



SURINAME

BROKOPONDO

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME BROKOPONDO

CAPITAL: BROKOPONDO

Area: 7,364 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very High
Score: 0.449 • Rank: 2/10



RESILIENCE (R)

Very Low
Score: 0.360 • Rank: 9/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very Low
Score: 0.069 • Rank: 9/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

Very High
Score: 0.603 • Rank: 2/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very Low
Score: 0.324 • Rank: 9/10



Population (2012 Census)

15,909



Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

92.7%



Population with Electricity Access

34.8%



Child Labor

12.0%



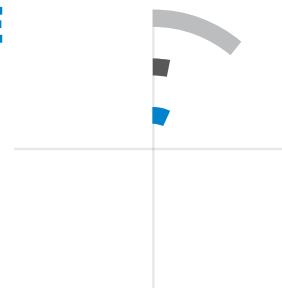
Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

20.9%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.069



MHE
0.069

Raw MHE
0.034

Relative MHE
0.105

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

19%

3,021

Buildings Exposed: **9%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **19%**



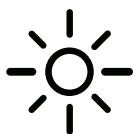
Landslide

25%

3,908

Buildings Exposed: **26%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **31%**



Drought

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

99%

15,603

Buildings Exposed: **99%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Riverine Flooding

36%

5,701

Buildings Exposed: **21%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **24%**



Extreme Heat

93%

14,577

Buildings Exposed: **85%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **66%**



Sea Level Rise

7%

1,156

Buildings Exposed: **3%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**

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: 9 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.069

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Wildfire

1%

209

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 2 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.603

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



Children's Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.597** **RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

12.0% Child Labor Participation	25.4% Childhood Disability	42.9% Children Living with Parents	68.9 Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	9.9% Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
-------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.630** **RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.020 Multidimensional Poverty Index	73.8% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	96.2% Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Education Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.829** **RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

32.2% Childhood Literacy	18% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	79.6% Out of School Rate
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Gender Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.626** **RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

20.9% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	14.9% Child Marriage (Female)	0.901 Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
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Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.334** **RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

5.6% Elderly Population (over age 60)	12.9% Children Under Age 5	-476 Net Migration	1,399 Population Flux (births minus deaths)
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.324

Brokopondo 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: 0.096 RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

78.9%
Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water

72.8%
Measles Vaccination Rate

92.7%
Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

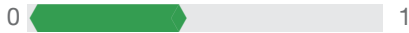
0.0
Physicians per 10,000 persons

0.0
Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons

0.0
Clinics per 10,000 persons



Standard of Living



SCORE: 0.422 RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

84.4%
Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting

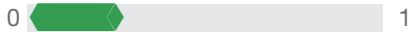
83.6%
Households with Finished Exterior Walls

45.3%
Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)

52.4%
Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities



Energy and Technology Capacity



SCORE: 0.228 RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

10.1%
Households with Computer Access

34.8%
Population with Electricity Access



Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 0.549 RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

63.2
Average Distance to Airport (km)

104.0
Average Distance to EOC (km)

89.9
Average Distance to Fire Station (km)

89.5
Average Distance to Hospital (km)

25.8
Average Distance to Police Station (km)

79.2
Average Distance to Port (km)

32.3
Average Distance to School (km)

6.1
Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 9 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.360

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

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



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.



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.

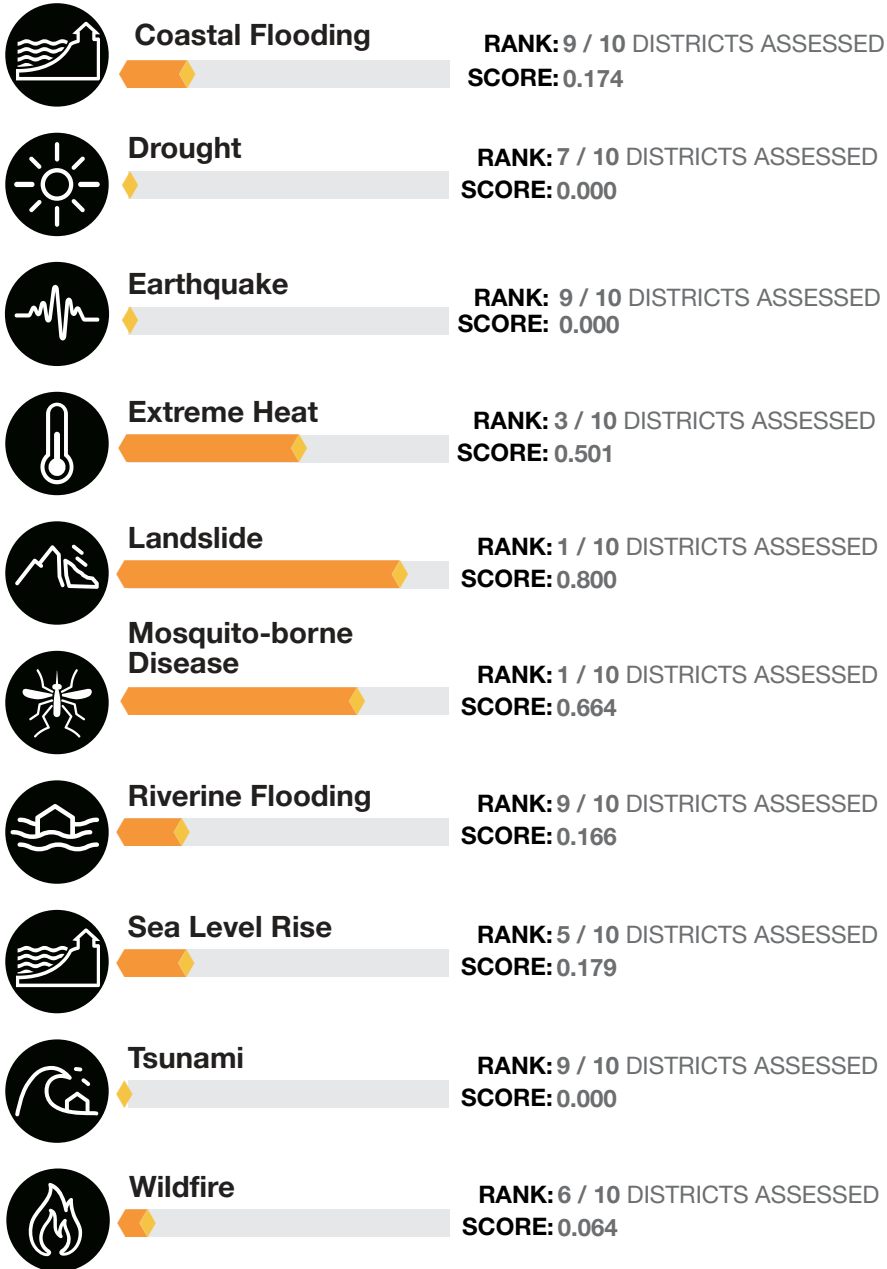


Energy and Technology Capacity

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)

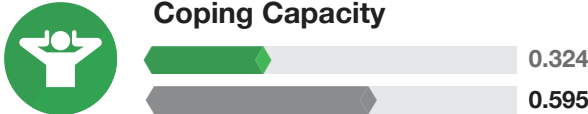
2 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.449



Brokopondo's score and ranking are due to Very Low 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:

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



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Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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SURINAME

COMMEWIJNE

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME COMMEWIJNE

CAPITAL: NIEUW-AMSTERDAM

Area: 2,353 km²



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%



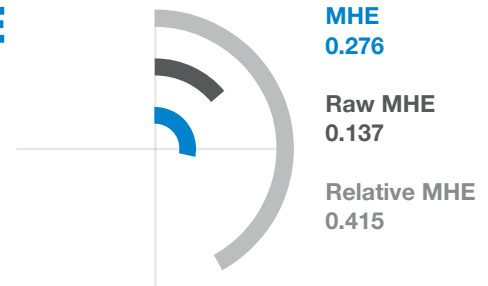
Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

11.1%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 7 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.276



ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

89%

30,824

Buildings Exposed: **91%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **83%**



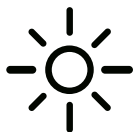
Landslide

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**

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

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

0.005 Multidimensional Poverty Index	14.2% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	-0.6% 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**

52.9% Childhood Literacy	67% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	29.2% Out of School Rate
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Gender Vulnerability

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

11.1% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	4.4% Child Marriage (Female)	1.002 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**

8.9% Elderly Population (over age 60)	7.9% Children Under Age 5	833 Net Migration	1,035 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

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



SCORE: 0.820 RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

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



SCORE: 0.688 RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

34.0% Households with Computer Access	72.3% Population with Electricity Access
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Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 0.946 RANK: 3/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

16.0 Average Distance to Airport (km)	13.9 Average Distance to EOC (km)	5.7 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	12.6 Average Distance to Hospital (km)	6.4 Average Distance to Police Station (km)	13.0 Average Distance to Port (km)	7.3 Average Distance to School (km)	0.8 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.



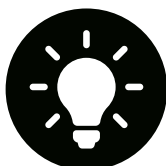
Economic Constraints

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.

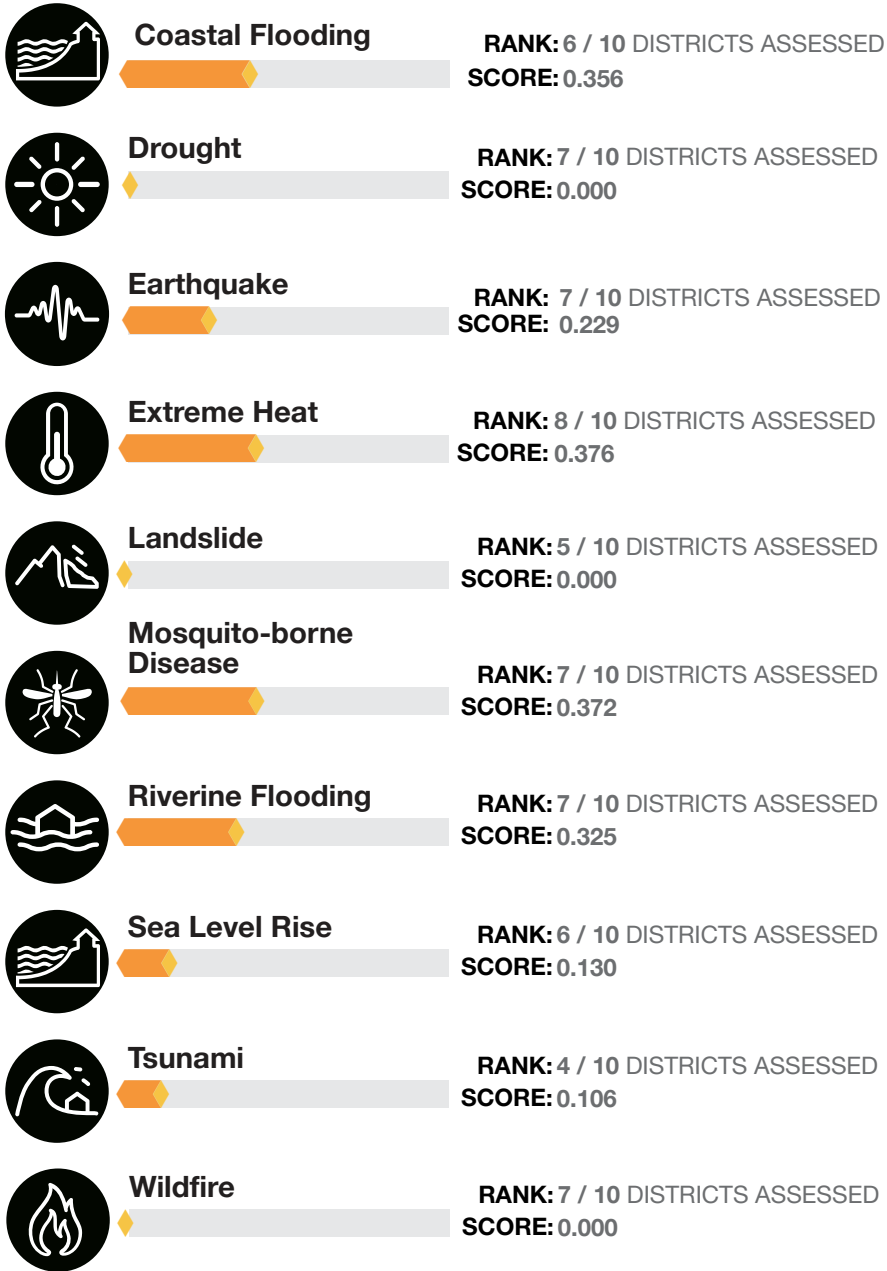


Energy and Technology Capacity

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.



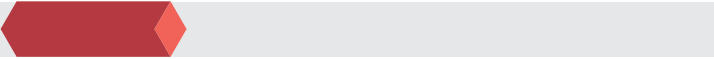
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

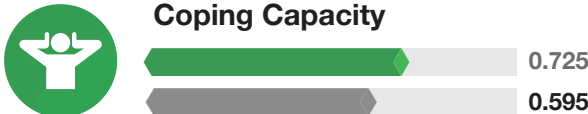
10 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.223



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**



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SURINAME

CORONIE

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME CORONIE

CAPITAL: TOTNESS

Area: 3,902 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Moderate

Score: 0.360 • Rank: 5/10



RESILIENCE (R)

Moderate

Score: 0.633 • Rank: 6/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

High

Score: 0.345 • Rank: 4/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

Moderate

Score: 0.325 • Rank: 5/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Low

Score: 0.590 • Rank: 7/10



Population (2012 Census)

3,391



Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

81.1%



Population with Electricity Access

34.2%



Child Labor

27.8%



Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

12.5%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 4 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.345



MHE
0.345

Raw MHE
0.000

Relative MHE
0.689

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

92%

3,427

Buildings Exposed: **95%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **99%**



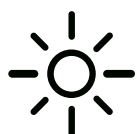
Landslide

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Drought

99%

3,668

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

91%

3,367

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

No data



Earthquake

100%

3,713

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **72%**



Riverine Flooding

33%

1,214

Buildings Exposed: **33%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **25%**



Extreme Heat

100%

3,713

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Sea Level Rise

4%

146

Buildings Exposed: **10%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **6%**

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: 4 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.345

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **3%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Wildfire

83%

3,097

Buildings Exposed: **85%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **58%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 5 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.325

Vulnerability in Coronie is primarily driven by Children's Vulnerability and Population Pressures. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Children's Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.595** **RANK: 3/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

27.8% Child Labor Participation	19.3% Childhood Disability	43.7% Children Living with Parents	75.4 Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	7.9% Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
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Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.075** **RANK: 7/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.000 Multidimensional Poverty Index	5.7% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	0.4% Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
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Education Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.348** **RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

40.4% Childhood Literacy	53% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	44.3% Out of School Rate
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Gender Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.225** **RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

12.5% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	8.1% Child Marriage (Female)	0.936 Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
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Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.380** **RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

10.6% Elderly Population (over age 60)	8.5% Children Under Age 5	101 Net Migration	79 Population Flux (births minus deaths)
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 7 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.590

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



Public Health Capacity



SCORE: 0.440 RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

76.8% Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water	76.9% Measles Vaccination Rate	81.1% Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices	12.7 Physicians per 10,000 persons	12.7 Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons	3.2 Clinics per 10,000 persons
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Standard of Living

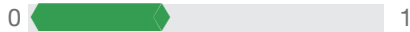


SCORE: 0.877 RANK: 3/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

98.1% Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting	98.5% Households with Finished Exterior Walls	51.7% Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)	96.7% Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities
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Energy and Technology Capacity



SCORE: 0.362 RANK: 7/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

22.4% Households with Computer Access	34.2% Population with Electricity Access
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Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 0.681 RANK: 7/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

77.8 Average Distance to Airport (km)	128.7 Average Distance to EOC (km)	9.5 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	72.5 Average Distance to Hospital (km)	8.1 Average Distance to Police Station (km)	41.6 Average Distance to Port (km)	41.5 Average Distance to School (km)	1.7 Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)
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RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 6 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.633

Coronie's score and ranking are due to Moderate Vulnerability combined with Low Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Children's Vulnerability

Children who are developmentally disadvantaged or have a disability are more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Furthermore, children engaged in child labor, where safety concerns may be an issue, and in living arrangements lacking adult supervision, are more likely to suffer negative consequences as a result of an emergency situation. Efforts to support the cognitive, physical, social and emotional development of young children will reduce their vulnerability and have positive bearing on their future health and well-being.



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.



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.

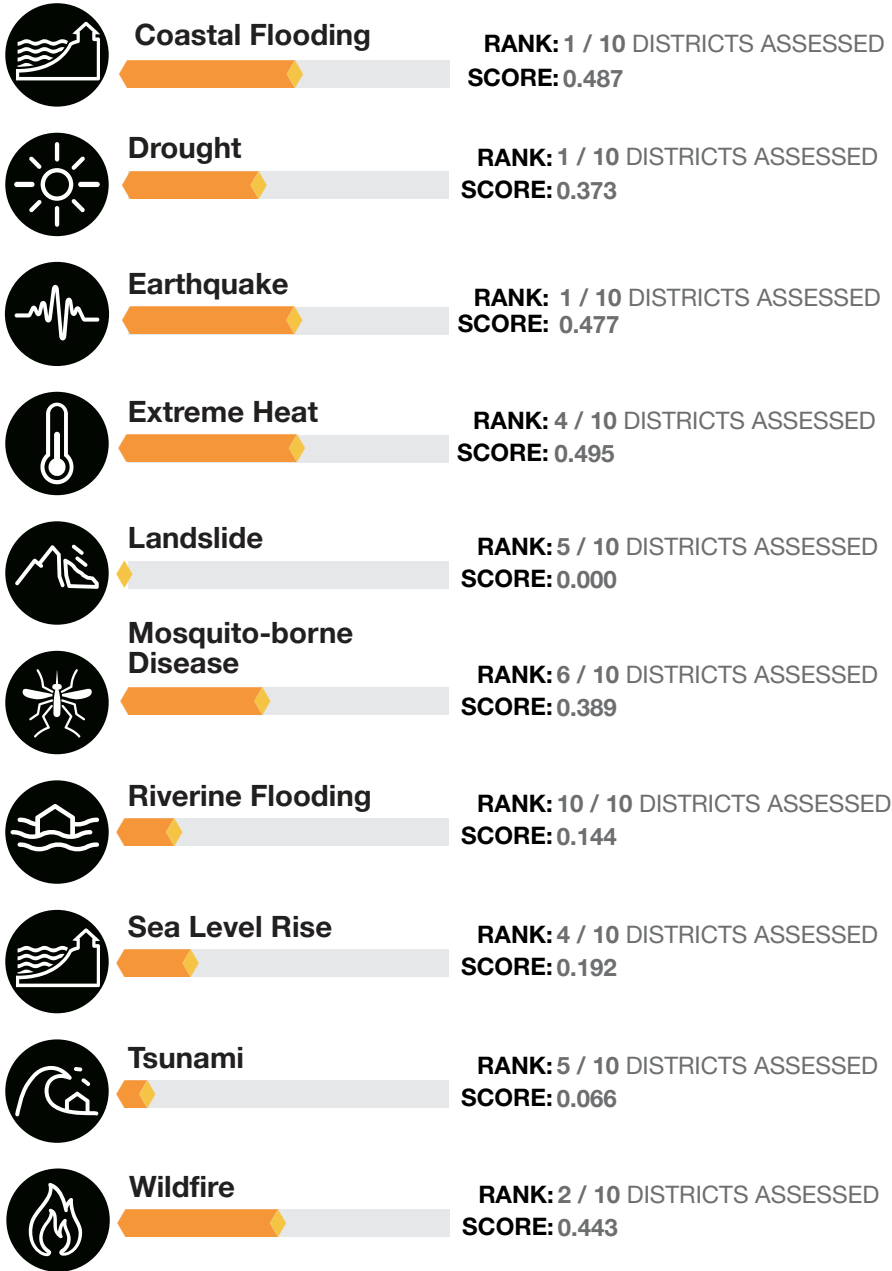


Public Health Capacity

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.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

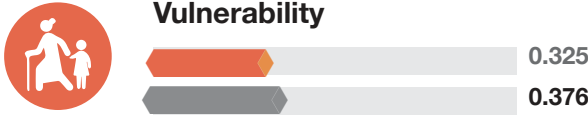
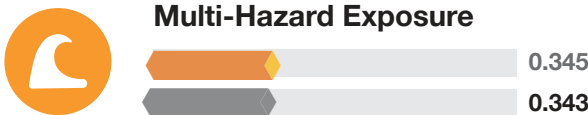
5 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.360



Coronie's score and ranking are due to High Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

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

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



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SURINAME

MAROWIJNE

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME MAROWIJNE

CAPITAL: ALBINA

Area: 4,627 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

High

Score: 0.425 • Rank: 3/10



RESILIENCE (R)

Low

Score: 0.503 • Rank: 8/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Moderate

Score: 0.281 • Rank: 6/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

High

Score: 0.549 • Rank: 3/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Low

Score: 0.555 • Rank: 8/10



Population (2012 Census)

18,294



Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

76.4%



Population with Electricity Access

43.9%



Child Labor

4.8%



Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

13.2%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 6 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.281



MHE
0.281

Raw MHE
0.057

Relative MHE
0.505

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

52%

10,583

Buildings Exposed: **60%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **65%**



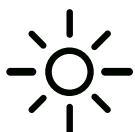
Landslide

1%

212

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **2%**



Drought

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

98%

19,825

Buildings Exposed: **99%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Riverine Flooding

74%

14,936

Buildings Exposed: **77%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **55%**



Extreme Heat

100%

20,191

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Sea Level Rise

19%

3,899

Buildings Exposed: **26%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **33%**

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: 6 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.281

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

<1%

9

Buildings Exposed: **5%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **17%**



Wildfire

84%

16,882

Buildings Exposed: **81%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **80%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 3 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.549

Vulnerability in Marowijne is primarily driven by Education Vulnerability and Children's Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Children's Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.516** **RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

4.8% Child Labor Participation	14.1% Childhood Disability	45.6% Children Living with Parents	61.9 Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	23.1% Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------



Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.475** **RANK: 3/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.017 Multidimensional Poverty Index	52.6% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	69.6% Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Education Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.778** **RANK: 3/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

25.5% Childhood Literacy	23% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	62.1% Out of School Rate
------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------



Gender Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.510** **RANK: 3/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

13.2% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	14.2% Child Marriage (Female)	0.831 Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
---------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.467** **RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

8.1% Elderly Population (over age 60)	13.9% Children Under Age 5	27 Net Migration	697 Population Flux (births minus deaths)
-------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 8 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.555

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



Public Health Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.676** **RANK: 1/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

58.4% Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water	91.2% Measles Vaccination Rate	76.4% Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices	4.4 Physicians per 10,000 persons	36.4 Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons	6.6 Clinics per 10,000 persons
---------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------



Standard of Living

0  1 **SCORE: 0.672** **RANK: 7/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

93.4% Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting	88.0% Households with Finished Exterior Walls	56.3% Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)	78.6% Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------



Energy and Technology Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.317** **RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

13.9% Households with Computer Access	43.9% Population with Electricity Access
-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------



Infrastructure Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.557** **RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

101.7 Average Distance to Airport (km)	102.8 Average Distance to EOC (km)	26.5 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	25.9 Average Distance to Hospital (km)	56.1 Average Distance to Police Station (km)	20.3 Average Distance to Port (km)	91.0 Average Distance to School (km)	2.6 Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)
--------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 8 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.503

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

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



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.



Children's Vulnerability

Children who are developmentally disadvantaged or have a disability are more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Furthermore, children engaged in child labor, where safety concerns may be an issue, and in living arrangements lacking adult supervision, are more likely to suffer negative consequences as a result of an emergency situation. Efforts to support the cognitive, physical, social and emotional development of young children will reduce their vulnerability and have positive bearing on their future health and well-being.



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.

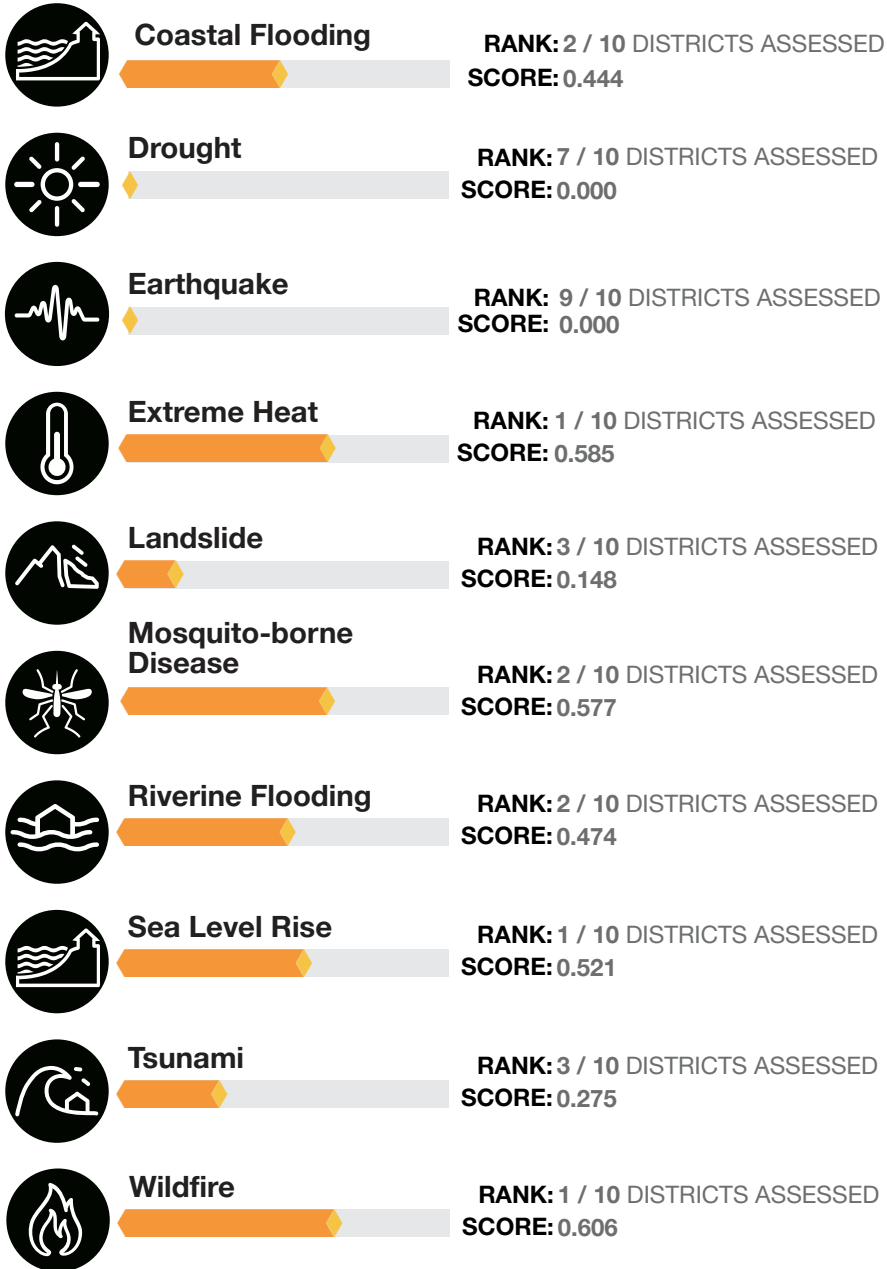


Infrastructure Capacity

The density, quality, and resilience of infrastructure influences how local populations access critical lifelines including transportation, communications, emergency services, and skilled health care. Establishing and maintaining a robust network of systems and resources helps to safeguard communities by providing more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area, improving the ability of disaster management stakeholders to effectively reach vulnerable populations.



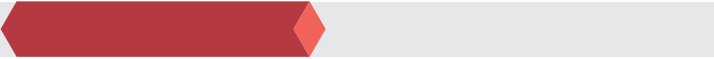
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

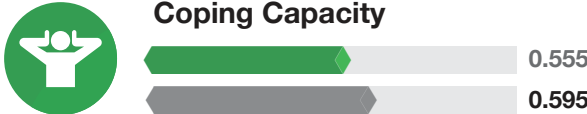
3 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.425



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

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

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



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SURINAME

NICKERIE

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME NICKERIE

CAPITAL: NIEUW-NICKERIE

Area: 5,353 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Low
Score: 0.327 • Rank: 7/10



RESILIENCE (R)

Very High
Score: 0.815 • Rank: 2/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

High
Score: 0.609 • Rank: 3/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

Very Low
Score: 0.132 • Rank: 9/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

High
Score: 0.761 • Rank: 3/10



Population (2012 Census)

34,233



Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

55.1%



Population with Electricity Access

74.3%



Child Labor

3.9%



Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

13.1%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 3 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.609



MHE
0.609

Raw MHE
0.218

Relative MHE
1.000

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

100%

👤 25,940

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



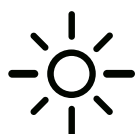
Landslide

0%

👤 0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Drought

8%

👤 2,070

Buildings Exposed: **14%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **3%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

100%

👤 25,890

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Earthquake

100%

👤 25,960

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **82%**



Riverine Flooding

98%

👤 25,550

Buildings Exposed: **98%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **79%**



Extreme Heat

100%

👤 25,960

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Sea Level Rise

56%

👤 14,435

Buildings Exposed: **56%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **21%**

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: 3 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.609

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

51%

13,204

Buildings Exposed: **49%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **44%**



Wildfire

100%

25,900

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **90%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 9 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.132

Vulnerability in Nickerie 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: 0.027** **RANK: 10/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

3.9% Child Labor Participation	7.1% Childhood Disability	66.5% Children Living with Parents	86.8 Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	3.4% Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------



Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.071** **RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.002 Multidimensional Poverty Index	10.6% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	-10.5% Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Education Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.105** **RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

56.7% Childhood Literacy	50% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	26.1% Out of School Rate
------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------



Gender Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.090** **RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

13.1% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	4.9% Child Marriage (Female)	0.997 Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
---------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.367** **RANK: 7/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

11.0% Elderly Population (over age 60)	7.4% Children Under Age 5	-352 Net Migration	652 Population Flux (births minus deaths)
--------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 3 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.761

Nickerie 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: 0.638 RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

63.0% Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water	99.6% Measles Vaccination Rate	55.1% Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices	4.7 Physicians per 10,000 persons	39.7 Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons	2.0 Clinics per 10,000 persons
---------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------



Standard of Living



SCORE: 0.835 RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

92.5% Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting	89.6% Households with Finished Exterior Walls	80.1% Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)	96.6% Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------



Energy and Technology Capacity



SCORE: 0.727 RANK: 3/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

36.6% Households with Computer Access	74.3% Population with Electricity Access
-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------



Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 0.843 RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

11.5 Average Distance to Airport (km)	198.4 Average Distance to EOC (km)	8.2 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	8.3 Average Distance to Hospital (km)	8.1 Average Distance to Police Station (km)	5.8 Average Distance to Port (km)	2.9 Average Distance to School (km)	0.7 Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)
-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 2 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.815

Nickerie'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.



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.

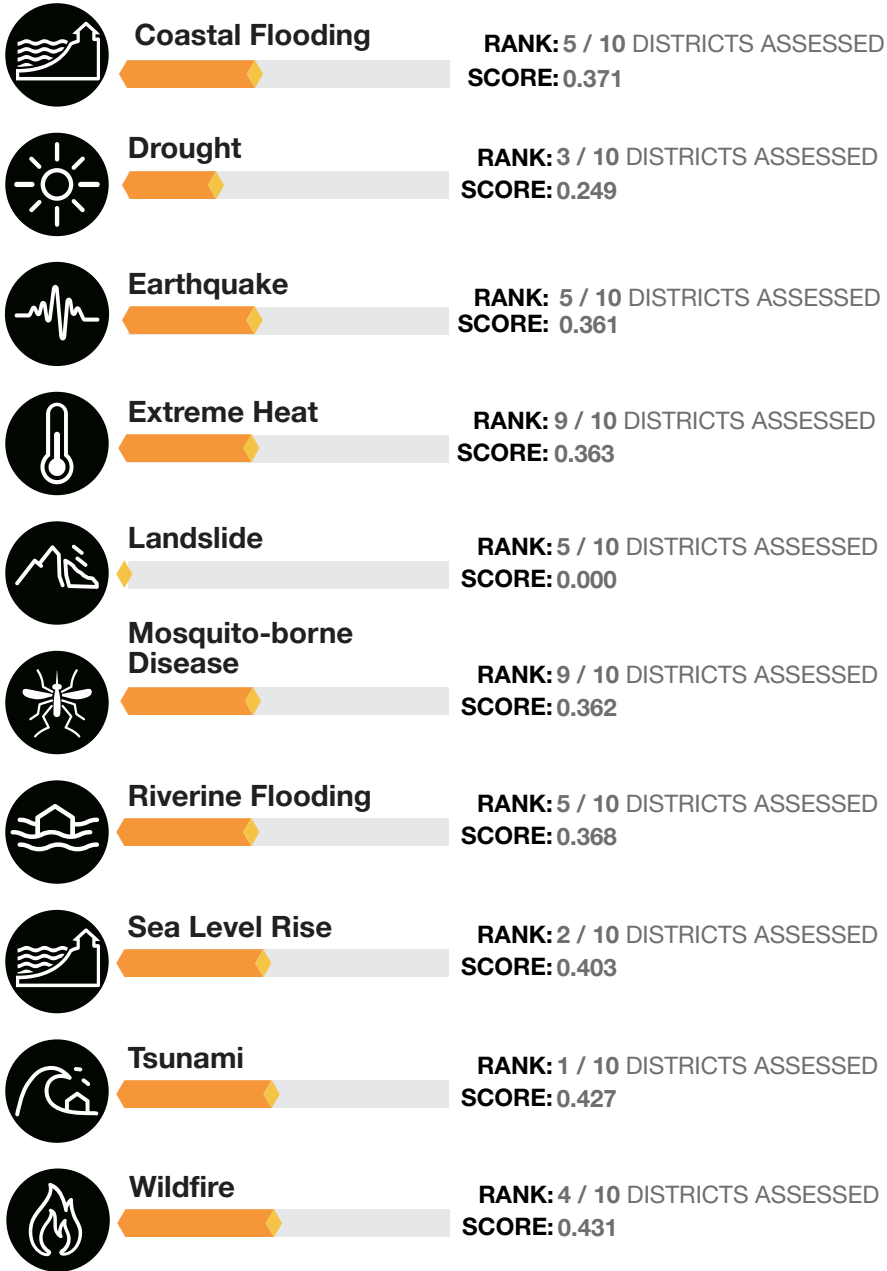


Energy and Technology Capacity

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.



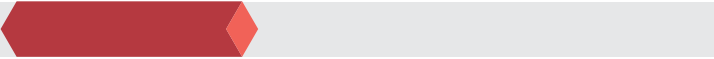
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

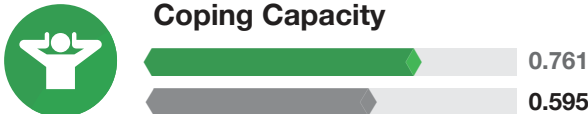
7 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.327



Nickerie's score and ranking are due to High 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



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SURINAME

PARA

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME PARA

CAPITAL: ONVERWACHT

Area: 5,393 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Low
Score: 0.324 • Rank: 8/10



RESILIENCE (R)

Low
Score: 0.582 • Rank: 7/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Low
Score: 0.136 • Rank: 8/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

High
Score: 0.455 • Rank: 4/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Moderate
Score: 0.618 • Rank: 6/10



Population (2012 Census)
24,700



Households with Unsafe
Sanitation Practices
78.2%



Population with Electricity
Access
58.8%



Child Labor
3.9%

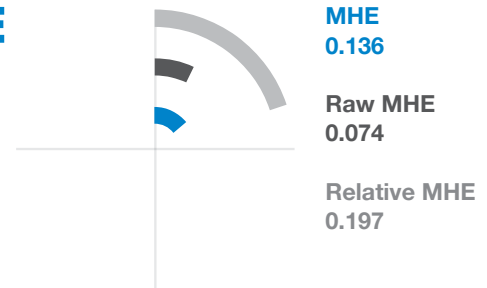


Adolescent Birth Rate (to
women under age 21)
16.3%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 8 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.136



ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

48%

13,939

Buildings Exposed: **43%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **45%**



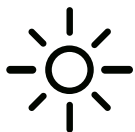
Landslide

<1%

90

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



Drought

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

100%

29,167

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Earthquake

14%

3,944

Buildings Exposed: **16%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **7%**



Riverine Flooding

52%

15,153

Buildings Exposed: **46%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **19%**



Extreme Heat

100%

29,167

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Sea Level Rise

4%

1,241

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: 8 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.136

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

<1%

47

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Wildfire

2%

539

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 4 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.455

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



Children's Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.424** **RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

3.9% Child Labor Participation	19.4% Childhood Disability	45.9% Children Living with Parents	76.2 Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	13.6% Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------



Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.449** **RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.028 Multidimensional Poverty Index	48.0% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	55.0% Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Education Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.472** **RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

39.8% Childhood Literacy	40% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	51.6% Out of School Rate
------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------



Gender Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.473** **RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

16.3% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	14.8% Child Marriage (Female)	0.953 Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
---------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.456** **RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

8.2% Elderly Population (over age 60)	11.5% Children Under Age 5	1,092 Net Migration	1,809 Population Flux (births minus deaths)
-------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 6 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.618

Para 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: 0.380 **RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

71.3% Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water	81.1% Measles Vaccination Rate	78.2% Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices	5.0 Physicians per 10,000 persons	0.0 Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons	3.8 Clinics per 10,000 persons
---------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------



Standard of Living



SCORE: 0.669 **RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

87.9% Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting	86.4% Households with Finished Exterior Walls	65.9% Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)	82.3% Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------



Energy and Technology Capacity



SCORE: 0.526 **RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

25.7% Households with Computer Access	58.8% Population with Electricity Access
-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------



Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 0.897 **RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

17.1 Average Distance to Airport (km)	31.8 Average Distance to EOC (km)	17.8 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	18.5 Average Distance to Hospital (km)	8.8 Average Distance to Police Station (km)	17.3 Average Distance to Port (km)	10.1 Average Distance to School (km)	2.3 Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)
-------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 7 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.582

Para's score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Gender Vulnerability

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. Foster gender-based inclusion and courses of action that recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs that promote gender-equal access to education, vocational training, health care, and economic participation.



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.

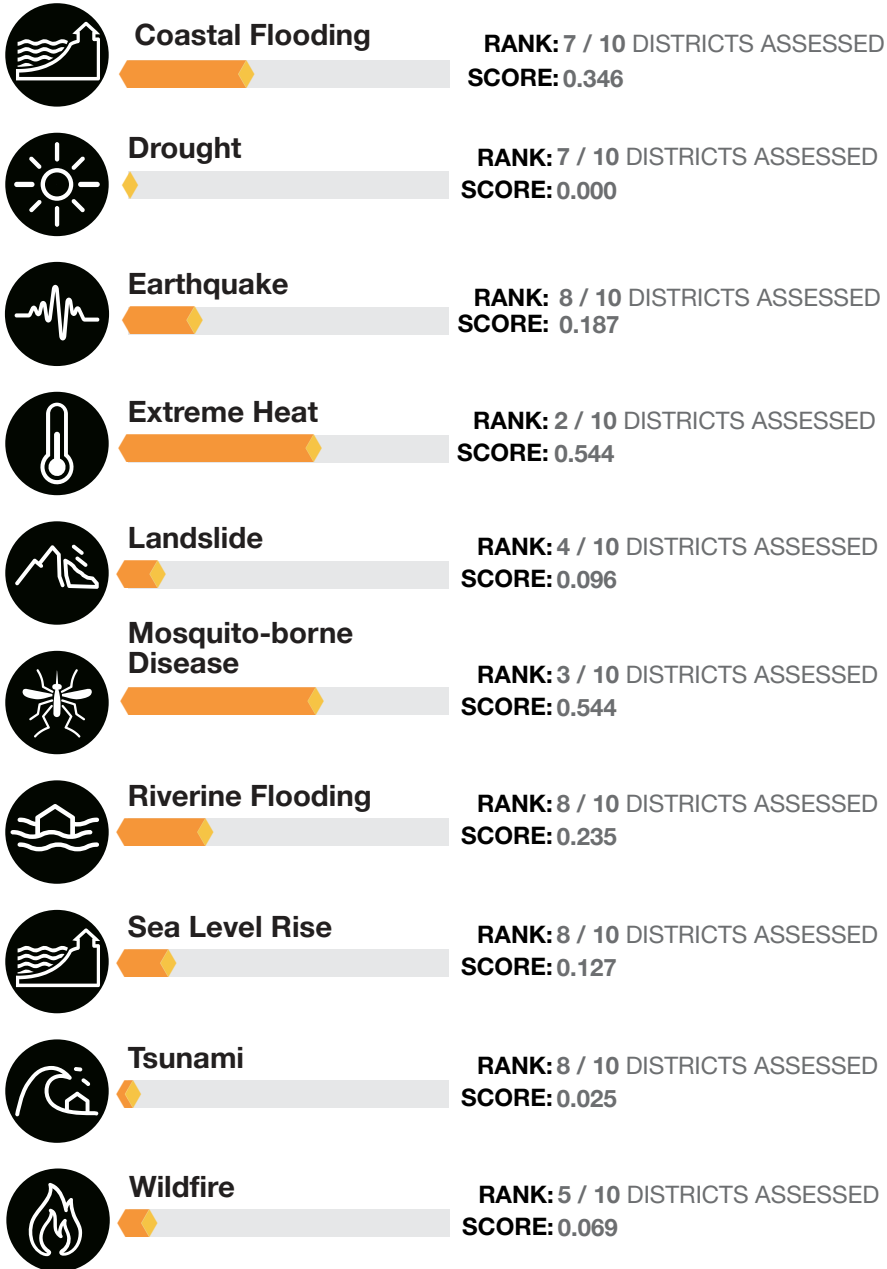


Energy and Technology Capacity

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.



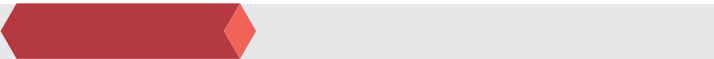
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

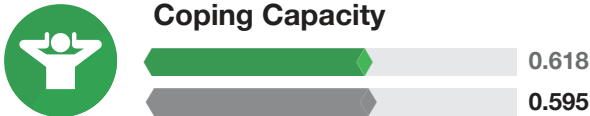
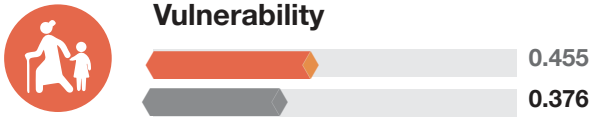
8 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.324



Para's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

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

DISTRICTS SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



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SURINAME

PARAMARIBO

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME PARAMARIBO

CAPITAL: PARAMARIBO

Area: 182 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

High

Score: 0.362 • Rank: 4/10



RESILIENCE (R)

Very High

Score: 0.822 • Rank: 1/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very High

Score: 0.730 • Rank: 1/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

Low

Score: 0.233 • Rank: 7/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very High

Score: 0.878 • Rank: 1/10



Population (2012 Census)

240,924



Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

33.6%



Population with Electricity Access

98.3%



Child Labor

4.3%



Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

10.7%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 1 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.730



MHE
0.730

Raw MHE
1.000

Relative MHE
0.460

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

49%

👤 **105,787**

Buildings Exposed: **43%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **52%**



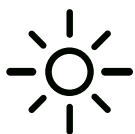
Landslide

0%

👤 **0**

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Drought

20%

👤 **42,425**

Buildings Exposed: **13%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **4%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

100%

👤 **217,460**

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Earthquake

100%

👤 **217,460**

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **85%**



Riverine Flooding

79%

👤 **171,810**

Buildings Exposed: **68%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **37%**



Extreme Heat

100%

👤 **217,460**

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Sea Level Rise

1%

👤 **2,968**

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

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: 1 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.730

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

7%

14,509

Buildings Exposed: **8%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **8%**



Wildfire

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 7 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.233

Vulnerability in Paramaribo is primarily driven by Population Pressures and Children's Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Children's Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.320** **RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

4.3% Child Labor Participation	14.4% Childhood Disability	46.3% Children Living with Parents	81.2 Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	10.4% Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------



Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.023** **RANK: 10/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.005 Multidimensional Poverty Index	8.0% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	-28.4% Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Education Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.156** **RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

51.9% Childhood Literacy	51% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	27.5% Out of School Rate
------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------



Gender Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.132** **RANK: 7/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

10.7% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	7.3% Child Marriage (Female)	0.968 Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
---------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.536** **RANK: 3/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

11.5% Elderly Population (over age 60)	8.6% Children Under Age 5	-4,661 Net Migration	9,099 Population Flux (births minus deaths)
--------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 1 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.878

Paramaribo exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Public Health Capacity and Standard of Living. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Public Health Capacity



SCORE: 0.599 RANK: 3/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

59.0% Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water	79.5% Measles Vaccination Rate	33.6% Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices	1.3 Physicians per 10,000 persons	60.2 Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons	0.5 Clinics per 10,000 persons
---------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------



Standard of Living



SCORE: 0.911 RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

97.2% Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting	94.5% Households with Finished Exterior Walls	85.9% Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)	92.4% Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------



Energy and Technology Capacity



SCORE: 1.000 RANK: 1/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

49.9% Households with Computer Access	98.3% Population with Electricity Access
-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------



Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 1.000 RANK: 1/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

4.7 Average Distance to Airport (km)	4.4 Average Distance to EOC (km)	2.6 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	3.0 Average Distance to Hospital (km)	2.4 Average Distance to Police Station (km)	4.7 Average Distance to Port (km)	1.3 Average Distance to School (km)	0.1 Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)
------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 1 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.822

Paramaribo's score and ranking are due to Low 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.



Children's Vulnerability

Children who are developmentally disadvantaged or have a disability are more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Furthermore, children engaged in child labor, where safety concerns may be an issue, and in living arrangements lacking adult supervision, are more likely to suffer negative consequences as a result of an emergency situation. Efforts to support the cognitive, physical, social and emotional development of young children will reduce their vulnerability and have positive bearing on their future health and well-being.



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.

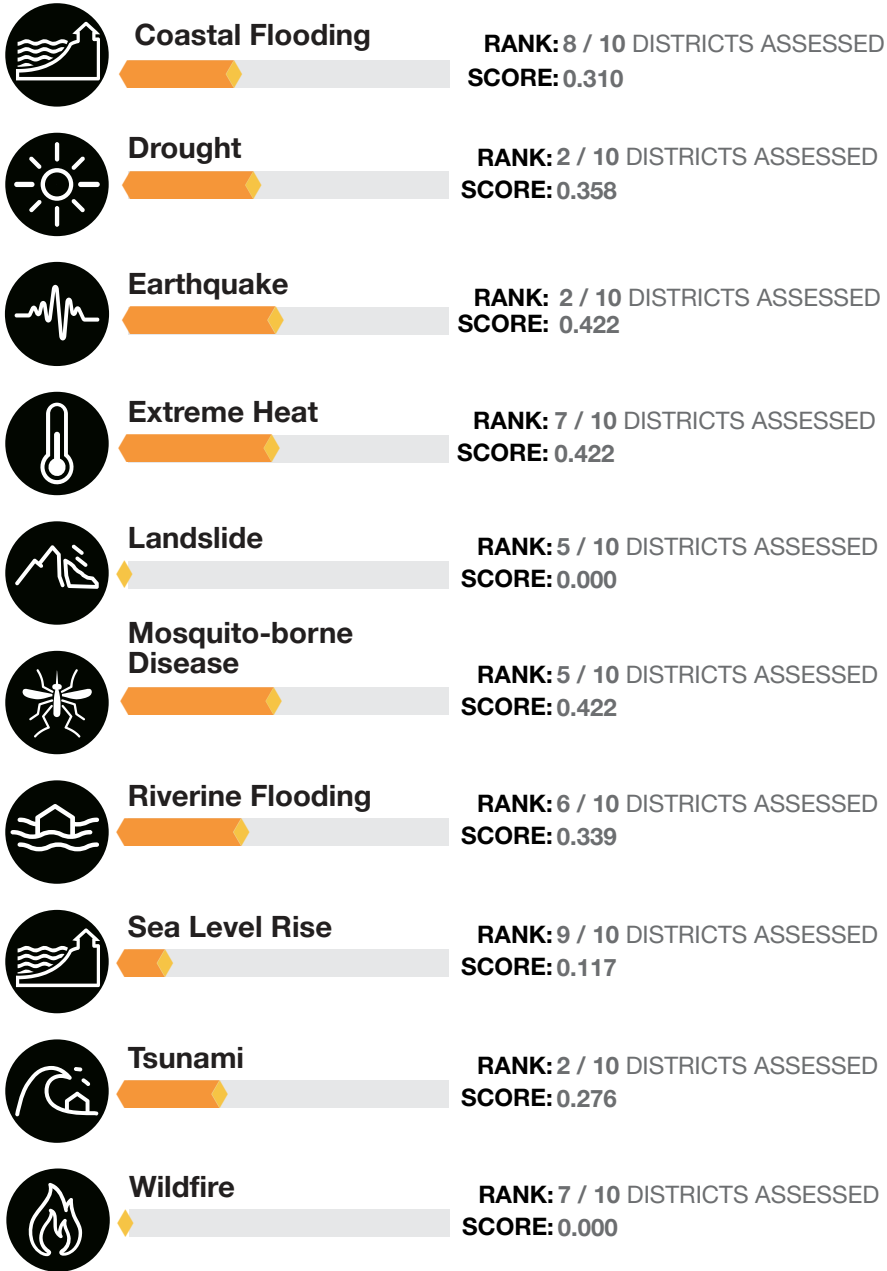


Standard of Living

Well-constructed homes with access to basic amenities and proximity to improved road networks enable households to meet the demands of daily routines and maintain livelihoods. A standard of living that meets basic household needs also frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts as a result of a disaster and speeds recovery.



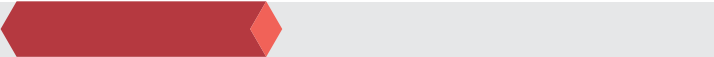
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

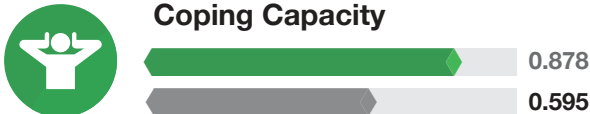
4 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.362



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

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

DISTRICTS SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



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SURINAME

SARAMACCA

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME SARAMACCA

CAPITAL: GRONINGEN

Area: 3,636 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very Low
Score: 0.284 • Rank: 9/10



RESILIENCE (R)

Moderate
Score: 0.729 • Rank: 5/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Moderate
Score: 0.309 • Rank: 5/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

Low
Score: 0.231 • Rank: 8/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Moderate
Score: 0.689 • Rank: 5/10



Population (2012 Census)

17,480



Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

70.9%



Population with Electricity Access

71.4%



Child Labor

3.2%



Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

10.8%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 5 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.309



MHE
0.309

Raw MHE
0.095

Relative MHE
0.524

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

95%

19,530

Buildings Exposed: **97%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **97%**



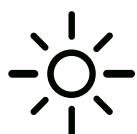
Landslide

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Drought

1%

257

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

98%

20,270

Buildings Exposed: **97%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

No data



Earthquake

100%

20,590

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **61%**



Riverine Flooding

94%

19,290

Buildings Exposed: **94%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **48%**



Extreme Heat

100%

20,590

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Sea Level Rise

14%

2,969

Buildings Exposed: **21%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **22%**

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: 5 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.309

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Wildfire

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 8 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.231

Vulnerability in Saramacca 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: 0.148** **RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

3.2% Child Labor Participation	11.1% Childhood Disability	67.4% Children Living with Parents	79.0 Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	10.6% Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------



Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.190** **RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.009 Multidimensional Poverty Index	21.6% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	12.7% Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Education Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.305** **RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

48.5% Childhood Literacy	49% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	47.5% Out of School Rate
------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------



Gender Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.188** **RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

10.8% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	8.9% Child Marriage (Female)	0.958 Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
---------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.324** **RANK: 10/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

9.3% Elderly Population (over age 60)	8.0% Children Under Age 5	195 Net Migration	485 Population Flux (births minus deaths)
-------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 5 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.689

Saramacca 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: 0.534 RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

64.8% Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water	86.7% Measles Vaccination Rate	70.9% Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices	6.4 Physicians per 10,000 persons	0.0 Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons	5.8 Clinics per 10,000 persons
---------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------



Standard of Living



SCORE: 0.782 RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

87.0% Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting	89.1% Households with Finished Exterior Walls	80.1% Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)	92.9% Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------



Energy and Technology Capacity



SCORE: 0.602 RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

26.7% Households with Computer Access	71.4% Population with Electricity Access
-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------



Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 0.838 RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

32.6 Average Distance to Airport (km)	35.2 Average Distance to EOC (km)	25.4 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	32.8 Average Distance to Hospital (km)	5.7 Average Distance to Police Station (km)	35.3 Average Distance to Port (km)	25.1 Average Distance to School (km)	1.1 Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)
-------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 5 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.729

Saramacca's score and ranking are due to Low Vulnerability combined with Moderate 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.

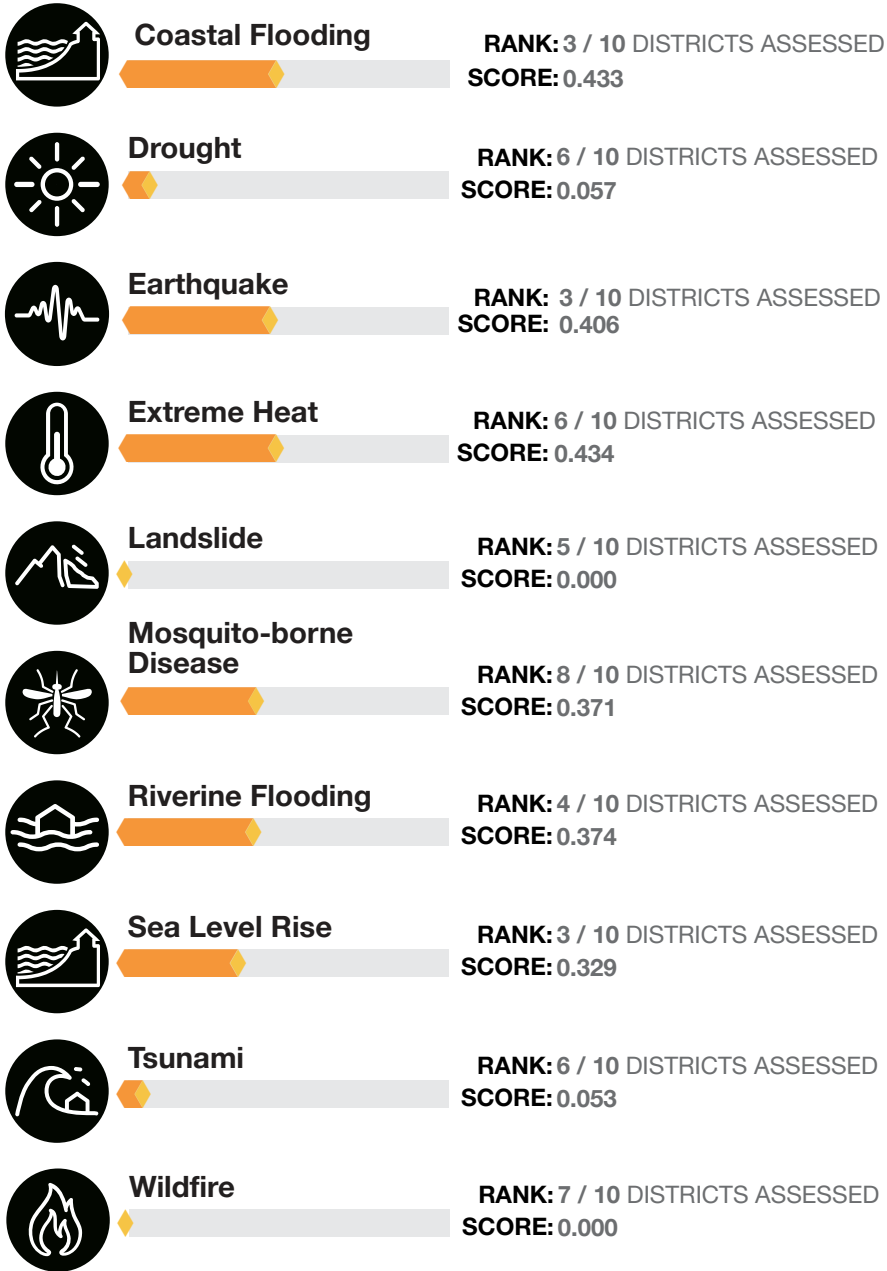


Energy and Technology Capacity

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.



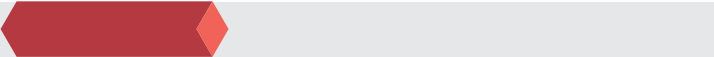
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

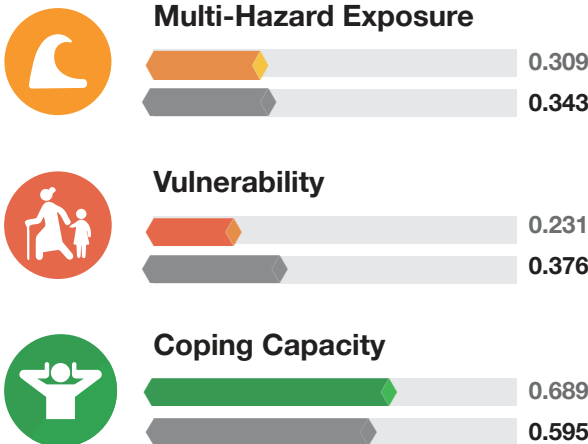
9 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.284



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

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

DISTRICTS SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



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SURINAME

SIPALIWINI

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME SIPALIWINI

CAPITAL: N/A

Area: 130,567 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very High
Score: 0.634 • Rank: 1/10



RESILIENCE (R)

Very Low
Score: 0.068 • Rank: 10/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very Low
Score: 0.039 • Rank: 10/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

Very High
Score: 0.880 • Rank: 1/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very Low
Score: 0.016 • Rank: 10/10



Population (2012 Census)

37,065



Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

97.7%



Population with Electricity Access

2.3%



Child Labor

24.4%



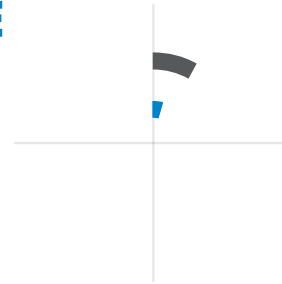
Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

25.2%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 10 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.039



MHE
0.039

Raw MHE
0.078

Relative MHE
0.000

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

7%

3,085

Buildings Exposed: **3%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **16%**



Landslide

9%

3,842

Buildings Exposed: **7%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **13%**



Drought

7%

2,877

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

73%

30,430

Buildings Exposed: **64%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **58%**



Earthquake

9%

3,846

Buildings Exposed: **3%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **17%**



Riverine Flooding

43%

17,748

Buildings Exposed: **45%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **42%**



Extreme Heat

49%

20,406

Buildings Exposed: **45%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **50%**



Sea Level Rise

<1%

131

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **2%**

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: 10 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.039

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Wildfire

19%

7,731

Buildings Exposed: **20%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **11%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 1 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.880

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



Children's Vulnerability



SCORE: 0.846 **RANK: 1/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

24.4%
Child Labor
Participation

13.7%
Childhood
Disability

38.7%
Children Living
with Parents

54.5
Early
Childhood
Development
Index Score
(out of 100)

39.3%
Lack of
Household
Support for
Childhood
Learning



Economic Constraints



SCORE: 1.000 **RANK: 1/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.124
Multidimensional
Poverty Index

96.1%
Population in Poorest
Wealth Quintile

99.3%
Wealth Quintile
Skew (income
inequality:
poorest two
quintiles minus
richest two
quintiles)



Education Vulnerability



SCORE: 1.000 **RANK: 1/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

24.5%
Childhood Literacy

13%
Lower Secondary
School Completion
Rate

91.5%
Out of School
Rate



Gender Vulnerability



SCORE: 1.000 **RANK: 1/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

25.2%
Adolescent
Birth Rate (to
women under
age 21)

16.6%
Child Marriage
(Female)

0.663
Mass Media
Exposure
Gender Parity
(ratio of female
exposure to
male exposure
rate)



Population Pressures



SCORE: 0.552 **RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

8.9%
Elderly
Population
(over age 60)

15.1%
Children Under
Age 5

-989
Net Migration

2,254
Population
Flux (births
minus deaths)



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 10 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.016

Sipaliwini exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Public Health Capacity and Standard of Living. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Public Health Capacity

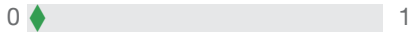


SCORE: 0.000 RANK: 10/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

85.3% Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water	63.4% Measles Vaccination Rate	97.7% Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices	0.0 Physicians per 10,000 persons	0.0 Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons	0.0 Clinics per 10,000 persons
---------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------



Standard of Living

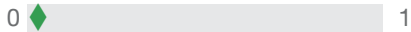


SCORE: 0.000 RANK: 10/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

54.2% Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting	74.7% Households with Finished Exterior Walls	8.3% Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)	41.9% Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------



Energy and Technology Capacity

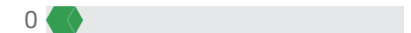


SCORE: 0.000 RANK: 10/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

4.8% Households with Computer Access	2.3% Population with Electricity Access
------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------



Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 0.062 RANK: 10/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

142.3 Average Distance to Airport (km)	185.1 Average Distance to EOC (km)	150.4 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	151.4 Average Distance to Hospital (km)	69.8 Average Distance to Police Station (km)	147.9 Average Distance to Port (km)	52.5 Average Distance to School (km)	21.3 Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)
--------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 10 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.068

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

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.



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.



Standard of Living

Well-constructed homes with access to basic amenities and proximity to improved road networks enable households to meet the demands of daily routines and maintain livelihoods. A standard of living that meets basic household needs also frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts as a result of a disaster and speeds recovery.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



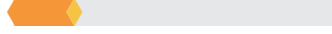
Coastal Flooding

RANK: 10 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.009



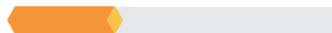
Drought

RANK: 4 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.172



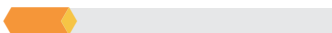
Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.290



Extreme Heat

RANK: 10 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.167



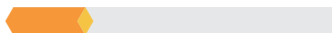
Landslide

RANK: 2 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.677



Mosquito-borne Disease

RANK: 10 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.209



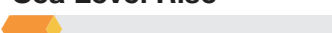
Riverine Flooding

RANK: 1 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.483



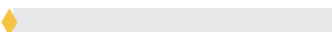
Sea Level Rise

RANK: 7 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.129



Tsunami

RANK: 9 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Wildfire

RANK: 3 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.436





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

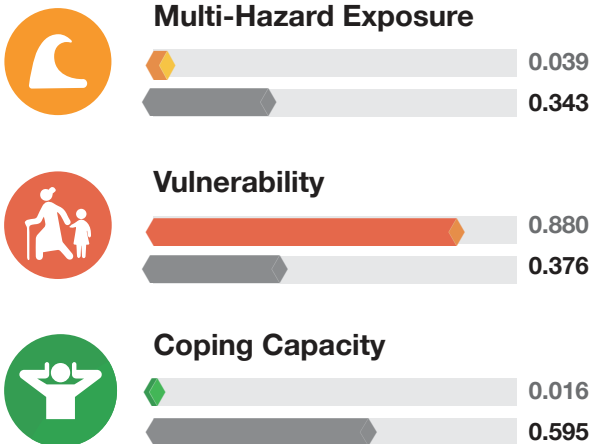
1 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.634



Sipaliwini's score and ranking are due to Very Low 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:

DISTRICTS SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



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ndpba.sur@pdc.org



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%**



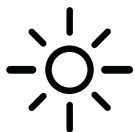
Landslide

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
------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------



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)
------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



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
------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------



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)
-------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------



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.

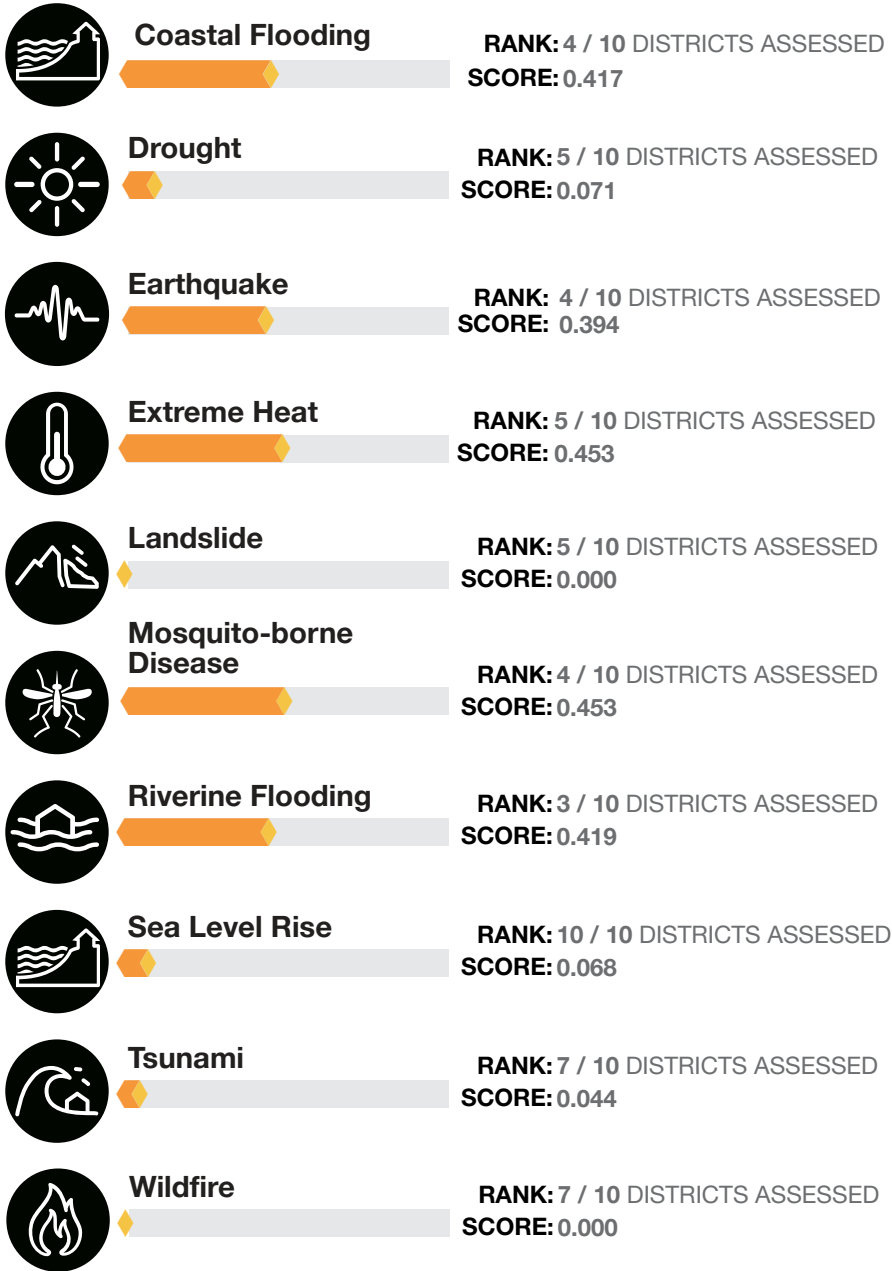


Energy and Technology Capacity

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.



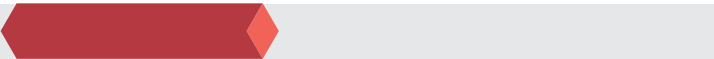
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

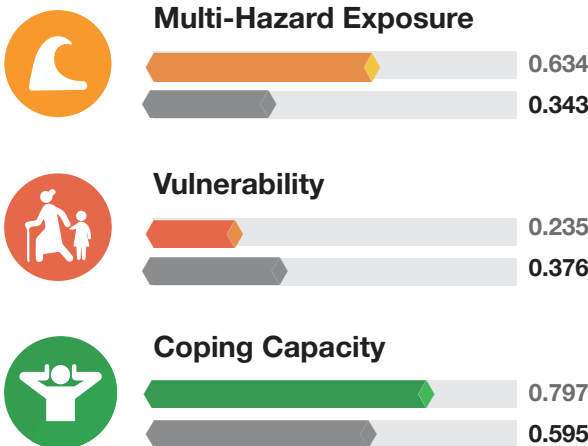
6 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.357



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



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