

NEPAL JAJARKOT

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE



NEPAL JAJARKOT

Area: 2,230 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -

Very High

Score: 0.686 • Rank: 1/77



Population (2021 Statistical Yearbook)

189,365



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low

Score: 0.248 • Rank: 75/77



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

63.4



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

(MHE) - Moderate

Score: 0.555 • Rank: 38/77



Population below Poverty Line

37.7%



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very

High

Score:0.648 • Rank: 10/77



Population with Safe Drinking Water

56.5%



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very

Low

Score: 0.144 • Rank: 77/77



Adult Literacy

46.9%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 38 / 77 DISTRICTS

SCORE: 0.555



MHE 0.555

Raw MHE 0.477

Relative MHE 0.632

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

100%

173,122

\$215.94 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Landslide

99%

171,134

\$215.94 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Extreme Heat

6%

10,974

\$26.58 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 12%



Wildfire

60%

104,383

\$128.58 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 60%



Fluvial Flood

1%

2,138

\$6.22 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 3%



Pluvial Flood

5%

8,131

\$6.22 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 3%

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



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 10 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 24/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.648

Vulnerability in Jajarkot is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Clean Water Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.651

2.7

Primary Mean Years of School Net Schooling Enrollment

43.15

Student Teacher Ratio



Access to Clean Water Vulnerability

97

1 SCORE: 0.687 **RANK: 7/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

56.5%

46.9%

Adult Literacy

Access to Safe **Drinking Water**

56.2% Households without Toilet

46.7% Water Schemes in Disrepair

192.5

Typhoid Incidence (per 10,000)

63.3

Cholera Incidence (per 100,000)



Economic Constraints

SCORE: 0.712

RANK: 12/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 18/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

\$611 Income per Capita (PPP \$)

Poverty Headcount Ratio

37.7%

9.0% Poverty Gap

99.9 Age Dependency Ratio

SCORE: 0.514

Food Insecurity

SCORE: 0.653 RANK: 15/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

36.2% Food Poverty Prevalence

Female to Male

Literacy Ratio

(Distance from

Parity)

39.5% Low kcal Intake Prevalence

76.7% Agricultural Insufficiency Rate

Gender Inequality

0.44 0.02

Female to Male

Secondary Enrollment Ratio 96.9% No Female

Home nor Land Ownership (Distance from Parity)

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RANK: 10 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.648

Vulnerability in Jajarkot is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Clean Water Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Vulnerable Health Status



61.7 Life Expectancy 4.0% Disabled Population



Child Health

51.3% 63.4 84.0 758.5 60.1 Child ARI Child

Incidence (per

1,000)

Infant Mortality Malnutrition Rate (per Rate 1,000 live births)

Child Diarrhea Incidence (per 100)

SCORE: 0.572

Child Pneumonia Incidence (per 1,000)

RANK: 21/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 77 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.144

Jajarkot 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



SCORE: 0.116

RANK: 67/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

4,255Gross Domestic
Product (Million Rs.)

67,478Labor Productivity



Governance

SCORE: 0.159 RANK

RANK: 75/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.26

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

0

SCORE: 0.000

RANK: 49/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.0%

Protected Area

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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 77 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.144

Jajarkot 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

1

SCORE: 0.183

RANK: 77/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED



Communications Capacity

0

SCORE: 0.108

RANK: 77/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

1.3%

Households with Landline

0.1%Households with Internet

1.6%Households with Television

45.9% Households with Radio 22.1% Households

with Mobile Phone



Logistics Capacity

0

SCORE: 0.402

RANK: 73/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

Road Density (km per sq. km)

31.7% Improved Roadway 19.0 Average Distance to Airport (km) 224.2 Average Distance to Dry Port (km) 19.0 Average Distance to Warehouse

(km)

25.1
Average
Distance to
Police Station
(km)

20.5 Average Distance to Hospital (km) 1.32 Operational Hospital Beds (per 10,000)



Energy Capacity



0.2%

Households with Electricity

4.0%

Households using Gas for Cooking SCORE: 0.037 RANK: 77 /77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 75 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.248

Jajarkot'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



Clean Water Access Vulnerability



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.



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Those without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts.



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.



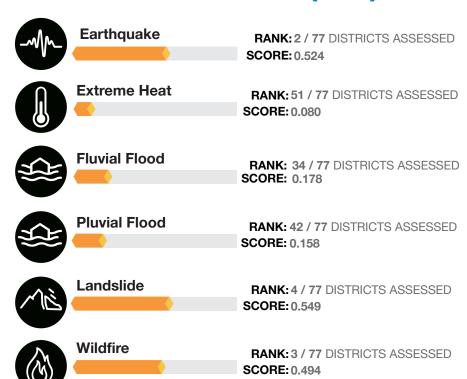
Communications Capacity

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

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HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

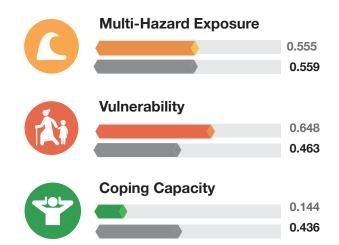


1 / 77
RANK WITHIN DISTRICTS
Score: 0.686

Jajarkot's score and ranking are due to Moderate 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:





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Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

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