



**SURINAME**

**COMMEWIJNE**

**NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE**

# SURINAME COMMEWIJNE

**CAPITAL: NIEUW-AMSTERDAM**

Area: 2,353 km<sup>2</sup>



## RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



### MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

**Very Low**  
Score: 0.223 • Rank: 10/10



### RESILIENCE (R)

**High**  
Score: 0.803 • Rank: 3/10



### MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

**Low**  
Score: 0.276 • Rank: 7/10



### VULNERABILITY (V)

**Very Low**  
Score: 0.119 • Rank: 10/10



### COPING CAPACITY (CC)

**High**  
Score: 0.725 • Rank: 4/10



Population (2012 Census)

**31,420**



Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

**64.2%**



Population with Electricity Access

**72.3%**



Child Labor

**1.9%**



Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

**11.1%**



# MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 7 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED  
SCORE: 0.276



MHE  
0.276

Raw MHE  
0.137

Relative MHE  
0.415

## ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

**89%**

**30,824**

Buildings Exposed: **91%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **83%**



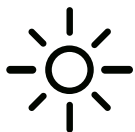
Landslide

**0%**

**0**

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Drought

**0%**

**0**

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

**99%**

**34,331**

Buildings Exposed: **99%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Earthquake

**37%**

**12,662**

Buildings Exposed: **44%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **28%**



Riverine Flooding

**81%**

**28,127**

Buildings Exposed: **84%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **58%**



Extreme Heat

**100%**

**34,688**

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Sea Level Rise

**2%**

**585**

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **7%**

NOTE: Population exposure values for Suriname are estimated using PDC's All-hazard Impact Model (AIM) model. Values may differ from Census population.



## MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 7 / 10 DISTRICTS  
SCORE: 0.276

### ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

**3%**

**974**

Buildings Exposed: **4%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



Wildfire

**0%**

**0**

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



## VULNERABILITY (V)

**RANK: 10 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.119**

Vulnerability in Commewijne is primarily driven by Population Pressures and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



### Children's Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.056** **RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

<b>1.9%</b> Child Labor Participation	<b>10.0%</b> Childhood Disability	<b>68.2%</b> Children Living with Parents	<b>83.7</b> Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	<b>4.3%</b> Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
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### Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.117** **RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

<b>0.005</b> Multidimensional Poverty Index	<b>14.2%</b> Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	<b>-0.6%</b> Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
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### Education Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.055** **RANK: 10/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

<b>52.9%</b> Childhood Literacy	<b>67%</b> Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	<b>29.2%</b> Out of School Rate
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### Gender Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.028** **RANK: 10/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

<b>11.1%</b> Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	<b>4.4%</b> Child Marriage (Female)	<b>1.002</b> Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
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### Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.338** **RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

<b>8.9%</b> Elderly Population (over age 60)	<b>7.9%</b> Children Under Age 5	<b>833</b> Net Migration	<b>1,035</b> Population Flux (births minus deaths)
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## COPING CAPACITY (CC)

**RANK: 4 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.725**

Commewijne exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Public Health Capacity and Energy and Technology Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



### Public Health Capacity



**SCORE: 0.446** **RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

<b>65.7%</b> Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water	<b>81.9%</b> Measles Vaccination Rate	<b>64.2%</b> Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices	<b>5.5</b> Physicians per 10,000 persons	<b>0.0</b> Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons	<b>3.2</b> Clinics per 10,000 persons
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### Standard of Living



**SCORE: 0.820** **RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

<b>94.4%</b> Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting	<b>90.5%</b> Households with Finished Exterior Walls	<b>70.0%</b> Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)	<b>95.2%</b> Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities
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### Energy and Technology Capacity



**SCORE: 0.688** **RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

<b>34.0%</b> Households with Computer Access	<b>72.3%</b> Population with Electricity Access
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### Infrastructure Capacity



**SCORE: 0.946** **RANK: 3/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

<b>16.0</b> Average Distance to Airport (km)	<b>13.9</b> Average Distance to EOC (km)	<b>5.7</b> Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	<b>12.6</b> Average Distance to Hospital (km)	<b>6.4</b> Average Distance to Police Station (km)	<b>13.0</b> Average Distance to Port (km)	<b>7.3</b> Average Distance to School (km)	<b>0.8</b> Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)
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## RESILIENCE (R)

**RANK: 3 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.803**

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

### KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



#### Population Pressures

Rapid changes in population size and distribution can alter population vulnerability characteristics presenting planning challenges and destabilizing social, economic, and environmental systems. Increased population pressures require disaster managers to realign needs, institutional structures, and available resources to support delivery of basic resources before, during, and after an event.



#### 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.



#### Public Health Capacity

Access to improved water and sanitation, and vaccination against childhood diseases improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts. In addition, access to skilled caregivers and dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health and increases the likelihood that disaster-associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.

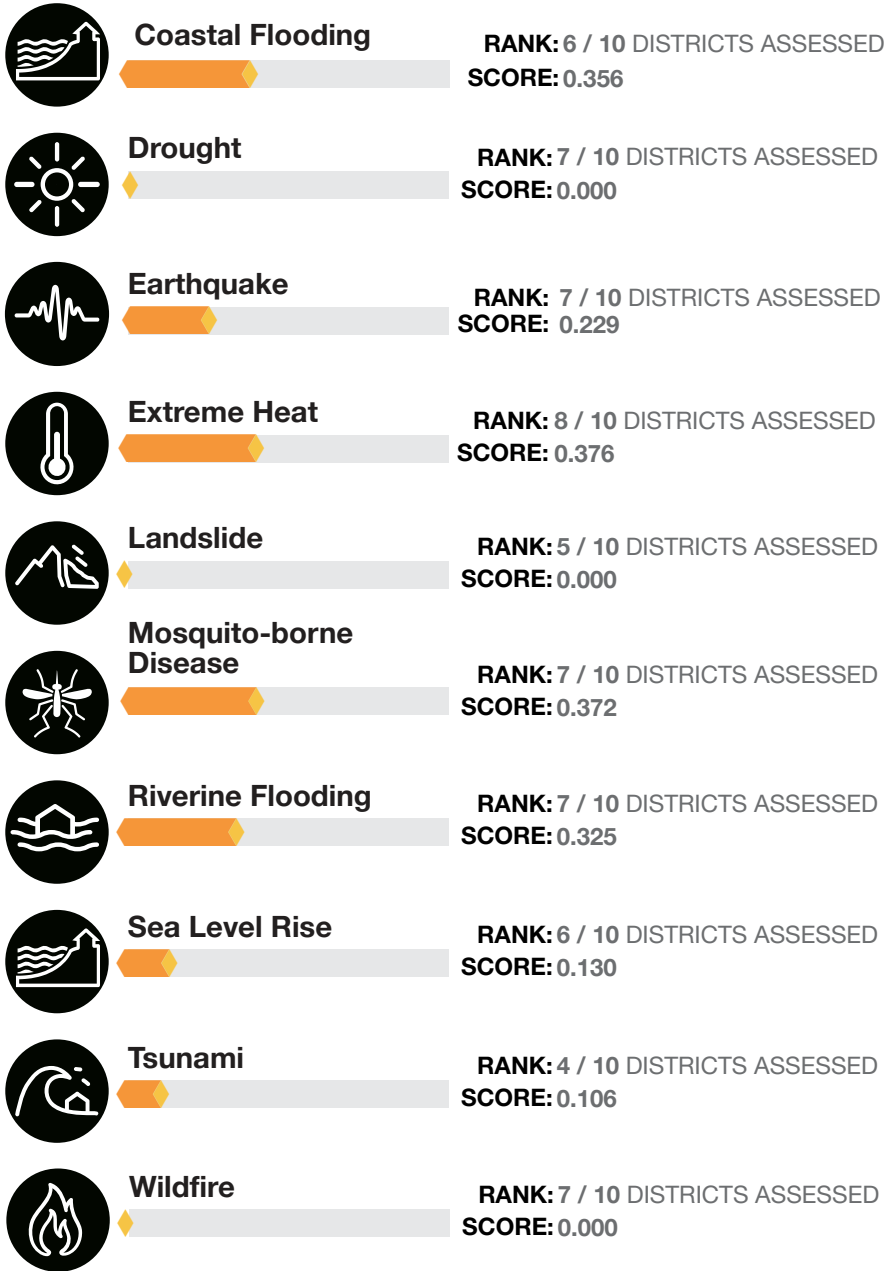


#### Energy and Technology Capacity

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. Furthermore, access to communications infrastructure and technology makes it easier for people to communicate reliably, increasing accessibility to alert and warning information.



## HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

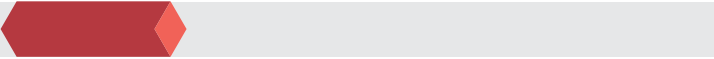






# MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

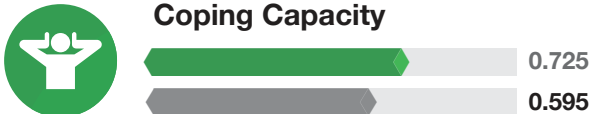
**10 / 10**  
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS  
Score: 0.223



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

## Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

 **DISTRICTS SCORE**  
**COUNTRY SCORE**



**Better solutions.  
Fewer disasters.**

# Safer world.

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