a disaster.
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

- Coastal Flooding: RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.114
- Drought: RANK: 10 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.000
- Extreme Heat: RANK: 1 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.432
- Flash Flooding: RANK: 1 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.443
- Riverine Flooding: RANK: 1 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.338
- Wildfire: RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.176
Barima-Waini’s score and ranking are due to Moderate Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very High Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

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

- **Multi-Hazard Exposure**
  - Regions Score: 0.456
  - Country Score: 0.420

- **Vulnerability**
  - Regions Score: 0.597
  - Country Score: 0.437

- **Coping Capacity**
  - Regions Score: 0.512
  - Country Score: 0.343
Safer world.
REGIONAL PROFILE

GUYANA
POMEROON-SUPENAAM

CAPITAL: ANNA REGINA
Area: 5,560 km²

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low
Score: 0.421  •  Rank: 8/10

RESILIENCE (R) - High
Score: 0.599  •  Rank: 4/10

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High
Score: 0.459  •  Rank: 4/10

VULNERABILITY (V) - Low
Score: 0.370  •  Rank: 8/10

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate
Score: 0.567  •  Rank: 5/10

Population (2012 Census)
46,810

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
13

Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile
34.2%

Households with Improved Drinking Water Source
94.4%

Adult Illiteracy
14.5%
MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS
SCORE: 0.459

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Coastal Flooding
30%
- 14,346
- $112 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
38%

Flash Flooding
84%
- 39,829
- $276 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
84%

Drought
2%
- 714
- 
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
-

Riverine Flooding
35%
- 16,644
- $64.9 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
38%

Extreme Heat
95%
- 45,116
- $314 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
92%

Wildfire
98%
- 46,180
- $273 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
87%
**VULNERABILITY (V)**

Vulnerability in Pomeroon-Supenaam is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

### Environmental Stress

- **32.3%** Households Affected by Drainage Issues
- **13.8%** Households Affected by Waste Disposal
- **8.0%** Households Affected by Soil Erosion
- **13.2%** Households Affected by Water Contamination
- **-60.52** Change in Intact Forest Area (per sq km)
- **119.5** Livestock Density (per sq km)

**Score:** 0.442  **Rank:** 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

### Socio-Demographic Vulnerability

- **-0.50** Average Annual Population Change
- **-0.26** Net Migration Rate

**Score:** 0.501  **Rank:** 5/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

### Human Development Vulnerability

- **94.4%** Households with Improved Drinking Water Source
- **97.3%** Households with Improved Sanitation
- **0.2%** Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home
- **11.0%** Households Cooking with Solid Fuels
- **19.0%** Households with a Private Vehicle
- **11.7%** Population with Internet Access
- **75.6%** Households with Television Access
- **48.4%** Households with Radio Access

**Score:** 0.258  **Rank:** 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

### Vulnerable Health Status

- **13** Infant Mortality Rate
- **67** Adolescent Birth Rate
- **3.6%** Children Under Age 5 Wasting

**Score:** 0.061  **Rank:** 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

### Information Access Vulnerability

- **36.9%** Adults with Less than Secondary Education
- **14.5%** Adult Illiteracy
- **91.1%** Net Primary School Enrollment

**Score:** 0.501  **Rank:** 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

### Economic Constraints

- **58.0** Age Dependency Ratio
- **34.2%** Unemployment Rate
- **10.6%** Unemployment Rate

**Score:** 0.161  **Rank:** 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED
VULNERABILITY (V)  
RANK: 8 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.370

Socio-Demographic Vulnerability (Continued...)

Vulnerable Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable Group</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.7% Disabled Population</td>
<td>0.620</td>
<td>6/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender Inequality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female to Male Labor Participation</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>4/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>8/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  
**RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.567**

Pomeroon-Supenaam exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Governance. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

### Economic Capacity

- **8.8%** Concentration of Wealth
- **6.3%** Population Receiving Remittances
- **66.0%** Households with a Bank Account

**SCORE: 0.448**  
**RANK: 6/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

### Governance

- **42.4** Crime Rate per 10,000 persons
- **57.1%** Trust in Government
- **32.2%** Community Involvement
- **11.5%** Local Government Participation
- **12.5%** Prevalence of Corruption

**SCORE: 0.584**  
**RANK: 5/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

### Environmental Capacity

- **<1%** Percent Protected Area
- **53.9%** State Managed Forest Area
- **-1000** Average Annual Net Carbon Flux

**SCORE: 0.259**  
**RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

### Infrastructure Capacity

**SCORE: 0.726**  
**RANK: 3/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

### Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity

- **15.6** Average Distance to Fire Station (km)
- **10.5** Average Distance to Hospital (km)
- **5.9** Average Distance to Police Station (km)
- **100.0%** DPT Immunization Coverage

**SCORE: 0.896**  
**RANK: 3/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

### Transportation Capacity

- **0.16** Road Density (km per sq km)
- **7.7** Average Distance to Port/Airport (km)

**SCORE: 0.510**  
**RANK: 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**
National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment: GUYANA

COPING CAPACITY (CC) RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.567

Infrastructure Capacity (Continued...)

Communications Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>REGIONS ASSESSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.774</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 80.5% Households with Mobile Phones
- 20.9% Households with Fixed Phones
- 100% Cell Tower Coverage Area

Energy Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>REGIONS ASSESSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.724</td>
<td>3/10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 77.6% Households with Electricity
- 54.1% Households Using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel
- 4.7 Fuel Stations per 10,000 Persons

RESILIENCE (R) RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.599

Pomeroon-Supenaam'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:

- Vulnerable Groups
- Environmental Stress
- Economic Capacity
- Governance
KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Vulnerable Groups
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 and involvement of persons with disabilities and their caregivers in all phases of disaster management, ensuring implementation at subnational and local levels. Plans and strategies must consider the special needs and accommodations of disabled populations during response and recovery, including evacuation and sheltering. Courses of action must consider the roles of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

Environmental Stress
Environmental stressors such as the depletion or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of the population.

Economic Capacity
A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region’s ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.

Governance
Instability of institutional structures can make a region more susceptible to the negative effects of a disaster event. Increasing stability increases the likelihood that emergencies can be better managed at the local level and supports a quick return to normal functions.
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

- **Coastal Flooding**: RANK: 2 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.354
- **Drought**: RANK: 9 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.019
- **Extreme Heat**: RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.283
- **Flash Flooding**: RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.269
- **Riverine Flooding**: RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.186
- **Wildfire**: RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.285
Pomeroon-Supenaam’s score and ranking are due to High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.
Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

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F: (808) 891-0526

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GUYANA

ESSEQUIBO ISLANDS-WEST DEMERARA

CAPITAL: VREED EN HOOP
Area: 3,770 km²

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE

**MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High**
Score: 0.552  •  Rank: 2/10

**RESILIENCE (R) - High**
Score: 0.599  •  Rank: 3/10

**MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very High**
Score: 0.856  •  Rank: 1/10

**VULNERABILITY (V) - Low**
Score: 0.397  •  Rank: 7/10

**COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High**
Score: 0.596  •  Rank: 4/10

Population (2012 Census)
**107,785**

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
**17**

Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile
**10.5%**

Households with Improved Drinking Water Source
**98.9%**

Adult Illiteracy
**12.5%**
MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 1 / 10 REGIONS
SCORE: 0.856

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Coastal Flooding

32%

35,691

$305 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 38%

Flash Flooding

92%

103,245

$577 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 83%

Drought

87%

97,541

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 38%

Riverine Flooding

45%

50,685

$448 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 22%

Extreme Heat

100%

112,191

$661 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 98%

Wildfire

100%

111,657

$579 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 98%
VULNERABILITY (V)

Vulnerability in Essequibo Islands-West Demerara is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Environmental Stress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Drainage Issues</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>5/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Waste Disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Soil Erosion</td>
<td>0.334</td>
<td>7/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Water Contamination</td>
<td>-0.257</td>
<td>9/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Intact Forest Area</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>6/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Density (per sq km)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Socio-Demographic Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Pressures</td>
<td>0.334</td>
<td>6/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Annual Population Change</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Migration Rate</td>
<td>-2.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Human Development Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard of Living</td>
<td>0.257</td>
<td>7/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Improved Drinking Water Source</td>
<td>98.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Improved Sanitation</td>
<td>93.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Cooking with Solid Fuels</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with a Private Vehicle</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with Internet Access</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Television Access</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Radio Access</td>
<td>53.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerable Health Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate</td>
<td>0.387</td>
<td>6/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Birth Rate</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Age 5 Wasting</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Primary School Enrollment</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Illiteracy</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Literacy</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information Access Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults with Less than Secondary Education</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Primary School Enrollment</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic Constraints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age Dependency Ratio</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score: 0.397

RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED
VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.397

Socio-Demographic Vulnerability (Continued...)

Vulnerable Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disabled Population</td>
<td>0.667</td>
<td>5/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender Inequality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female to Male Labor</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCORE: 0.506      RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  
**RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.596**

Essequibo Islands-West Demerara exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Governance and Economic Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

### Economic Capacity

- **Score: 0.731**  
  - **Rank: 3/10 Regions Assessed**
  - **21.0%** Concentration of Wealth
  - **11.0%** Population Receiving Remittances
  - **70.9%** Households with a Bank Account

### Governance

- **Score: 0.117**  
  - **Rank: 9/10 Regions Assessed**
  - **130.7** Crime Rate per 10,000 persons
  - **45.8%** Trust in Government
  - **20.1%** Community Involvement
  - **13.2%** Local Government Participation
  - **27.7%** Prevalence of Corruption

### Environmental Capacity

- **Score: 0.226**  
  - **Rank: 8/10 Regions Assessed**
  - **0.00%** Percent Protected Area
  - **57.2%** State Managed Forest Area
  - **-401** Average Annual Net Carbon Flux

### Infrastructure Capacity

- **Score: 0.826**  
  - **Rank: 2/10 Regions Assessed**
  - **6.3** Average Distance to Fire Station (km)
  - **7.2** Average Distance to Hospital (km)
  - **3.2** Average Distance to Police Station (km)
  - **93.0%** DPT Immunization Coverage

### Transportation Capacity

- **Score: 0.720**  
  - **Rank: 2/10 Regions Assessed**
  - **0.29** Road Density (km per sq km)
  - **5.3** Average Distance to Port/Airport (km)
REGIONAL PROFILE

COPING CAPACITY (CC)  RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.596

Infrastructure Capacity (Continued...)

Communications Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Score: 0.824  RANK: 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

- 74.8% Households with Mobile Phones
- 36.4% Households with Fixed Phones
- 100% Cell Tower Coverage Area

Energy Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Score: 0.860  RANK: 1/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

- 92.8% Households with Electricity
- 79.6% Households using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel
- 2.8 Fuel Stations per 10,000 Persons

RESILIENCE (R)  RANK: 3 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.599

Essequibo Islands-West Demerara’s score and ranking are due to Low Vulnerability combined with High Coping Capacity scores.

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

- Vulnerable Groups
- Environmental Stress
- Governance
- Economic Capacity
KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

**Vulnerable Groups**
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 and involvement of persons with disabilities and their caregivers in all phases of disaster management, ensuring implementation at subnational and local levels. Plans and strategies must consider the special needs and accommodations of disabled populations during response and recovery, including evacuation and sheltering. Courses of action must consider the roles of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

**Environmental Stress**
Environmental stressors such as the depletion or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of the population.

**Governance**
Instability of institutional structures can make a region more susceptible to the negative effects of a disaster event. Increasing stability increases the likelihood that emergencies can be better managed at the local level and supports a quick return to normal functions.

**Economic Capacity**
A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region’s ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Coastal Flooding  
RANK: 1 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.372

Drought  
RANK: 3 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.375

Extreme Heat  
RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.308

Flash Flooding  
RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.285

Riverine Flooding  
RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.222

Wildfire  
RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.305
Essequibo Islands-West Demerara’s score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and High Coping Capacity scores.

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

- **Multi-Hazard Exposure**: 0.856 (0.456)
- **Vulnerability**: 0.397 (0.437)
- **Coping Capacity**: 0.596 (0.512)
Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.
DEMERARA-MAHAICA

GUYANA

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE
GUYANA
DEMERARA-MAHAICA

CAPITAL: TRIUMPH
Area: 2,165 km²

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE

- **MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)** - High
  Score: 0.490 • Rank: 3/10

- **RESILIENCE (R)** - Very High
  Score: 0.648 • Rank: 1/10

- **MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)** - Very High
  Score: 0.767 • Rank: 2/10

- **VULNERABILITY (V)** - Very Low
  Score: 0.324 • Rank: 10/10

- **COPING CAPACITY (CC)** - Very High
  Score: 0.621 • Rank: 2/10

- **Population (2012 Census)**
  311,563

- **Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)**
  16

- **Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile**
  9.5%

- **Households with Improved Drinking Water Source**
  98.0%

- **Adult Illiteracy**
  6.9%
MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 2 / 10 REGIONS
SCORE: 0.767

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Coastal Flooding
11%
- 36,550
- $401 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
7%

Flash Flooding
74%
- 237,276
- $3.51 Billion
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
59%

Drought
16%
- 49,871
- $4.04 Billion
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
-

Riverine Flooding
68%
- 218,877
- $3.76 Billion
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
47%

Extreme Heat
100%
- 321,333
- $4.04 Billion
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

Wildfire
100%
- 321,135
- $4.03 Billion
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%
VULNERABILITY (V)

Vulnerability in Demerara-Mahaica is primarily driven by Environmental Stress and Vulnerable Groups. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.
VULNERABILITY (V)  

RANK: 10 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.324

Socio-Demographic Vulnerability (Continued...)

Vulnerable Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>RANK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.419</td>
<td>7/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>8/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.0% Disabled Population

Gender Inequality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>RANK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female to Male Labor Participation</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>8/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>7/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCORE: 0.419  RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.176  RANK: 8/10 REGIONS ASSESSED
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  

Demerara-Mahaica exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Governance and Environmental Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

**Economic Capacity**  
- **Concentration of Wealth**: 28.0%  
- **Population Receiving Remittances**: 14.7%  
- **Households with a Bank Account**: 69.7%  

**Governance**  
- **Crime Rate per 10,000 persons**: 128.6  
- **Trust in Government**: 45.0%  
- **Community Involvement**: 20.1%  
- **Local Government Participation**: 6.0%  
- **Prevalence of Corruption**: 27.3%  

**Environmental Capacity**  
- **Percent Protected Area**: 0.00%  
- **State Managed Forest Area**: 0.5%  
- **Average Annual Net Carbon Flux**: -228  

**Infrastructure Capacity**  
- **Average Distance to Fire Station (km)**: 3.7  
- **Average Distance to Hospital (km)**: 6.8  
- **Average Distance to Police Station (km)**: 2.2  
- **DPT Immunization Coverage**: 91.9%  

**Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity**  
- **Road Density (km per sq km)**: 1.03  
- **Average Distance to Port/Airport (km)**: 8.3  

**Transportation Capacity**  
- **Score**: 0.621  
- **Rank**: 2/10  
- **Regions Assessed**: 1
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  
**RANK: 2 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.621**

Infrastructure Capacity (*Continued...*)

**Communications Capacity**

- **Score:** 0.966  
- **Rank:** 1/10 Regions Assessed

- **74.9%** Households with Mobile Phones  
- **62.4%** Households with Fixed Phones  
- **100%** Cell Tower Coverage Area

**Energy Capacity**

- **Score:** 0.755  
- **Rank:** 2/10 Regions Assessed

- **93.7%** Households with Electricity  
- **79.5%** Households Using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel  
- **1.3** Fuel Stations per 10,000 Persons

**RESILIENCE (R)**  
**RANK: 1 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.648**

Demerara-Mahaica’s score and ranking are due to Very Low Vulnerability combined with Very High Coping Capacity scores.

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

- **Environmental Stress**
- **Vulnerable Groups**
- **Governance**
- **Environmental Capacity**
KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Environmental Stress
Environmental stressors such as the depletion or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of the population.

Vulnerable Groups
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 and involvement of persons with disabilities and their caregivers in all phases of disaster management, ensuring implementation at subnational and local levels. Plans and strategies must consider the special needs and accommodations of disabled populations during response and recovery, including evacuation and sheltering. Courses of action must consider the roles of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

Governance
Instability of institutional structures can make a region more susceptible to the negative effects of a disaster event. Increasing stability increases the likelihood that emergencies can be better managed at the local level and supports a quick return to normal functions.

Environmental Capacity
Properly managed environments sustain populations by providing food, water, and even economic benefits from industries such as tourism. Increasing protected areas can also serve as additional buffers between the population and impacted areas.
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

- **Coastal Flooding**
  - Rank: 3 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.268

- **Drought**
  - Rank: 7 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.155

- **Extreme Heat**
  - Rank: 2 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.357

- **Flash Flooding**
  - Rank: 2 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.309

- **Riverine Flooding**
  - Rank: 2 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.328

- **Wildfire**
  - Rank: 1 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.356
Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

**Multi-Hazard Exposure**
- Regions Score: 0.767
- Country Score: 0.456

**Vulnerability**
- Regions Score: 0.324
- Country Score: 0.437

**Coping Capacity**
- Regions Score: 0.621
- Country Score: 0.512

Demerara-Mahaica’s score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and Very High Coping Capacity scores.
Safer
world.
GUYANA
MAHAICA-BERBICE

CAPITAL: FORT WELLINGTON
Area: 3,814 km²

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE

**MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate**
Score: 0.465 • Rank: 6/10

**RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate**
Score: 0.518 • Rank: 6/10

**MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate**
Score: 0.430 • Rank: 5/10

**VULNERABILITY (V) - High**
Score: 0.456 • Rank: 4/10

**COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate**
Score: 0.491 • Rank: 6/10

- Population (2012 Census): 49,820
- Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births): 16
- Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile: 21.4%
- Households with Improved Drinking Water Source: 92.1%
- Adult Illiteracy: 11.3%
MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS
SCORE: 0.430

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Coastal Flooding
- 3%
- 1,603
- $17.1 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 14%

Flash Flooding
- 4%
- 1,762
- $12.4 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 1%

Drought
- 15%
- 7,474
- -
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: -

Riverine Flooding
- 33%
- 16,393
- $134 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 23%

Extreme Heat
- 100%
- 49,955
- $383 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%

Wildfire
- 100%
- 49,961
- $382 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%
VULNERABILITY (V)  
RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.456  

Vulnerability in Mahaica-Berbice is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

**Environmental Stress**  
SCORE: 0.392  
RANK: 6/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- 33.1% Households Affected by Drainage Issues  
- 14.2% Households Affected by Waste Disposal  
- 3.1% Households Affected by Soil Erosion  
- 17.2% Households Affected by Water Contamination  
- Change in Intact Forest Area  
- 607.6 Livestock Density (per sq km)

**Socio-Demographic Vulnerability**  
SCORE: 0.472  
RANK: 5/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- Population Pressures: -0.50 Average Annual Population Change, 1.50 Net Migration Rate  
- Human Development Vulnerability  
  - Standard of Living: 92.1% Households with Improved Drinking Water Source, 98.5% Households with Improved Sanitation, 0.1% Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home, 1.6% Households Cooking with Solid Fuels, 19.3% Households with a Private Vehicle, 19.5% Population with Internet Access, 74.5% Households with Television Access, 52.1% Households with Radio Access  
  - Vulnerable Health Status: 16 Infant Mortality Rate, 65 Adolescent Birth Rate, 6.2% Children Under Age 5 Wasting  
  - Information Access Vulnerability: 34.8% Adults with Less than Secondary Education, 11.3% Adult Illiteracy, 88.0% Net Primary School Enrollment  
  - Economic Constraints: 54.5 Age Dependency Ratio, 21.4% Unemployment Rate, 17.1% Unemployment Rate  

**SCORE: 0.296**  
RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- VULNERABILITY (V)  
- RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- SCORE: 0.456  
- Vulnerability in Mahaica-Berbice is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

**SCORE: 0.329**  
RANK: 6/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- VULNERABILITY (V)  
- RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- SCORE: 0.472  
- Vulnerability in Mahaica-Berbice is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

**SCORE: 0.200**  
RANK: 6/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- VULNERABILITY (V)  
- RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- SCORE: 0.329  
- Vulnerability in Mahaica-Berbice is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

**SCORE: 0.230**  
RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- VULNERABILITY (V)  
- RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- SCORE: 0.329  
- Vulnerability in Mahaica-Berbice is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

**SCORE: 0.550**  
RANK: 3/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- VULNERABILITY (V)  
- RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- SCORE: 0.329  
- Vulnerability in Mahaica-Berbice is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

**SCORE: 0.336**  
RANK: 5/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- VULNERABILITY (V)  
- RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
- SCORE: 0.329  
- Vulnerability in Mahaica-Berbice is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.
VULNERABILITY (V)  
RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.456

Socio-Demographic Vulnerability (Continued...)

Vulnerable Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Regions Assessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disabled Population</td>
<td>0.817</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6%
Disabled Population

Gender Inequality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Regions Assessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female to Male Labor Participation</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>3/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCORE: 0.716 RANK: 3/10 REGIONS ASSESSED
Mahaica-Berbice exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Governance and Economic Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

**Economic Capacity**

- **Score:** 0.566
- **Rank:** 5/10
- **Regions Assessed:** 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concentration of Wealth</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Receiving Remittances</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with a Bank Account</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Governance**

- **Score:** 0.341
- **Rank:** 8/10
- **Regions Assessed:** 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime Rate per 10,000 persons</td>
<td>59.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust in Government</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Involvement</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Participation</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of Corruption</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Capacity**

- **Score:** 0.021
- **Rank:** 9/10
- **Regions Assessed:** 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent Protected Area</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Managed Forest Area</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Annual Net Carbon Flux</td>
<td>-736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infrastructure Capacity**

- **Score:** 0.628
- **Rank:** 5/10
- **Regions Assessed:** 0

**Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity**

- **Score:** 0.841
- **Rank:** 5/10
- **Regions Assessed:** 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Distance to Fire Station (km)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Distance to Hospital (km)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Distance to Police Station (km)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT Immunization Coverage</td>
<td>89.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transportation Capacity**

- **Score:** 0.166
- **Rank:** 9/10
- **Regions Assessed:** 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road Density (km per sq km)</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Distance to Port/Airport (km)</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  
RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.491

**Infrastructure Capacity (Continued...)**

**Communications Capacity**  
SCORE: 0.862  
RANK: 3/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

- 68.4% Households with Mobile Phones
- 50.6% Households with Fixed Phones
- 100% Cell Tower Coverage Area

**Energy Capacity**  
SCORE: 0.641  
RANK: 5/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

- 83.3% Households with Electricity
- 64.5% Households Using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel
- 2.0 Fuel Stations per 10,000 Persons

**RESILIENCE (R)**  
RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.518

Mahaica-Berbice’s score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

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

- Vulnerable Groups
- Environmental Stress
- Governance
- Economic Capacity
KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Vulnerable Groups
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 and involvement of persons with disabilities and their caregivers in all phases of disaster management, ensuring implementation at subnational and local levels. Plans and strategies must consider the special needs and accommodations of disabled populations during response and recovery, including evacuation and sheltering. Courses of action must consider the roles of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

Environmental Stress
Environmental stressors such as the depletion or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of the population.

Governance
Instability of institutional structures can make a region more susceptible to the negative effects of a disaster event. Increasing stability increases the likelihood that emergencies can be better managed at the local level and supports a quick return to normal functions.

Economic Capacity
A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region’s ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Coastal Flooding
- RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.179

Drought
- RANK: 8 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.100

Extreme Heat
- RANK: 3 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.340

Flash Flooding
- RANK: 9 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.019

Riverine Flooding
- RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.188

Wildfire
- RANK: 2 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.352
Mahaica-Berbice’s score and ranking are due to Moderate Multi-hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

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

- **Multi-Hazard Exposure**: 0.430 (Regions) vs. 0.456 (Country)
- **Vulnerability**: 0.456 (Regions) vs. 0.437 (Country)
- **Coping Capacity**: 0.491 (Regions) vs. 0.512 (Country)

**6 / 10**

**RANK WITHIN REGIONS**
Score: 0.465
GUYANA

EAST BERBICE-CORENTYNE

CAPITAL: NEW AMSTERDAM
Area: 37,000 km²

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE

- **MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low**
  Score: 0.427  •  Rank: 7/10

- **RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate**
  Score: 0.595  •  Rank: 5/10

- **MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High**
  Score: 0.470  •  Rank: 3/10

- **VULNERABILITY (V) - High**
  Score: 0.485  •  Rank: 3/10

- **COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very High**
  Score: 0.676  •  Rank: 1/10

Population (2012 Census) 109,652
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) 22
Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile 20.4%
Households with Improved Drinking Water Source 99.0%
Adult Illiteracy 15.5%
MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 3 / 10 REGIONS
SCORE: 0.470

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Coastal Flooding
6%
- 6,423
- $8.74 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 11%

Drought
40%
- 45,431
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: -

Extreme Heat
100%
- 113,214
- $1.16 Billion
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 90%

Flash Flooding
54%
- 60,772
- $468 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 43%

Riverine Flooding
31%
- 35,011
- $215 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 19%

Wildfire
99%
- 112,228
- $1.13 Billion
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 87%
### Vulnerability (V)

Vulnerability in East Berbice-Corentyne is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Stress</strong></td>
<td>0.357</td>
<td>7/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Drainage Issues</td>
<td>40.7%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Waste Disposal</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Soil Erosion</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Water Contamination</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Intact Forest Area</td>
<td>-15.95</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Density (per sq km)</td>
<td>119.5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Socio-Demographic Vulnerability** | Score 0.517 | Rank 3/10 |
| **Population Pressures** | Score 0.813 | Rank 1/10 |
| **Human Development Vulnerability** | Score 0.331 | Rank 5/10 |

| **Standard of Living** | Score 0.198 | Rank 8/10 |
| Households with Improved Drinking Water Source | 99.0% | 1 |
| Households with Improved Sanitation | 99.3% | 2 |
| Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home | 1.3% | 3 |
| Households Cooking with Solid Fuels | 7.7% | 4 |
| Households with a Private Vehicle | 19.8% | 5 |
| Population with Internet Access | 20.6% | 6 |
| Households with Television Access | 84.3% | 7 |
| Households with Radio Access | 52.9% | 8 |

| **Vulnerable Health Status** | Score 0.447 | Rank 4/10 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 22 | 1 |
| Adolescent Birth Rate | 65 | 2 |
| Children Under Age 5 Wasting | 9.1% | 3 |

| **Information Access Vulnerability** | Score 0.561 | Rank 2/10 |
| Adults with Less than Secondary Education | 35.6% | 1 |
| Adult Illiteracy | 15.5% | 2 |
| Net Primary School Enrollment | 89.6% | 3 |

| **Economic Constraints** | Score 0.117 | Rank 8/10 |
| Age Dependency Ratio | 50.3 | 1 |
| Unemployment Rate | 20.4% | 2 |
| Unemployment Rate | 12.2% | 3 |
VULNERABILITY (V)  
RANK: 3 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.485

Socio-Demographic Vulnerability (Continued...)

Vulnerable Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.4% Disabled Population</td>
<td>0.791</td>
<td>3/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender Inequality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female to Male Labor Participation</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>2/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>3/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  RANK: 1 / 10  REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.676  

East Berbice-Corentyne exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Governance and Transportation Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  RANK: 1 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.676

Infrastructure Capacity (Continued...)

Communications Capacity

- **64.1%** Households with Mobile Phones
- **57.5%** Households with Fixed Phones
- **26%** Cell Tower Coverage Area

**SCORE: 0.540**  RANK: 6/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

Energy Capacity

- **85.7%** Households with Electricity
- **53.6%** Households Using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel
- **3.1** Fuel Stations per 10,000 Persons

**SCORE: 0.646**  RANK: 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED

RESILIENCE (R)  RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.595

East Berbice-Corentyne’s score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with Very High Coping Capacity scores.

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

- Vulnerable Groups
- Environmental Stress
- Governance
- Transportation Capacity
KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Vulnerable Groups
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 and involvement of persons with disabilities and their caregivers in all phases of disaster management, ensuring implementation at subnational and local levels. Plans and strategies must consider the special needs and accommodations of disabled populations during response and recovery, including evacuation and sheltering. Courses of action must consider the roles of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

Environmental Stress
Environmental stressors such as the depletion or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of the population.

Governance
Instability of institutional structures can make a region more susceptible to the negative effects of a disaster event. Increasing stability increases the likelihood that emergencies can be better managed at the local level and supports a quick return to normal functions.

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 affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

- **Coastal Flooding**: RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.164
- **Drought**: RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.220
- **Extreme Heat**: RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.321
- **Flash Flooding**: RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.188
- **Riverine Flooding**: RANK: 8 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.155
- **Wildfire**: RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.324
Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

- **Multi-Hazard Exposure**: 0.470 (0.456)
- **Vulnerability**: 0.485 (0.437)
- **Coping Capacity**: 0.676 (0.512)

East Berbice-Corentyne’s score and ranking are due to High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Very High Coping Capacity scores.
GUYANA

CUYUNI-MAZARUNI

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

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GUYANA

CUYUNI-MAZARUNI

CAPITAL: BARTICA
Area: 47,650 km²

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE

**MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)** - High
Score: 0.482 • Rank: 4/10

**RESILIENCE (R)** - Low
Score: 0.475 • Rank: 7/10

**MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)** - Low
Score: 0.397 • Rank: 8/10

**VULNERABILITY (V)** - Moderate
Score: 0.444 • Rank: 5/10

**COPING CAPACITY (CC)** - Low
Score: 0.395 • Rank: 8/10

Population (2012 Census) **18,375**

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) **53**

Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile **69.8%**

Households with Improved Drinking Water Source **65.3%**

Adult Illiteracy **12.2%**
MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 8 / 10 REGIONS
SCORE: 0.397

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Coastal Flooding
1%

- 115
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0%

Flash Flooding
92%

- 19,174
- $53 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 84%

Drought
99%

- 20,476
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: -

Riverine Flooding
63%

- 13,080
- $12 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 72%

Extreme Heat
71%

- 14,678
- $40.1 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 68%

Wildfire
20%

- 4,165
- $7.64 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 19%
Vulnerability in Cuyuni-Mazaruni is primarily driven by Environmental Stress and Vulnerable Health Status. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

**Environmental Stress**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.3% Households Affected by Drainage Issues</td>
<td>0.540</td>
<td>3/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.6% Households Affected by Waste Disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.4% Households Affected by Soil Erosion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.9% Households Affected by Water Contamination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Intact Forest Area</td>
<td>-46.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Density (per sq km)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Socio-Demographic Vulnerability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Pressures</td>
<td>0.177</td>
<td>9/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Annual Population Change</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Migration Rate</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Human Development Vulnerability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard of Living</td>
<td>0.513</td>
<td>4/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Improved Drinking Water Source</td>
<td>0.545</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Improved Sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Cooking with Solid Fuels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with a Private Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with Internet Access</td>
<td>0.782</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Television Access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Radio Access</td>
<td>0.355</td>
<td>7/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with Less than Secondary Education</td>
<td>0.368</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Illiteracy</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Primary School Enrollment</td>
<td>0.911</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Economic Constraints**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age Dependency Ratio</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>0.698</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>0.116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

**SCORE: 0.444**

**VULNERABILITY (V)**
VULNERABILITY (V)  
**RANK: 5 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.444**

---

**Socio-Demographic Vulnerability (Continued...)**

**Vulnerable Groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Regions Assessed</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>RANK: 8/10 REGIONS ASSESSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Disabled Population</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0.317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender Inequality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Regions Assessed</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>RANK: 6/10 REGIONS ASSESSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>Female to Male Labor Participation</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>0.528</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cuyuni-Mazaruni exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

**Economic Capacity**

- Concentration of Wealth: 8.3%
- Population Receiving Remittances: 3.9%
- Households with a Bank Account: 36.4%

**Governance**

- Crime Rate per 10,000 persons: 46.9
- Trust in Government: 64.2%
- Community Involvement: 55.6%
- Local Government Participation: 25.0%
- Prevalence of Corruption: 10.3%

**Environmental Capacity**

- Percent Protected Area: 0.00%
- State Managed Forest Area: 60.5%
- Average Annual Net Carbon Flux: -7090

**Infrastructure Capacity**

**Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity**

- Average Distance to Fire Station (km): 83.7
- Average Distance to Hospital (km): 41.5
- Average Distance to Police Station (km): 31.8
- DPT Immunization Coverage: 84.0%

**Transportation Capacity**

- Road Density (km per sq km): 0.03
- Average Distance to Port/Airport (km): 11.1
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  RANK: 8 / 10  REGIONS ASSESSED  SCORE: 0.395

Infrastructure Capacity (Continued...)

Communications Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55.8%</td>
<td>Households with Mobile Phones</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>Households with Fixed Phones</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27%</td>
<td>Cell Tower Coverage Area</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCORE: 0.284  RANK: 7/10  REGIONS ASSESSED

Energy Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46.9%</td>
<td>Households with Electricity</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.2%</td>
<td>Households Using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Fuel Stations per 10,000 Persons</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCORE: 0.373  RANK: 7/10  REGIONS ASSESSED

RESILIENCE (R)  RANK: 7 / 10  REGIONS ASSESSED  SCORE: 0.475

Cuyuni-Mazaruni’s score and ranking are due to Moderate Vulnerability combined with Low Coping Capacity scores.

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

- Environmental Stress
- Vulnerable Health Status
- Economic Capacity
- Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity
KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Environmental Stress
Environmental stressors such as the depletion or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of the population.

Vulnerable Health Status
A population with a compromised health status will have a greatly reduced ability to manage short- and long-term disaster outcomes. Improving health is often correlated with decreased susceptibility to injury, disease, and stress associated with disasters. Acute or prolonged vulnerable health status limits the basic capacity of response functions.

Economic Capacity
A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region’s ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.

Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity
Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources, including skilled caregivers and dedicated facilities, to support emergency services and the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times, will greatly enhance the capacity for disaster management and response, and improve the ability of societies to address disaster-associated health and medical impacts.
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Coastal Flooding
- RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.052

Drought
- RANK: 2 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.384

Extreme Heat
- RANK: 9 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.170

Flash Flooding
- RANK: 3 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.308

Riverine Flooding
- RANK: 3 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.302

Wildfire
- RANK: 10 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
- SCORE: 0.004
Cuyuni-Mazaruni’s score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.
Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

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F: (808) 891-0526

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GUYANA
POTARO-SIPARUNI
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE
GUYANA
POTARO-SIPARUNI

CAPITAL: MAHDIA
Area: 20,330 km²

RISK AND VULNERABILITY
COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low
Score: 0.357 • Rank: 10/10

RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.464 • Rank: 9/10

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low
Score: 0.000 • Rank: 10/10

VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High
Score: 0.535 • Rank: 2/10

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low
Score: 0.464 • Rank: 7/10

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births): 21
Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile: 69.8%
Households with Improved Drinking Water Source: 65.3%
Adult Illiteracy: 11.4%
MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 10 / 10 REGIONS  
SCORE: 0.000

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

- **Coastal Flooding**
  - **0%**
  - **0**
  - Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**

- **Drought**
  - **100%**
  - **8,347**
  - Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **-**

- **Extreme Heat**
  - **55%**
  - **4,621**
  - **$11.1 Million**
  - Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **38%**

- **Flash Flooding**
  - **54%**
  - **4,500**
  - **$16.9 Million**
  - Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **70%**

- **Riverine Flooding**
  - **13%**
  - **1,115**
  - **$1.65 Million**
  - Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **22%**

- **Wildfire**
  - **31%**
  - **2,602**
  - **$51.4 Million**
  - Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **58%**
VULNERABILITY (V)  

RANK: 2 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.535

Vulnerability in Potaro-Siparuni is primarily driven by Vulnerable Groups and Standard of Living. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Environmental Stress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Drainage Issues</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>10/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Waste Disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Soil Erosion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Water Contamination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Intact Forest Area</td>
<td>-28.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Density (per sq km)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Socio-Demographic Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Annual Population Change</td>
<td>0.489</td>
<td>3/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Migration Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population Pressures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households with Improved Drinking Water Source</td>
<td>0.650</td>
<td>2/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Improved Sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Human Development Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home</td>
<td>0.818</td>
<td>2/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Cooking with Solid Fuels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with a Private Vehicle</td>
<td>0.515</td>
<td>3/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with Internet Access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Television Access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Radio Access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerable Health Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate</td>
<td>0.515</td>
<td>3/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Birth Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Age 5 Wasting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information Access Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults with Less than Secondary Education</td>
<td>0.483</td>
<td>5/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Illiteracy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Primary School Enrollment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic Constraints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age Dependency Ratio</td>
<td>0.605</td>
<td>3/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VULNERABILITY (V)  
RANK: 2 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.535

Socio-Demographic Vulnerability (Continued...)

Vulnerable Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>REGIONS ASSESSED</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>REGIONS ASSESSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.792</td>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>0.792</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.9% Disabled Population

Gender Inequality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>REGIONS ASSESSED</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>REGIONS ASSESSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.583</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>0.583</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Female to Male Labor Participation  
Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  
RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.464

Potaro-Siparuni exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Communications Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

**Economic Capacity**

- **8.3%** Concentration of Wealth  
- **5.1%** Population Receiving Remittances  
- **36.4%** Households with a Bank Account

**Governance**

- **31.2** Crime Rate per 10,000 persons  
- **64.2%** Trust in Government  
- **55.6%** Community Involvement  
- **25.0%** Local Government Participation  
- **10.3%** Prevalence of Corruption

**Environmental Capacity**

- **20.37%** Percent Protected Area  
- **44.5%** State Managed Forest Area  
- **-2480** Average Annual Net Carbon Flux

**Infrastructure Capacity**

- **0.349**  

**Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity**

- **77.7** Average Distance to Fire Station (km)  
- **23.7** Average Distance to Hospital (km)  
- **18.7** Average Distance to Police Station (km)  
- **84.0%** DPT Immunization Coverage

**Transportation Capacity**

- **0.05** Road Density (km per sq km)  
- **6.3** Average Distance to Port/Airport (km)
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  

**RANK: 7 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

**SCORE: 0.464**

Infrastructure Capacity (Continued...)

Communications Capacity

- **30.4%** Households with Mobile Phones
- **0.8%** Households with Fixed Phones
- **79%** Cell Tower Coverage Area

**SCORE: 0.266**  
**RANK: 8/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

Energy Capacity

- **46.9%** Households with Electricity
- **41.2%** Households Using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel
- **2.7** Fuel Stations per 10,000 Persons

**SCORE: 0.333**  
**RANK: 8/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

RESILIENCE (R)  

**RANK: 9 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

**SCORE: 0.464**

Potaro-Siparuni’s score and ranking are due to Very High Vulnerability combined with Low Coping Capacity scores.

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

- Vulnerable Groups
- Standard of Living
- Economic Capacity
- Communications Capacity
KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Vulnerable Groups
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 and involvement of persons with disabilities and their caregivers in all phases of disaster management, ensuring implementation at subnational and local levels. Plans and strategies must consider the special needs and accommodations of disabled populations during response and recovery, including evacuation and sheltering. Courses of action must consider the roles of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

Standard of Living
Households experiencing access or mobility constraints with regard to information, clean water and sanitation, or transportation are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Those with information access or mobility constraints may not be able to receive and act upon warning information in a timely manner or seek emergency medical care. Households without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts. Expansion of information and communications technology into remote and underserved communities will increase accessibility to alert and warning information.

Economic Capacity
A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region’s ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.

Communications Capacity
The density, diversity, resilience, and quality of communications infrastructure influence how subnational- and local-level populations are able to facilitate effective and coordinated communication.
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

- **Coastal Flooding**
  - Rank: 9 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.005

- **Drought**
  - Rank: 4 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.331

- **Extreme Heat**
  - Rank: 10 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.000

- **Flash Flooding**
  - Rank: 8 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.170

- **Riverine Flooding**
  - Rank: 10 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.007

- **Wildfire**
  - Rank: 8 / 10 Regions Assessed
  - Score: 0.150
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Potaro-Siparuni’s score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very High Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:
Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753
P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

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GUYANA

UPPER TAKUTU-UPPER ESSEQUIBO

CAPITAL: LETHEM
Area: 55,280 km²

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE

- **MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)** - Moderate
  Score: 0.468 • Rank: 5/10

- **RESILIENCE (R)** - Low
  Score: 0.468 • Rank: 8/10

- **MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)** - Very Low
  Score: 0.339 • Rank: 9/10

- **VULNERABILITY (V)** - Moderate
  Score: 0.420 • Rank: 6/10

- **COPING CAPACITY (CC)** - Very Low
  Score: 0.357 • Rank: 9/10

- **Population (2012 Census)**
  24,238

- **Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)**
  37

- **Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile**
  93.1%

- **Households with Improved Drinking Water Source**
  41.9%

- **Adult Illiteracy**
  12.4%
MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 10 REGIONS
SCORE: 0.339

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Coastal Flooding
- 0%
- 0
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0%

Flash Flooding
- 1%
- 164
- $190,000
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 4%

Drought
- 100%
- 26,962
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: -

Riverine Flooding
- 31%
- 8,422
- $31.2 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 61%

Extreme Heat
- 88%
- 23,820
- $138 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 98%

Wildfire
- 91%
- 24,417
- $143 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 85%
VULNERABILITY (V) RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.420

Vulnerability in Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Standard of Living. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

### Environmental Stress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Drainage Issues</td>
<td>0.212</td>
<td>9/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Waste Disposal</td>
<td>0.167</td>
<td>9/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Soil Erosion</td>
<td>0.717</td>
<td>9/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Intact Forest Area</td>
<td>0.472</td>
<td>9/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Density (per sq km)</td>
<td>0.681</td>
<td>9/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Socio-Demographic Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Pressure</td>
<td>0.681</td>
<td>2/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Annual Population Change</td>
<td>0.420</td>
<td>6/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Migration Rate</td>
<td>0.674</td>
<td>1/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Human Development Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard of Living</td>
<td>0.819</td>
<td>1/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable Health Status</td>
<td>0.717</td>
<td>2/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Access Vulnerability</td>
<td>0.167</td>
<td>9/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Constraints</td>
<td>0.992</td>
<td>1/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Population Pressure**: 2.50 Average Annual Population Change, 2.25 Net Migration Rate
- **Standard of Living**: 41.9% Households with Improved Drinking Water Source, 89.0% Households with Improved Sanitation, 22.2% Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home, 54.8% Households Cooking with Solid Fuels, 8.8% Households with a Private Vehicle, 7.4% Population with Internet Access, 29.5% Households with Television Access, 27.9% Households with Radio Access
- **Vulnerable Health Status**: 37 Infant Mortality Rate, 187 Adolescent Birth Rate, 6.5% Children Under Age 5 Wasting
- **Information Access Vulnerability**: 21.4% Adults with Less than Secondary Education, 12.4% Adult Illiteracy, 93.2% Net Primary School Enrollment
- **Economic Constraints**: 99.2 Age Dependency Ratio, 93.1% Unemployment Rate, 19.1% Unemployment Rate
VULNERABILITY (V)  

Socio-Demographic Vulnerability (Continued...)  

Vulnerable Groups  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>10/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2% Disabled Population  

Gender Inequality  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor Participation</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>10/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Education Enrollment</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>10/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  RANK: 9 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.357

Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Communications Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

### Economic Capacity

- **0.7%** Concentration of Wealth
- **4.4%** Population Receiving Remittances
- **20.7%** Households with a Bank Account

**RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

**SCORE: 0.044**

### Governance

- **135.7** Crime Rate per 10,000 persons
- **64.2%** Trust in Government
- **55.6%** Community Involvement
- **25.0%** Local Government Participation
- **10.3%** Prevalence of Corruption

**RANK: 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

**SCORE: 0.800**

### Environmental Capacity

- **22.87%** Percent Protected Area
- **42.1%** State Managed Forest Area
- **-8170** Average Annual Net Carbon Flux

**RANK: 1/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

**SCORE: 0.828**

### Infrastructure Capacity

**RANK: 8/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

**SCORE: 0.252**

### Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity

- **64.6** Average Distance to Fire Station (km)
- **24.0** Average Distance to Hospital (km)
- **20.2** Average Distance to Police Station (km)
- **87.0%** DPT Immunization Coverage

**RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

**SCORE: 0.399**

### Transportation Capacity

- **0.03** Road Density (km per sq km)
- **7.1** Average Distance to Port/Airport (km)

**RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

**SCORE: 0.372**
**COPING CAPACITY (CC)**  
**RANK: 9 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED**
**SCORE: 0.357**

**Infrastructure Capacity (Continued...)**

**Communications Capacity**

- **Score:** 0.037  
  **RANK: 10/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>Households with Mobile Phones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>Households with Fixed Phones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32%</td>
<td>Cell Tower Coverage Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Energy Capacity**

- **Score:** 0.201  
  **RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>Households with Electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.7%</td>
<td>Households Using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Fuel Stations per 10,000 Persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESILIENCE (R)**  
**RANK: 8 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED**
**SCORE: 0.468**

Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo’s score and ranking are due to Moderate Vulnerability combined with Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

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

- Economic Constraints
- Standard of Living
- Economic Capacity
- Communications Capacity
KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

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

**Standard of Living**
Households experiencing access or mobility constraints with regard to information, clean water and sanitation, or transportation are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Those with information access or mobility constraints may not be able to receive and act upon warning information in a timely manner or seek emergency medical care. Households without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts. Expansion of information and communications technology into remote and underserved communities will increase accessibility to alert and warning information.

**Economic Capacity**
A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region’s ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.

**Communications Capacity**
The density, diversity, resilience, and quality of communications infrastructure influence how subnational- and local-level populations are able to facilitate effective and coordinated communication.
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

- **Coastal Flooding**: RANK: 10 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.000
- **Drought**: RANK: 1 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.419
- **Extreme Heat**: RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.326
- **Flash Flooding**: RANK: 10 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.006
- **Riverine Flooding**: RANK: 4 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.246
- **Wildfire**: RANK: 3 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED, SCORE: 0.342
Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo’s score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.
GUYANA

REGIONAL PROFILE

UPPER DEMERARA-UPPER BERBICE

CAPITAL: LINDEN
Area: 16,705 km²

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE

- **MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)** - Very Low
  Score: 0.384 • Rank: 9/10

- **RESILIENCE (R)** - Very High
  Score: 0.635 • Rank: 2/10

- **MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)** - Moderate
  Score: 0.420 • Rank: 6/10

- **VULNERABILITY (V)** - Very Low
  Score: 0.337 • Rank: 9/10

- **COPING CAPACITY (CC)** - High
  Score: 0.606 • Rank: 3/10

**Population (2012 Census)**

- 39,992

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

- 13

**Households in Lowest Wealth Quintile**

- 23.3%

**Households with Improved Drinking Water Source**

- 90.0%

**Adult Illiteracy**

- 4.6%
Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE)

RANK: 6 / 10 REGIONS
SCORE: 0.420

Estimated Exposure to Each Hazard:

Coastal Flooding

- <1%
- 9
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0%

Flash Flooding

- 97%
- 37,987
- $490 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 93%

Drought

- 100%
- 39,297
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: -

Riverine Flooding

- 32%
- 12,684
- $8.49 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 56%

Extreme Heat

- 100%
- 39,302
- $495 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%

Wildfire

- 44%
- 17,268
- $130 Million
- Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 36%
VULNERABILITY (V)

Vulnerability in Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice is primarily driven by Environmental Stress and Vulnerable Groups. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Environmental Stress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Drainage Issues</td>
<td>0.289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Waste Disposal</td>
<td>0.305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Soil Erosion</td>
<td>0.213</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Water Contamination</td>
<td>0.386</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Intact Forest Area</td>
<td>-0.7403</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Density (per sq km)</td>
<td>0.407</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Socio-Demographic Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Pressures</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Migration Rate</td>
<td>-0.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Human Development Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard of Living</td>
<td>0.900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with Improved Drinking Water Source</td>
<td>0.956</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Water Source over 30 minutes from Home</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Cooking with Solid Fuels</td>
<td>0.155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with a Private Vehicle</td>
<td>0.174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with Internet Access</td>
<td>0.306</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Television Access</td>
<td>0.825</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Radio Access</td>
<td>0.581</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerable Health Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Birth Rate</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Age 5 Wasting</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information Access Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults with Less than Secondary Education</td>
<td>0.183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Illiteracy</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Primary School Enrollment</td>
<td>0.910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic Constraints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age Dependency Ratio</td>
<td>0.632</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>0.233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>0.152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 9 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.337

Socio-Demographic Vulnerability (Continued...)

**Vulnerable Groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2.7% Disabled Population

**Gender Inequality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0.52</th>
<th>1.01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Female to Male Labor Participation
Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment

SCORE: 0.312 RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.056 RANK: 9/10 REGIONS ASSESSED
COPING CAPACITY (CC)  RANK: 3 / 10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.606

Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Governance and Economic Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

**Economic Capacity**  RANK: 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.715

- 10.0% Concentration of Wealth
- 16.3% Population Receiving Remittances
- 69.2% Households with a Bank Account

**Governance**  RANK: 7/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.352

- 50.2 Crime Rate per 10,000 persons
- 42.8% Trust in Government
- 33.3% Community Involvement
- 11.6% Local Government Participation
- 20.6% Prevalence of Corruption

**Environmental Capacity**  RANK: 6/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.454

- <1% Percent Protected Area
- 81.0% State Managed Forest Area
- -3050 Average Annual Net Carbon Flux

**Infrastructure Capacity**  RANK: 4/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.691

**Emergency Services and Health Care Capacity**  RANK: 6/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.766

- 26.8 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)
- 9.2 Average Distance to Hospital (km)
- 6.3 Average Distance to Police Station (km)
- 90.0% DPT Immunization Coverage

**Transportation Capacity**  RANK: 3/10 REGIONS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.598

- 0.09 Road Density (km per sq km)
- 4.7 Average Distance to Port/Airport (km)
**COPING CAPACITY (CC)**  
**RANK:** 3 / 10 **REGIONS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE:** 0.606

**Infrastructure Capacity (Continued...)**

**Communications Capacity**

- **Score:** 0.894  
- **Rank:** 2/10 **Regions Assessed**

- 73.3% Households with Mobile Phones  
- 51.1% Households with Fixed Phones  
- 100% Cell Tower Coverage Area

**Energy Capacity**

- **Score:** 0.503  
- **Rank:** 6/10 **Regions Assessed**

- 88.4% Households with Electricity  
- 48.1% Households Using Gas as Main Cooking Fuel  
- 1.5 Fuel Stations per 10,000 Persons

**RESILIENCE (R)**  
**RANK:** 2 / 10 **REGIONS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE:** 0.635

Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice’s score and ranking are due to Very Low Vulnerability combined with High Coping Capacity scores.

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

- Environmental Stress
- Vulnerable Groups
- Governance
- Economic Capacity
KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Environmental Stress
Environmental stressors such as the depletion or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of the population.

Vulnerable Groups
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 and involvement of persons with disabilities and their caregivers in all phases of disaster management, ensuring implementation at subnational and local levels. Plans and strategies must consider the special needs and accommodations of disabled populations during response and recovery, including evacuation and sheltering. Courses of action must consider the roles of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

Governance
Instability of institutional structures can make a region more susceptible to the negative effects of a disaster event. Increasing stability increases the likelihood that emergencies can be better managed at the local level and supports a quick return to normal functions.

Economic Capacity
A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region’s ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.
**HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Rank / Regions Assessed</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Flooding</td>
<td>8 / 10</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>5 / 10</td>
<td>0.305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Heat</td>
<td>8 / 10</td>
<td>0.266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Flooding</td>
<td>6 / 10</td>
<td>0.263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverine Flooding</td>
<td>9 / 10</td>
<td>0.137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>9 / 10</td>
<td>0.090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice’s score and ranking are due to Moderate Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and High Coping Capacity scores.

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

- **Multi-Hazard Exposure**
  - Regions Score: 0.420
  - Country Score: 0.456

- **Vulnerability**
  - Regions Score: 0.337
  - Country Score: 0.437

- **Coping Capacity**
  - Regions Score: 0.606
  - Country Score: 0.512