

NEPAL SINDHULI

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE



NEPAL SINDHULI

Area: 2,491 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -

Very High

Score: 0.613 • Rank: 13/77



Population (2021 Statistical Yearbook)

300,117



RESILIENCE (R) - Low

Score: 0.399 • Rank: 60/77



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

35.1



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

(MHE) - Moderate

Score: 0.635 • Rank: 31/77



Population below Poverty Line

38.3%



VULNERABILITY (V) - High

Score:0.553 • Rank: 20/77



Population with Safe Drinking Water

67.1%



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low

Score: 0.350 • Rank: 61/77



Adult Literacy

51.1%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 31 / 77 DISTRICTS

SCORE: 0.635



MHE 0.635

Raw MHE 0.658

Relative MHE 0.611

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

100%

266,836

\$565.57 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Landslide

73%

4 194,105

\$418.43 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 74%



Extreme Heat

71%

188,330

\$450.39 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 80%



Wildfire

27%

3 71,519

\$207.83 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 37%



Fluvial Flood

1%

3,039

\$49.02 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 9%



Pluvial Flood

12%

31,186

\$80.66 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 14%

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



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 20 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 33/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.553

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



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 SCORE: 0.559

51.1% 3.08 96.6

Mean Years of Schooling **23.73**

Student Teacher Ratio



Access to Clean Water Vulnerability

Primary

School Net

Enrollment

0 SCORE: 0.694 RANK: 6/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

67.1%

Adult Literacy

Access to Safe Horinking Water w

66.4%
Households
without Toilet

39.6%
Water
Schemes in

288.2

Typhoid Incidence (per 10,000) 65.4

Cholera Incidence (per 100,000)



Economic Constraints

0 SCORE: 0.666 RANK: 15/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

\$822

Income per Capita (PPP \$) 38.3%

Poverty Headcount Ratio 9.9% Poverty Gap

Disrepair

89.2 Age

Age Dependency Ratio



Food Insecurity



29.4%
Food Poverty
Prevalence

36.7% Low kcal Intake

Prevalence

60.8%
Agricultural
Insufficiency
Rate



Gender Inequality

1 SCORE: 0.553 RANK: 16/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.37Female to Male Literacy Ratio (Distance from Parity)

0.21Female to Male
Secondary
Enrollment Ratio
(Distance from Parity)

80.0% No Female Home nor Land Ownership



RANK: 20 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.553

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



Vulnerable Health Status

0 SCORE: 0.356 RANK: 46/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

67.8Life
Expectancy

2.2%Disabled Population

Child Health

1 SCORE: 0.408 RANK: 42/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

36.3%

Child Malnutrition Rate **35.1**Infant Mortality
Rate (per

1,000 live

births)

747.8
Child ARI
Incidence (per 1,000)

43.6 Child Diarrhea Incidence (per 100) 87.1 Child Pneumonia Incidence (per 1,000)



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 61 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.350

Sindhuli 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: 0.194

RANK: 53/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

9,884Gross Domestic
Product (Million Rs.)

73,326Labor Productivity



Governance

SCORE: 0.471

RANK: 41/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.15Average
Annual Conflict
(per 10,000)

6.42Government Management (Score out of 9)

4.11Organization and Administration (Score out of 8)

6.47
Budget
and Plan
Management
(Score out
of 11)

7.03
Fiscal and
Financial
Management
(Score out

of 11)

8.39 Service Flow (Score out of 16) **5.31**Judicial Work (Score out of 7)

4.64Physical Infrastructure (Score out of 13)

4.08

Social Inclusion (Score out of 10) 3.83 Environmental Protection and Disaster Management (Score out of 9) 1.11 Cooperation and Coordination (Score out of 6)



Environmental Capacity



SCORE: 0.000

RANK: 49/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.0%

Protected Area



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 61 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.350

Sindhuli 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: 0.426

RANK: 52/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.389

5.1%

Households with Landline 0.4% Households

with Internet

18.2% Households with Television

53.8% Households with Radio

45.2%

Households with Mobile Phone



Logistics Capacity

SCORE: 0.539

Road Density (km per sq. km)

72.9% Improved Roadway

20.1 Average Distance to Airport (km)

100.3 Average

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

13.6 Average

(km)

RANK: 50/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 47/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

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

1.2 Operational Hospital Beds (per 10,000)



Energy Capacity

37.9%

Households with Electricity

5.0% Households using Gas for Cooking

SCORE: 0.350 **RANK: 53 /77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 60 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.399

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

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



Clean Water Access Vulnerability



Economic Constraints



Energy Capacity



Communications Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE



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.



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.



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.

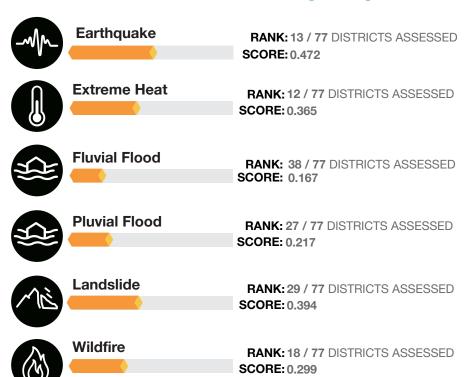


Communications Capacity

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)

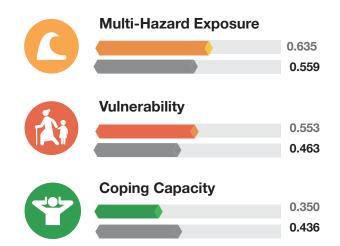


13 / 77 RANK WITHIN DISTRICTS Score: 0.613

Sindhuli'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:







Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer World.

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