

NEPAL BAJHANG

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE



NEPAL BAJHANG

Area: 3,422 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -

Very High

Score: 0.655 • Rank: 4/77



Population (2021 Statistical Yearbook)

189.097



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low

Score: 0.236 • Rank: 76/77



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

70.7



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

(MHE) - Low

Score: 0.437 • Rank: 56/77



Population below Poverty Line

56.8%



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very

High

Score:0.793 • Rank: 2/77



Population with Safe Drinking Water

68.9%



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very

Low

Score: 0.266 • Rank: 73/77



Adult Literacy

45.0%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 56 / 77 DISTRICTS

SCORE: 0.437



MHE 0.437

Raw MHE 0.460

Relative MHE 0.414

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

100%

313,129

\$270.65 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Landslide

100%

313,116

\$270.62 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Extreme Heat

0%

2 0

\$0

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0%



Wildfire

7%

22,537

\$16.71 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 6%



Fluvial Flood

3%

8,108

\$2.47 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 1%



Pluvial Flood

8%

24,297

\$17.13 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 6%

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



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 2 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.793

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



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1

2.53

SCORE: 0.692

RANK: 17/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

45.0% Adult Literacy

Mean Years of Schooling 94.2 Primary School Net Enrollment 26.26 Student Teacher Ratio



Access to Clean Water Vulnerability

0 SCORE: 0.754 RANK: 2/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

68.9%

Access to Safe Drinking Water 69.9% Households without Toilet **55.9%**Water
Schemes in Disrepair

236.2 Typhoid

Typhoid Incidence (per 10,000) 88.9 Cholera Incidence (per 100,000)



Economic Constraints



Ratio

SCORE: 0.950

RANK: 2/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

\$487 Income per

Income per Capita (PPP \$) 56.8% Poverty Headcount 16.2% Poverty Gap

109.0

Age Dependency Ratio



Food Insecurity



Intake

SCORE: 0.804 R

RANK: 5/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

70.8%
Food Poverty
Prevalence

35.7% Low kcal

Prevalence

84.8%
Agricultural
Insufficiency
Rate



48

Gender Inequality

0

SCORE: 0.926

RANK: 1/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.66Female to Male Literacy Ratio (Distance from Parity)

0.22Female to Male
Secondary
Enrollment Ratio
(Distance from Parity)

96.5% No Female Home nor Land Ownership



RANK: 2 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.793

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



Vulnerable Health Status

1 SCORE: 0.635 **RANK: 8/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

1168.4

Child ARI

1,000)

60.4 Life Expectancy 2.5% Disabled Population

Child Health

SCORE: 0.729 RANK: 5/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

63.2%

Child Malnutrition Rate

70.7

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

82.1 Child Diarrhea Incidence (per 100)

75.8 Child Incidence (per Pneumonia Incidence (per 1,000)



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 73 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.266

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



Economic Capacity

0

1 SCORE: 0.031

RANK: 77/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 50/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

3,817Gross Domestic

43,624Labor Productivity

Governance

Product (Million Rs.)

0.1

Average

Annual Conflict

(per 10,000)

7.02
Government
Management
(Score out

of 9)

4.11
Organization and Administration (Score out of 8)

5.73
Budget
and Plan
Management
(Score out
of 11)

SCORE: 0.431

6.09
Fiscal and
Financial
Management
(Score out
of 11)

8.59 Service Flow (Score out of 16) **4.73**Judicial Work (Score out of 7)

4.36
Physical
Infrastructure
(Score out
of 13)

4.27

Social Inclusion (Score out of 10) 2.45
Environmental Protection and Disaster Management (Score out of 9)

1.34

Cooperation and Coordination (Score out of 6)



Environmental Capacity

0

SCORE: 0.209

RANK: 36/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

4.3%

Protected Area



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 73 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.266

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



Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.274

RANK: 69/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.255

RANK: 65/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 67/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

2.8%

Households with Landline 0.2% Households

4.1% Households with Television

57.8% Households with Radio

25.4% Households with Mobile Phone



Logistics Capacity

with Internet

3

Road Density (km per sq. km) Roadway

78.2% Improved

9.9 Average Distance to Airport (km) 375.7 Average Distance to

Dry Port (km)

SCORE: 0.444

9.9 Average Distance to Warehouse (km)

21.0 Average

11.7 Average Distance to Distance to Police Station Hospital (km) (km)

0.85 Operational Hospital Beds (per 10,000)



Energy Capacity



SCORE: 0.122 RANK: 73 /77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

17.5% Households

with Electricity

Households using Gas for Cooking

0.4%



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 76 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.236

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

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



Economic Constraints



Gender Inequality



Energy Capacity



Communications Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE



Economic Constraints

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



Gender Inequality

Marginalized populations are less likely to have their needs met under pre-disaster conditions, and therefore become even more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Increase gender-based inclusion in all phases of DM, ensuring the implementation at subnational and local levels. Courses of action must recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.



Energy Capacity

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

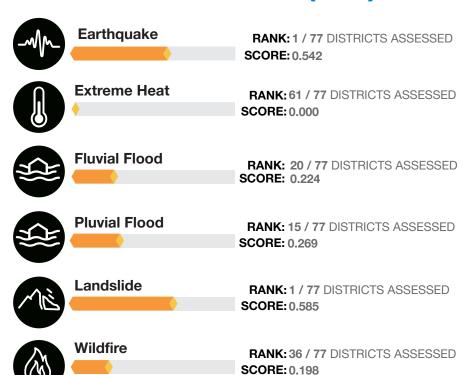


Communications Capacity

The density, diversity, resilience, and quality of communications infrastructure influence how subnational- and local-level populations are able to facilitate effective and coordinated communication.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

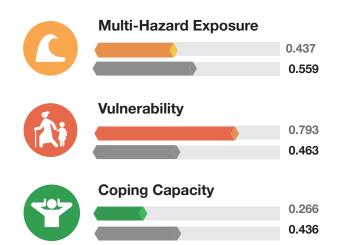
4 / 77

RANK WITHIN DISTRICTS Score: 0.655

Bajhang's score and ranking are due to 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:







Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer World.

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