

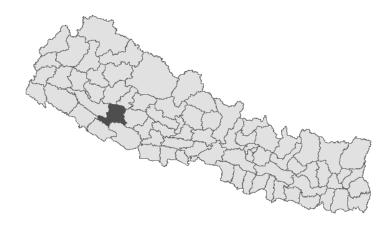
NEPAL SALYAN

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE



NEPAL SALYAN

Area: 1,462 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -

Very High

Score: 0.668 • Rank: 2/77



Population (2021 Statistical Yearbook)

238.668



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low

Score: 0.303 • Rank: 71/77



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

52.3



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

(MHE) - Moderate

Score: 0.609 • Rank: 34/77



Population below Poverty Line

28.8%



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very

High

Score:0.601 • Rank: 15/77



Population with Safe Drinking Water

60.3%



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very

Low

Score: 0.207 • Rank: 75/77



Adult Literacy

55.5%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 34 / 77 DISTRICTS

SCORE: 0.609



MHE 0.609

Raw MHE 0.564

Relative MHE 0.654

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

100%

235,260

\$465.93 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Landslide

92%

216,339

\$407.27 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 87%



Extreme Heat

13%

30,660

\$178.72 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 38%



Wildfire

71%

å 166,006

\$378.17 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 81%



Fluvial Flood

2%

4,627

錼

Pluvial Flood

8%

17,914

\$12.05 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 3%

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

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



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 15 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.601

Vulnerability in Salyan is primarily driven by Gender Inequality and Clean Water Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1

SCORE: 0.513 RANK: 39/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

55.5%Adult Literacy

3.17Mean Years of Schooling

97.3 Primary School Net Enrollment 27.64 Student Teacher Ratio



Access to Clean Water Vulnerability

1 SCORE: 0.679

60.3%Access to Safe Drinking Water

70.8% Households without Toilet **37.9%**Water
Schemes in Disrepair

248.9 Typhoid Incidence (per 10,000) 34.4 Cholera Incidence (per 100,000)



Economic Constraints

0 1

28.8%

SCORE: 0.568

RANK: 24/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 8/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

\$786 Income per Capita (PPP \$)

Poverty Headcount Ratio **6.3%** Poverty Gap

87.4 Age Dependency Ratio



Food Insecurity



SCORE: 0.627 RANK: 16/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

34.1%Food Poverty Prevalence

40.8% Low kcal Intake Prevalence **72.1%**Agricultural Insufficiency Rate



Gender Inequality

0

SCORE: 0.712

RANK: 5/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.39Female to Male Literacy Ratio (Distance from Parity)

0.36Female to Male Secondary
Enrollment Ratio (Distance from Parity)

89.4% No Female Home nor Land Ownership

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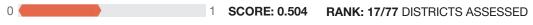
RANK: 15 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.601

Vulnerability in Salyan is primarily driven by Gender Inequality and Clean Water Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Vulnerable Health Status



65.3 Life Expectancy 2.6% Disabled Population

Child Health

SCORE: 0.610

54.1% 52.3 Child Infant Mortality Malnutrition Rate (per Rate 1,000 live births)

Child ARI 1,000)

62.7 948.0 Child Diarrhea Incidence (per Incidence (per 100)

106.2 Child Pneumonia Incidence (per

1,000)

RANK: 18/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 75 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.207

Salyan 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

SCORE: 0.180

RANK: 59/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

7,704Gross Domestic
Product (Million Rs.)

76,156Labor Productivity



Governance

0

SCORE: 0.011 RANK: 77/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

80.0

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)

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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: 0.239

RANK: 35/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

5.7% Protected Area

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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 75 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.207

Salyan 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: 0.358

RANK: 60/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.345

RANK: 56/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

1.5%

Households with Landline 0.3% Households with Internet

4.8% Households with Television

67.7% Households with Radio

45.0% Households with Mobile Phone

Logistics Capacity

Road Density (km per sq. km)

67.0% Improved Roadway

16.2 Average Distance to

Airport (km)

182.5 Average

SCORE: 0.571

16.2 Average Distance to Distance to Dry Port (km) Warehouse

(km)

10.8

Average Distance to Police Station (km)

RANK: 37/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

14.7 Average Distance to Hospital (km) 0.84 Operational Hospital Beds (per 10,000)



Energy Capacity



1.5%

14.5% Households with Electricity

Households using Gas for Cooking

SCORE: 0.158 **RANK: 67 /77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 71 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.303

Salyan'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:



Gender Inequality



Clean Water Access Vulnerability



Energy Capacity



Communications Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE



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.



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.



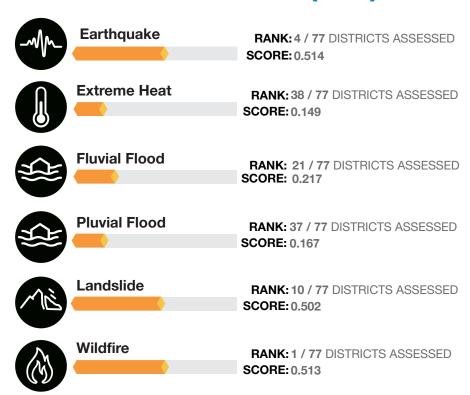
Communications Capacity

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)

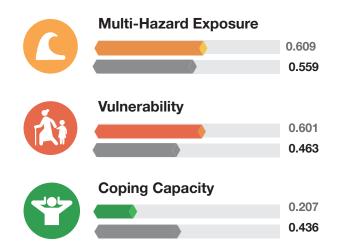


RANK WITHIN DISTRICTS Score: 0.668

Salyan'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.

Safer World.

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