



SURINAME

BROKOPONDO

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME BROKOPONDO

CAPITAL: BROKOPONDO

Area: 7,364 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very High
Score: 0.449 • Rank: 2/10



RESILIENCE (R)

Very Low
Score: 0.360 • Rank: 9/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very Low
Score: 0.069 • Rank: 9/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

Very High
Score: 0.603 • Rank: 2/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very Low
Score: 0.324 • Rank: 9/10



Population (2012 Census)

15,909



Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

92.7%



Population with Electricity Access

34.8%



Child Labor

12.0%



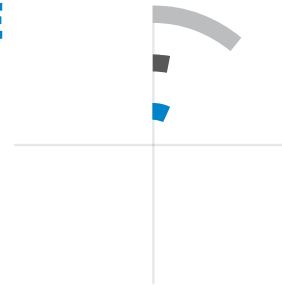
Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

20.9%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.069



MHE
0.069

Raw MHE
0.034

Relative MHE
0.105

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

19%

3,021

Buildings Exposed: **9%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **19%**



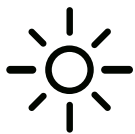
Landslide

25%

3,908

Buildings Exposed: **26%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **31%**



Drought

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

99%

15,603

Buildings Exposed: **99%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Riverine Flooding

36%

5,701

Buildings Exposed: **21%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **24%**



Extreme Heat

93%

14,577

Buildings Exposed: **85%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **66%**



Sea Level Rise

7%

1,156

Buildings Exposed: **3%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**

NOTE: Population exposure values for Suriname are estimated using PDC's All-hazard Impact Model (AIM) model. Values may differ from Census population.



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.069

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Wildfire

1%

209

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 2 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.603

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



Children's Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.597** **RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

12.0% Child Labor Participation	25.4% Childhood Disability	42.9% Children Living with Parents	68.9 Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	9.9% Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
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Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.630** **RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.020 Multidimensional Poverty Index	73.8% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	96.2% Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
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Education Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.829** **RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

32.2% Childhood Literacy	18% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	79.6% Out of School Rate
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Gender Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.626** **RANK: 2/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

20.9% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	14.9% Child Marriage (Female)	0.901 Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
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Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.334** **RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

5.6% Elderly Population (over age 60)	12.9% Children Under Age 5	-476 Net Migration	1,399 Population Flux (births minus deaths)
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.324

Brokopondo exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Public Health Capacity and Energy and Technology Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Public Health Capacity



SCORE: 0.096 RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

78.9%
Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water

72.8%
Measles Vaccination Rate

92.7%
Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

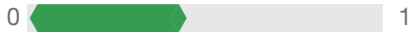
0.0
Physicians per 10,000 persons

0.0
Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons

0.0
Clinics per 10,000 persons



Standard of Living



SCORE: 0.422 RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

84.4%
Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting

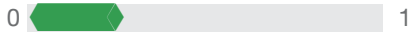
83.6%
Households with Finished Exterior Walls

45.3%
Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)

52.4%
Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities



Energy and Technology Capacity



SCORE: 0.228 RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

10.1%
Households with Computer Access

34.8%
Population with Electricity Access



Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 0.549 RANK: 9/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

63.2
Average Distance to Airport (km)

104.0
Average Distance to EOC (km)

89.9
Average Distance to Fire Station (km)

89.5
Average Distance to Hospital (km)

25.8
Average Distance to Police Station (km)

79.2
Average Distance to Port (km)

32.3
Average Distance to School (km)

6.1
Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 9 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.360

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

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Education Vulnerability

Limited access to education and low literacy rates can hinder a population's ability to understand and act upon hazard alert and warning messages. Emergency messages disseminated to the population must contain clear and simple information that fosters understanding and promotes life-saving action. Low school attendance rates can be further exacerbated due to the disruption caused by a natural disaster and the additional demands placed on households during the recovery process. Efforts to remove impediments to school attendance such as economic constraints, inadequate facilities, geographic isolation, and marginalization will reduce vulnerability and increase opportunities for the population.



Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and region-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.



Public Health Capacity

Access to improved water and sanitation, and vaccination against childhood diseases improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts. In addition, access to skilled caregivers and dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health and increases the likelihood that disaster-associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.

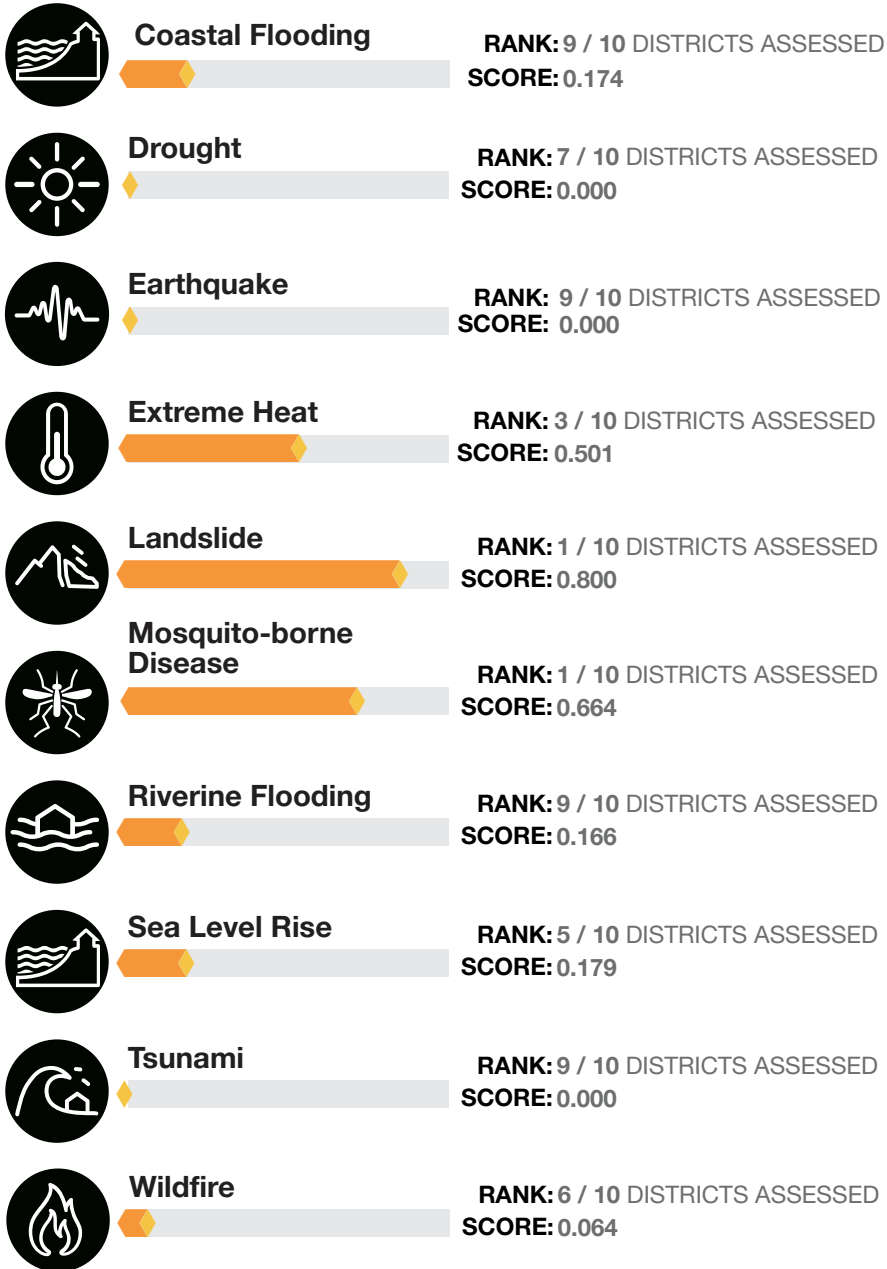


Energy and Technology Capacity

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. Furthermore, access to communications infrastructure and technology makes it easier for people to communicate reliably, increasing accessibility to alert and warning information.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

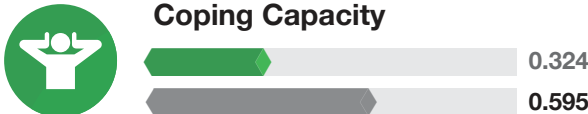
2 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.449



Brokopondo'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:

 **DISTRICTS SCORE**
 **COUNTRY SCORE**



**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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