

NEPAL KHOTANG

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE



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DISTRICT PROFILE



Area: 1,591 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -Low Score: 0.492 • Rank: 54/77



RESILIENCE (R) - Low Score: 0.461 • Rank: 49/77



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low Score: 0.397 • Rank: 62/77



VULNERABILITY (V) -Moderate Score:0.456 • Rank: 34/77



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low Score: 0.379 • Rank: 54/77



Population (2021 Statistical Yearbook) **175,340**



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) **34.6**



Population below Poverty Line 25.0%



Population with Safe Drinking Water 80.0%



Adult Literacy 62.0%



RANK: 62 / 77 DISTRICTS SCORE: 0.397



ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

& 183,022 \$435.79 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Extreme Heat **18%**

& 32,419 \$146.77 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 34%







Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

MÈ



179,761
\$424.88 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 98%



Wildfire

& 0 \$0

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0%

Pluvial Flood

1% 2,113



Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 6%

NOTE: Population exposure values for Nepal districts are estimated using PDC's AIM model. Values may differ from Census population estimates.



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 34 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.456

RANK: 50/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 37/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 33/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

Vulnerability in Khotang is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Food Insecurity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

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Information Access Vulnerability

62.0% Adult Literacy

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3.78 Mean Years of Schooling

96.4 Primary School Net Enrollment

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19.39 Student Teacher Ratio

1 SCORE: 0.458



Access to Clean Water Vulnerability					
		1	SCORE: 0.426	RANK: 37/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED	
80.0% Access to Safe Drinking Water	36.6% Households without Toilet	29.6% Water Schemes in Disrepair	Typhoid	54.0 Cholera Incidence (per 100,000)	

1



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Economic Constraints

\$1,132 Income per Capita (PPP \$)

25.0% Poverty Headcount Ratio

5.0%	89.8
Poverty Gap	Age Dependency Ratio

SCORE: 0.503

SCORE: 0.498

Food Insecurity

29.2% Food Poverty Prevalence

35.1% Low kcal Intake Prevalence

64.4% Agricultural Insufficiency Rate

1



Gender Inequality

0.31 0.17 Female to Male Female to Male Literacy Ratio Secondary Enrollment Ratio (Distance from (Distance from Parity)

78.5% No Female Home nor Land Ownership

1

SCORE: 0.426 RANK: 33/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

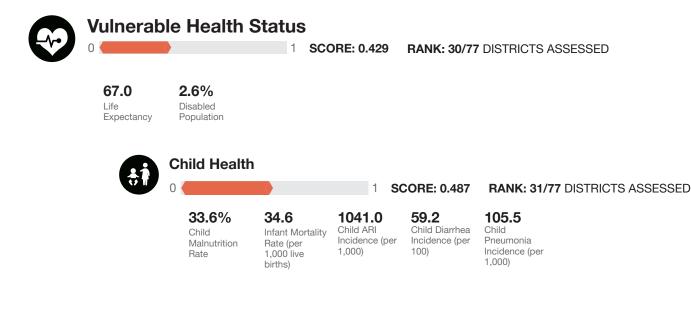
Parity)

400 **PDC** Global



RANK: 34 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.456

Vulnerability in Khotang is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Food Insecurity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



DISTRICT PROFILE



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 54 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.379

Khotang exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Energy Capacity and Communications Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

SCORE: 0.288 RANK: 36/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

9,477 102 Gross Domestic Labo Product (Million Rs.) (Rs.)

102,608 Labor Productivity



Governance

0.32 (Average C Annual Conflict M (per 10,000) (c

6.69 4.83 Government Management (Score out of 9) (Score

Organization and Administration (Score out of 8)

1

1

5.83 7.03 Budget Fiscal and And Plan Financial Management (Score out of 11) of 11)

SCORE: 0.572

7.03 8.81 Fiscal and Service Financial (Score Management of 16) (Score out of 11)

Service Flow Judic (Score out (Score of 16) of 7)

RANK: 21/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

5.39 5 Judicial Work (Score out of 7) (S

5.47 Physical Infrastructure (Score out of 13)

4.83 Social Inclusion (Score out of 10) 4.14 2.75 Environmental Protection and Disaster (Score out of 9)

2.75 Cooperation and Coordination (Score out



Environmental Capacity

1

SCORE: 0.000 RANK: 49/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.0% Protected Area

0



COPING CAPACITY (CC) RANK: 54 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.379

Khotang exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Energy Capacity and Communications Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

C	Infra 0	structure	Capacit	y 1 SCORE:	0.374 RAN	I K: 59/77 DIS	TRICTS ASSE	SSED		
		Communications Capacity 0 1 SCORE: 0.369 RANK: 52/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED						D		
		3.8% Households with Landline	0.3% Households with Internet	9.4% Households with Television	62.8% Households with Radio	41.0% Households with Mobile Phone				
		Logistics Capacity		1	1 SCORE: 0.535 RANK: 51/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED					
		13 Road Density (km per sq. km)	15.0% Improved Roadway	29.8 Average Distance to Airport (km)	109.1 Average Distance to Dry Port (km)	29.8 Average Distance to Warehouse (km)	13.3 Average Distance to Police Station (km)	13.8 Average Distance to Hospital (km)	1.48 Operational Hospital Beds (per 10,000)	
		Energy Capacity		1	SCORE: 0.21	6 RANK: 61	I /77 DISTRIC	TS ASSESSEI	D	
		31.1% Households with Electricity	0.7% Households using Gas for Cooking							



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 49 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.461

Khotang'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:









Economic Constraints

Food Insecurity

Energy Capacity

Communications Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE



Economic Constraints

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



Food Insecurity

The changing frequency and intensity of disasters can expose the entire food system to supply chain disruptions. Promoting resilient agricultural systems through training of local farmers in sustainable practices (e.g., soil improvement, erosion reduction) and improving efficiencies in food marketing, storage, delivery, and waste management will help to increase the nutrition and food security of present and future generations.



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.



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)					
-Mp-	Earthquake	RANK: 37 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.383			
	Extreme Heat	RANK: 50 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.081			
	Fluvial Flood	RANK: 66 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.100			
	Pluvial Flood	RANK: 71 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.090			
MÈ	Landslide	RANK: 27 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.398			
B	Wildfire	RANK: 59 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.000			



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

54 / 77 RANK WITHIN DISTRICTS Score: 0.492

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

Multi-hazard risk component scores

Country scores:

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.397

0.559

Vulnerability

0.456

0.463

Coping Capacity

0.379

0.436



Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

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