

NEPAL HUMLA

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE



NEPAL HUMLA

Area: 5,655 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -

Very High

Score: 0.662 • Rank: 3/77



Population (2021 Statistical Yearbook)

55,496



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low

Score: 0.182 • Rank: 77/77



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

61.1



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

(MHE) - Very Low

Score: 0.349 • Rank: 70/77



Population below Poverty Line

56.0%



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very

High

Score:0.810 • Rank: 1/77



Population with Safe Drinking Water

69.7%



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very

Low

Score: 0.174 • Rank: 76/77



Adult Literacy

37.2%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 70 / 77 DISTRICTS

SCORE: 0.349



MHE 0.349

Raw MHE 0.328

Relative MHE 0.371

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

100%

\$ 53,164

\$75.85 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Landslide

100%

53,161

\$74.84 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 99%



Extreme Heat

0%

2 0

\$0

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0%



Wildfire

24%

12,904

\$11.12 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 15%



Fluvial Flood

5%

2,921

\$1.59 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 2%



Pluvial Flood

12%

6,313

\$2.67 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 4%

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



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 1 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.810

Vulnerability in Humla is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Food Insecurity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

37.2% 2.22 77.8

RANK: 3/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

37.2%Adult Literacy

Mean Years of Schooling 77.8 Primary School Net Enrollment 31.62 Student Teacher Ratio

SCORE: 0.888



Access to Clean Water Vulnerability

0 1

1 SCORE: 0.738

10,000)

RANK: 3/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

69.7%

Access to Safe Households Drinking Water without Toilet

49.8% 35.6% Water

Disrepair

35.6% 350.0 Water Typhoid Schemes in Incidence (per

291.3

Cholera Incidence (per 100,000)



Economic Constraints



56.0%

SCORE: 0.858

RANK: 5/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

\$794 Income per Capita (PPP \$)

Poverty
(S) Headcount
Ratio

16.6% Poverty Gap **92.1** Age

Age Dependency Ratio



Food Insecurity



SCORE: 0.868 RANK: 1/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

50.4%Food Poverty Prevalence

53.2% Low kcal Intake

Prevalence

80.4%
Agricultural
Insufficiency
Rate

G

268

Gender Inequality



SCORE: 0.671

RANK: 6/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.69Female to Male Literacy Ratio (Distance from Parity)

O.01
Female to Male
Secondary
Enrollment Ratio
(Distance from Parity)

97.2% No Female Home nor Land Ownership



RANK: 1 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.810

Vulnerability in Humla is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Food Insecurity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Vulnerable Health Status

1 SCORE: 0.834 RANK: 2/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

58.9Life
Expectancy

4.7%Disabled Population

Child Health

0 SCORE: 0.734 RANK: 4/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

65.7%

Child Malnutrition Rate 61.1 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live

births)

874.5 Child ARI Incidence (per 1,000) **69.7**Child Diarrhea Incidence (per 100)

151.9 Child Pneumonia Incidence (per 1,000)



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 76 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.174

Humla 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



1 SCORE: 0.093

RANK: 71/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

1,649Gross Domes

68,905

Gross Domestic Labor Productivity Product (Million Rs.) (Rs.)



Governance



SCORE: 0.198 RANK: 73/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.31

Average Annual Conflict (per 10,000)

Government Management (Score out of 9) Organization and Administration (Score out of 8) Budget and Plan Management (Score out of 11) Fiscal and Financial Management (Score out

of 11)

Service Flow (Score out of 16)

Judicial Work (Score out of 7) Physical Infrastructure (Score out of 13)

Social Inclusion (Score out of 10) Environmental Protection and Disaster Management (Score out of 9) Cooperation and Coordination (Score out of 6)



Environmental Capacity



1 SCORE: 0.000

RANK: 49/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.0%

Protected Area



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 76 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.174

Humla 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: 0.241

RANK: 73/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED



Communications Capacity

0.7%

1.5%

Households Households with Landline with Internet 7.3%

Households with Television

43.4% Households with Radio

SCORE: 0.253

38.7% Households with Mobile Phone



Logistics Capacity

SCORE: 0.321

0.0%

Road Density Improved (km per sq. km) Roadway

45.6 Average

Distance to

Airport (km)

352.0 Average Distance to Dry Port (km) 45.6 Average

Distance to Warehouse (km)

5.8 Average Distance to

Police Station

(km)

RANK: 76/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 66/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

23.9 Average Distance to Hospital (km) 2.7 Operational Hospital Beds (per 10,000)



Energy Capacity



31.4% 0.0%

Households with Electricity

Households using Gas for Cooking

SCORE: 0.149

RANK: 70 /77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 77 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.182

Humla'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:



Information Access Vulnerability



Food Insecurity



Energy Capacity



Communications Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE



Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the district. Emergency messages presented to the population must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.



Food Insecurity

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



Energy Capacity

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



Communications Capacity

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



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Earthquake	RANK: 3 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.520
Extreme Heat	RANK: 61 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.000
Fluvial Flood	RANK: 25 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.204
Pluvial Flood	RANK: 38 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.163
Landslide	RANK: 5 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.543
Wildfire	RANK: 24 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.274



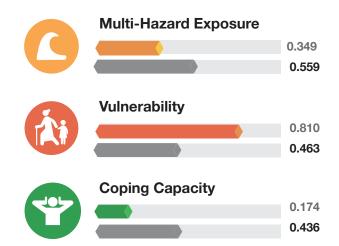
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

3 / 77 RANK WITHIN DISTRICTS Score: 0.662

Humla'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:







Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer World.

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