

NEPAL SURKHET

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE



NEPAL SURKHET

Area: 2,451 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -

High

Score: 0.588 • Rank: 21/77



Population (2021 Statistical Yearbook)

417,776



RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate

Score: 0.474 • Rank: 44/77



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

46.9



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

(MHE) - Very High

Score: 0.713 • Rank: 13/77



Population below Poverty Line

30.5%



VULNERABILITY (V) -

Moderate

Score:0.453 • Rank: 36/77



Population with Safe Drinking Water

66.2%



COPING CAPACITY (CC) -

Moderate

Score: 0.401 • Rank: 42/77



Adult Literacy

67.0%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 13 / 77 DISTRICTS

SCORE: 0.713



MHE 0.713

Raw MHE 0.698

Relative MHE 0.727

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

100%

299,909

\$803.17 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Landslide

52%

154,496

\$267.04 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 33%



Extreme Heat

63%

189.890

\$521.77 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 65%



Wildfire

100%

299,909

\$803.17 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Fluvial Flood

3%

8,238

\$72.48 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 9%



Pluvial Flood

14%

43,362

\$95.37 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 12%

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



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 36 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.453

Vulnerability in Surkhet is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Food Insecurity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1

3.88

SCORE: 0.405 RANK: 58

RANK: 58/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

67.0% Adult Literacy

Mean Years of Schooling 97.3 Primary School Net Enrollment 24.25 Student Teacher Ratio



Access to Clean Water Vulnerability

0 SCORE: 0.445 RANK: 33/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

66.2%

Access to Safe Drinking Water 28.6% Households without Toilet 38.4% Water Schemes in Disrepair 242.6

Typhoid Incidence (per 10,000)

0.0 Cholera

Cholera Incidence (per 100,000)



Economic Constraints



30.5%

SCORE: 0.559

RANK: 27/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 55/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

\$911 Income per Capita (PPP \$)

Poverty Headcount Ratio 7.5% Poverty Gap **81.4** Age

Age Dependency Ratio

SCORE: 0.287



Food Insecurity



SCORE: 0.540 RANK: 24/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

30.1%
Food Poverty
Prevalence

43.1% Low kcal Intake Prevalence **58.4%**Agricultural Insufficiency Rate



345

Gender Inequality

0

84.2% No Female Home nor Land Ownership

0.29Female to Male Literacy Ratio (Distance from Parity)

0.02Female to Male Secondary
Enrollment Ratio (Distance from Parity)

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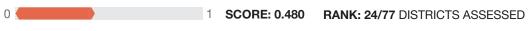
RANK: 36 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.453

Vulnerability in Surkhet is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Food Insecurity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Vulnerable Health Status



66.5 Life Expectancy 2.9% Disabled

Population



Child Health

57.9% 46.9

Rate (per

1,000 live

births)

Child Malnutrition Rate

802.6 Child ARI Infant Mortality Incidence (per 1,000)

59.7 Child Diarrhea Incidence (per 100)

SCORE: 0.542

64.8 Child

RANK: 23/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

Pneumonia Incidence (per 1,000)



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 42 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.401

Surkhet 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: 0.279

RANK: 38/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

12,925

89,443

Gross Domestic Product (Million Rs.)

Labor Productivity



Governance

SCORE: 0.418

6.05

Budget

of 11)

and Plan

(Score out

Management

RANK: 54/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

0.16

Average Annual Conflict (per 10,000)

4.7 Government

Organization and Administration (Score out of 8)

6.65 Fiscal and Financial Management (Score out of 11)

7.6

Service Flow (Score out of 16)

4.2

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

3.4

Social Inclusion (Score out of

2.7

of 9)

6.6

Environmental Protection and Disaster Management (Score out of 9)

Management

(Score out

1.55

Cooperation and Coordination (Score out



347

Environmental Capacity



SCORE: 0.281

RANK: 33/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

7.9%

Protected Area

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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 42 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.401

Surkhet 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: 0.479

RANK: 40/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED



Communications Capacity

0

1.0%

5.3%Households with Landline

Households with Internet

21.7% Households with Television **52.8%**Households with Radio

SCORE: 0.468

59.5%Households with Mobile Phone



Logistics Capacity

Road Density (km per sq. km)

70.1% Improved Roadway 18.5 Average Distance to Airport (km) **247.5** Average

Distance to

Dry Port (km)

SCORE: 0.516

18.5 Average Distance to Warehouse (km) 15.5 Average Distance to Police Station

(km)

RANK: 34/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

RANK: 52/77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

20.1 Average Distance to Hospital (km) 1.99 Operational Hospital Beds (per 10,000)



Energy Capacity

43.6%

Households with Electricity 12.5% Households using Gas for Cooking SCORE: 0.454 RANK: 44 /77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 44 / 77 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.474

Surkhet's score and ranking are due to Moderate Vulnerability combined with Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

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







Food Insecurity



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.



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.



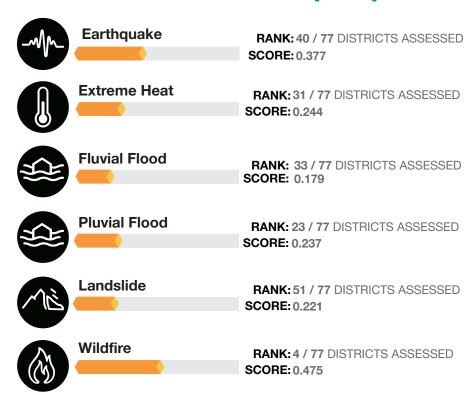
Communications Capacity

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

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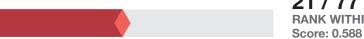


HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

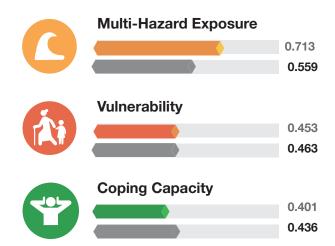


21 / 77
RANK WITHIN DISTRICTS

Surkhet's score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Moderate 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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