



SURINAME

WANICA

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME WANICA

CAPITAL: LELYDORP

Area: 443 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Moderate

Score: 0.357 • Rank: 6/10



RESILIENCE (R)

High

Score: 0.781 • Rank: 4/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very High

Score: 0.634 • Rank: 2/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

Moderate

Score: 0.235 • Rank: 6/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very High

Score: 0.797 • Rank: 2/10



Population (2012 Census)

118,222



Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

53.1%



Population with Electricity Access

97.8%



Child Labor

3.9%



Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

9.8%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 2 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.634



MHE
0.634

Raw MHE
0.813

Relative MHE
0.455

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

74%

👤 **131,070**

Buildings Exposed: **74%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **71%**



Landslide

0%

👤 **0**

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Drought

<1%

👤 **1,140**

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

100%

👤 **177,340**

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Earthquake

85%

👤 **151,290**

Buildings Exposed: **76%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **56%**



Riverine Flooding

89%

👤 **157,560**

Buildings Exposed: **85%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **56%**



Extreme Heat

100%

👤 **177,340**

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Sea Level Rise

<1%

👤 **600**

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**

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: 2 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.634

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

<1%

188

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Wildfire

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 6 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.235

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



Children's Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.167** **RANK: 7/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

3.9% Child Labor Participation	10.6% Childhood Disability	60.6% Children Living with Parents	82.6 Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	9.8% Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
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Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.071** **RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.002 Multidimensional Poverty Index	10.5% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	-9.9% Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
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Education Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.246** **RANK: 7/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

50.0% Childhood Literacy	56% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	47.4% Out of School Rate
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Gender Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.112** **RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

9.8% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	7.1% Child Marriage (Female)	0.963 Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
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Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.578** **RANK: 1/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

7.8% Elderly Population (over age 60)	9.2% Children Under Age 5	4,230 Net Migration	6,451 Population Flux (births minus deaths)
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 2 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.797

Wanica 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: 0.433 **RANK: 7/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

63.7%
Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water

87.8%
Measles Vaccination Rate

53.1%
Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

1.8
Physicians per 10,000 persons

11.1
Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons

0.7
Clinics per 10,000 persons



Standard of Living



SCORE: 0.918 **RANK: 1/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

93.9%
Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting

93.8%
Households with Finished Exterior Walls

93.3%
Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)

94.7%
Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities



Energy and Technology Capacity



SCORE: 0.866 **RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

38.1%
Households with Computer Access

97.8%
Population with Electricity Access



Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 0.972 **RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

10.0
Average Distance to Airport (km)

12.7
Average Distance to EOC (km)

5.4
Average Distance to Fire Station (km)

7.7
Average Distance to Hospital (km)

3.4
Average Distance to Police Station (km)

10.9
Average Distance to Port (km)

3.6
Average Distance to School (km)

0.4
Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 4 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.781

Wanica's score and ranking are due to Moderate Vulnerability combined with Very 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.



Education Vulnerability

Limited access to education and low literacy rates can hinder a population's ability to understand and act upon hazard alert and warning messages. Emergency messages disseminated to the population must contain clear and simple information that fosters understanding and promotes life-saving action. Low school attendance rates can be further exacerbated due to the disruption caused by a natural disaster and the additional demands placed on households during the recovery process. Efforts to remove impediments to school attendance such as economic constraints, inadequate facilities, geographic isolation, and marginalization will reduce vulnerability and increase opportunities for the population.



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.

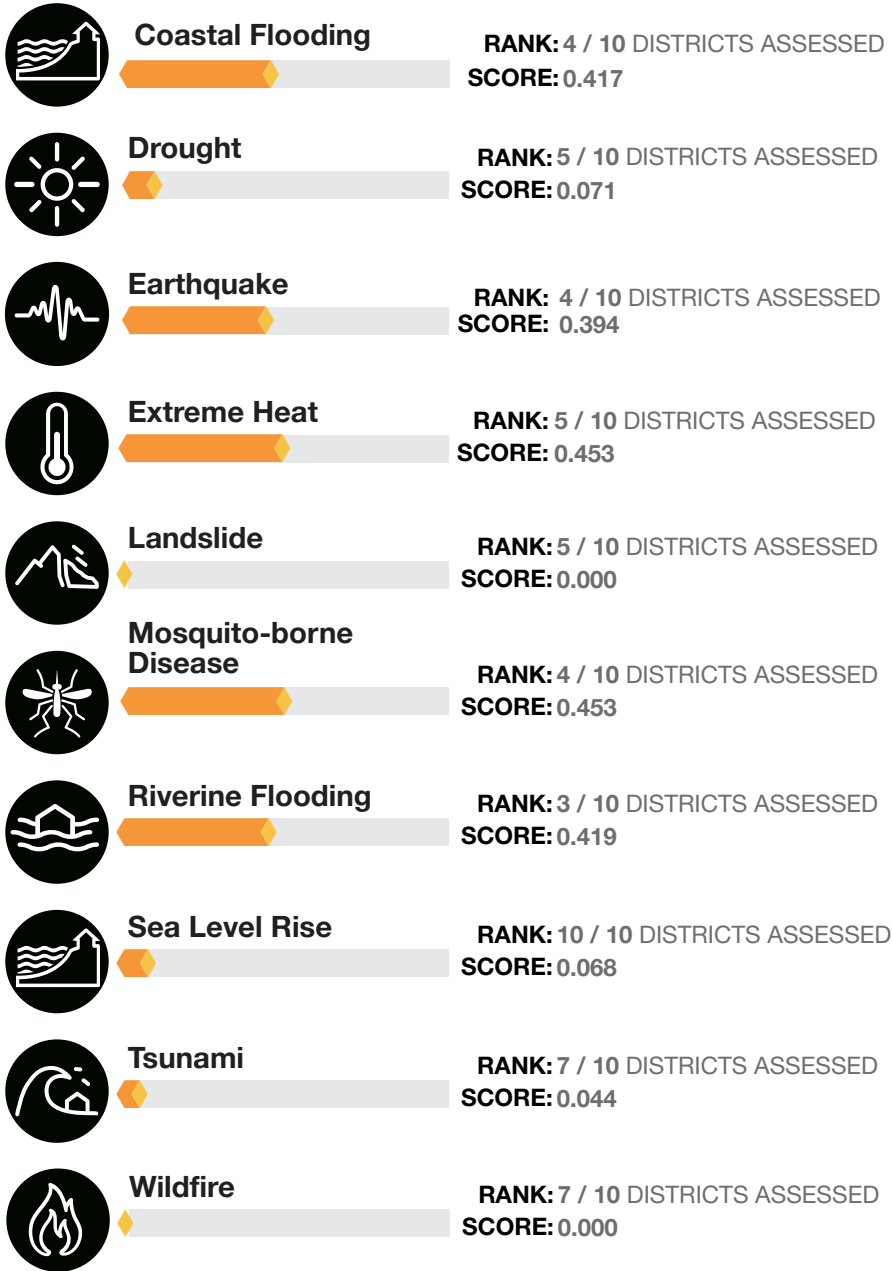


Energy and Technology Capacity

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.



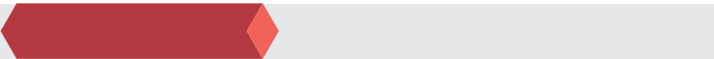
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

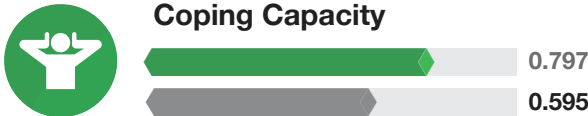
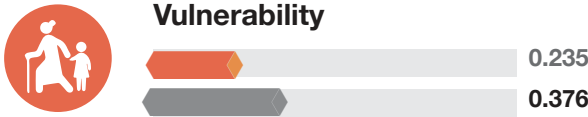
6 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.357



Wanica's score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Very 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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