



SURINAME

PARA

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME PARA

CAPITAL: ONVERWACHT

Area: 5,393 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Low
Score: 0.324 • Rank: 8/10



RESILIENCE (R)

Low
Score: 0.582 • Rank: 7/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Low
Score: 0.136 • Rank: 8/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

High
Score: 0.455 • Rank: 4/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Moderate
Score: 0.618 • Rank: 6/10



Population (2012 Census)
24,700



Households with Unsafe
Sanitation Practices
78.2%



Population with Electricity
Access
58.8%



Child Labor
3.9%

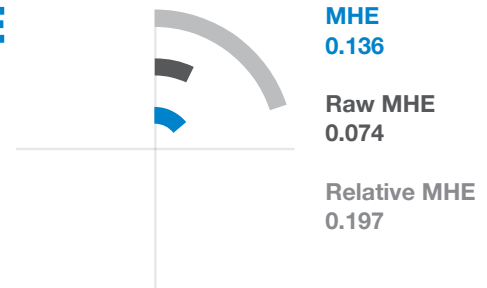


Adolescent Birth Rate (to
women under age 21)
16.3%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 8 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.136



ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

48%

13,939

Buildings Exposed: **43%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **45%**



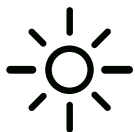
Landslide

<1%

90

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



Drought

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

100%

29,167

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Earthquake

14%

3,944

Buildings Exposed: **16%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **7%**



Riverine Flooding

52%

15,153

Buildings Exposed: **46%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **19%**



Extreme Heat

100%

29,167

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Sea Level Rise

4%

1,241

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**

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: 8 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.136

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

<1%

47

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Wildfire

2%

539

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 4 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.455

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



Children's Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.424** **RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

3.9% Child Labor Participation	19.4% Childhood Disability	45.9% Children Living with Parents	76.2 Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	13.6% Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
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Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.449** **RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.028 Multidimensional Poverty Index	48.0% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	55.0% Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
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Education Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.472** **RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

39.8% Childhood Literacy	40% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	51.6% Out of School Rate
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Gender Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.473** **RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

16.3% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	14.8% Child Marriage (Female)	0.953 Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
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Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.456** **RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

8.2% Elderly Population (over age 60)	11.5% Children Under Age 5	1,092 Net Migration	1,809 Population Flux (births minus deaths)
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 6 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.618

Para 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: 0.380 RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

71.3% Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water	81.1% Measles Vaccination Rate	78.2% Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices	5.0 Physicians per 10,000 persons	0.0 Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons	3.8 Clinics per 10,000 persons
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Standard of Living



SCORE: 0.669 RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

87.9% Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting	86.4% Households with Finished Exterior Walls	65.9% Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)	82.3% Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities
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Energy and Technology Capacity



SCORE: 0.526 RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

25.7% Households with Computer Access	58.8% Population with Electricity Access
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Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 0.897 RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

17.1 Average Distance to Airport (km)	31.8 Average Distance to EOC (km)	17.8 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	18.5 Average Distance to Hospital (km)	8.8 Average Distance to Police Station (km)	17.3 Average Distance to Port (km)	10.1 Average Distance to School (km)	2.3 Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)
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RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 7 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.582

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

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Gender Vulnerability

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. Foster gender-based inclusion and courses of action that recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs that promote gender-equal access to education, vocational training, health care, and economic participation.



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.



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.

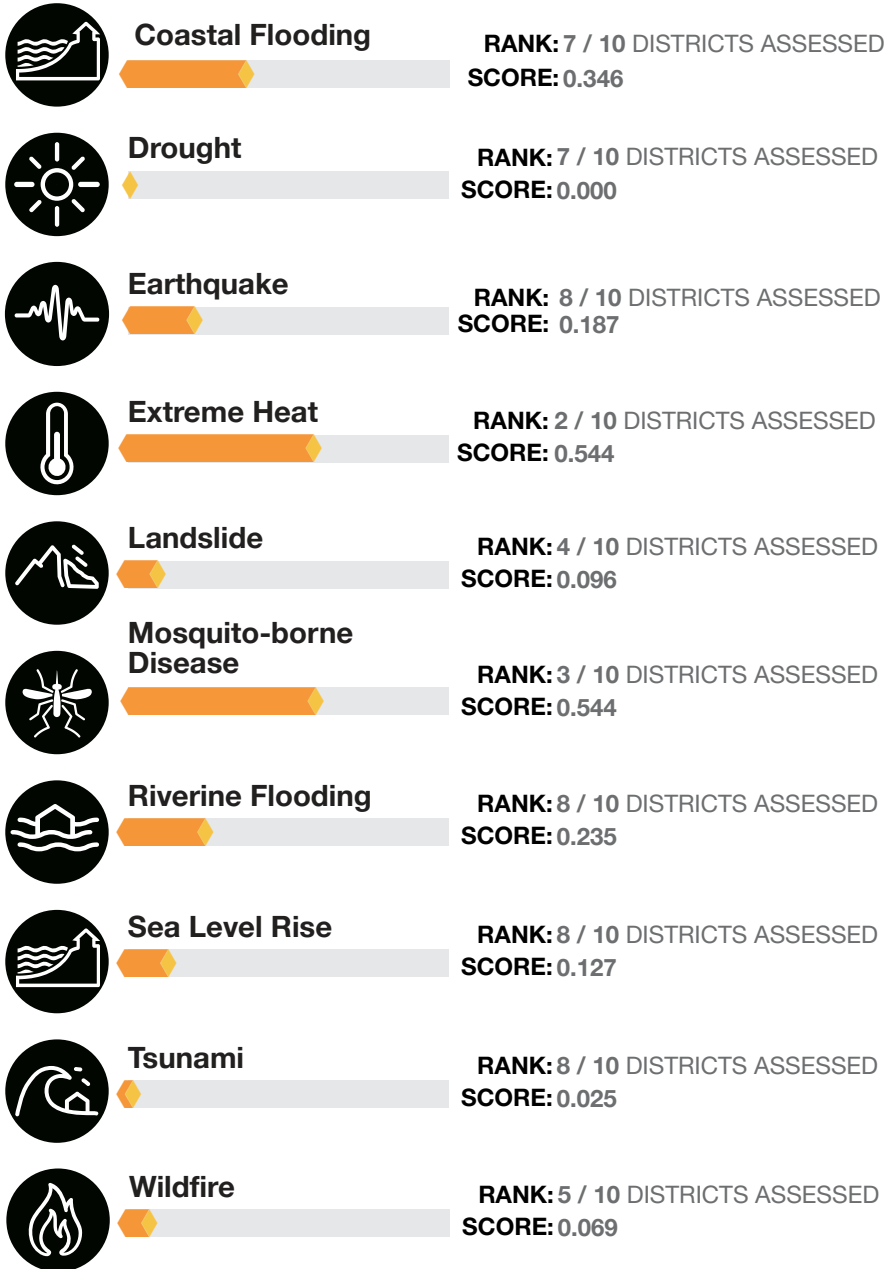


Energy and Technology Capacity

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.



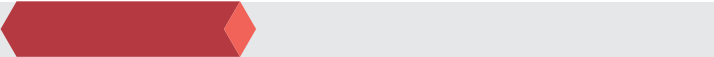
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

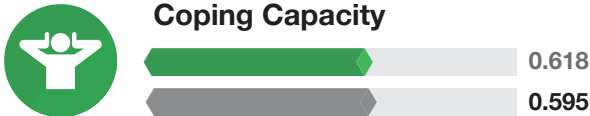
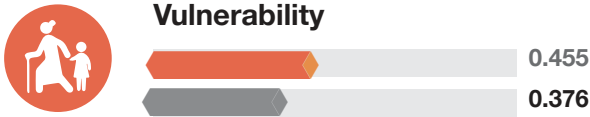
8 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.324



Para's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Moderate 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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