



SURINAME

SARAMACCA

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

SURINAME SARAMACCA

CAPITAL: GRONINGEN

Area: 3,636 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very Low

Score: 0.284 • Rank: 9/10



RESILIENCE (R)

Moderate

Score: 0.729 • Rank: 5/10



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Moderate

Score: 0.309 • Rank: 5/10



VULNERABILITY (V)

Low

Score: 0.231 • Rank: 8/10



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Moderate

Score: 0.689 • Rank: 5/10



Population (2012 Census)

17,480



Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices

70.9%



Population with Electricity Access

71.4%



Child Labor

3.2%



Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)

10.8%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 5 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.309



MHE
0.309

Raw MHE
0.095

Relative MHE
0.524

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Coastal Flooding

95%

19,530

Buildings Exposed: **97%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **97%**



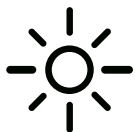
Landslide

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Drought

1%

257

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Mosquito-borne Disease

98%

20,270

Buildings Exposed: **97%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

No data



Earthquake

100%

20,590

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **61%**



Riverine Flooding

94%

19,290

Buildings Exposed: **94%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **48%**



Extreme Heat

100%

20,590

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



Sea Level Rise

14%

2,969

Buildings Exposed: **21%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **22%**

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: 5 / 10 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.309

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Tsunami

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Wildfire

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 8 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.231

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



Children's Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.148** **RANK: 8/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

3.2% Child Labor Participation	11.1% Childhood Disability	67.4% Children Living with Parents	79.0 Early Childhood Development Index Score (out of 100)	10.6% Lack of Household Support for Childhood Learning
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Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.190** **RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

0.009 Multidimensional Poverty Index	21.6% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	12.7% Wealth Quintile Skew (income inequality: poorest two quintiles minus richest two quintiles)
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Education Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.305** **RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

48.5% Childhood Literacy	49% Lower Secondary School Completion Rate	47.5% Out of School Rate
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Gender Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.188** **RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

10.8% Adolescent Birth Rate (to women under age 21)	8.9% Child Marriage (Female)	0.958 Mass Media Exposure Gender Parity (ratio of female exposure to male exposure rate)
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Population Pressures

0 1 **SCORE: 0.324** **RANK: 10/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED**

9.3% Elderly Population (over age 60)	8.0% Children Under Age 5	195 Net Migration	485 Population Flux (births minus deaths)
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 5 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.689

Saramacca 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: 0.534 RANK: 4/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

64.8% Households with E. Coli Contaminated Drinking Water	86.7% Measles Vaccination Rate	70.9% Households with Unsafe Sanitation Practices	6.4 Physicians per 10,000 persons	0.0 Hospital Bed Density per 10,000 persons	5.8 Clinics per 10,000 persons
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Standard of Living



SCORE: 0.782 RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

87.0% Households Using Clean Fuels for Cooking and Lighting	89.1% Households with Finished Exterior Walls	80.1% Rural Access Index (population within 2km of all-season road)	92.9% Population that Does Not Share Toilet Facilities
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Energy and Technology Capacity



SCORE: 0.602 RANK: 5/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

26.7% Households with Computer Access	71.4% Population with Electricity Access
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Infrastructure Capacity



SCORE: 0.838 RANK: 6/10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

32.6 Average Distance to Airport (km)	35.2 Average Distance to EOC (km)	25.4 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	32.8 Average Distance to Hospital (km)	5.7 Average Distance to Police Station (km)	35.3 Average Distance to Port (km)	25.1 Average Distance to School (km)	1.1 Average Distance to Telecommunications (km)
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RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 5 / 10 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.729

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

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Population Pressures

Rapid changes in population size and distribution can alter population vulnerability characteristics presenting planning challenges and destabilizing social, economic, and environmental systems. Increased population pressures require disaster managers to realign needs, institutional structures, and available resources to support delivery of basic resources before, during, and after an event.



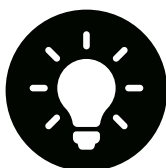
Education Vulnerability

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.

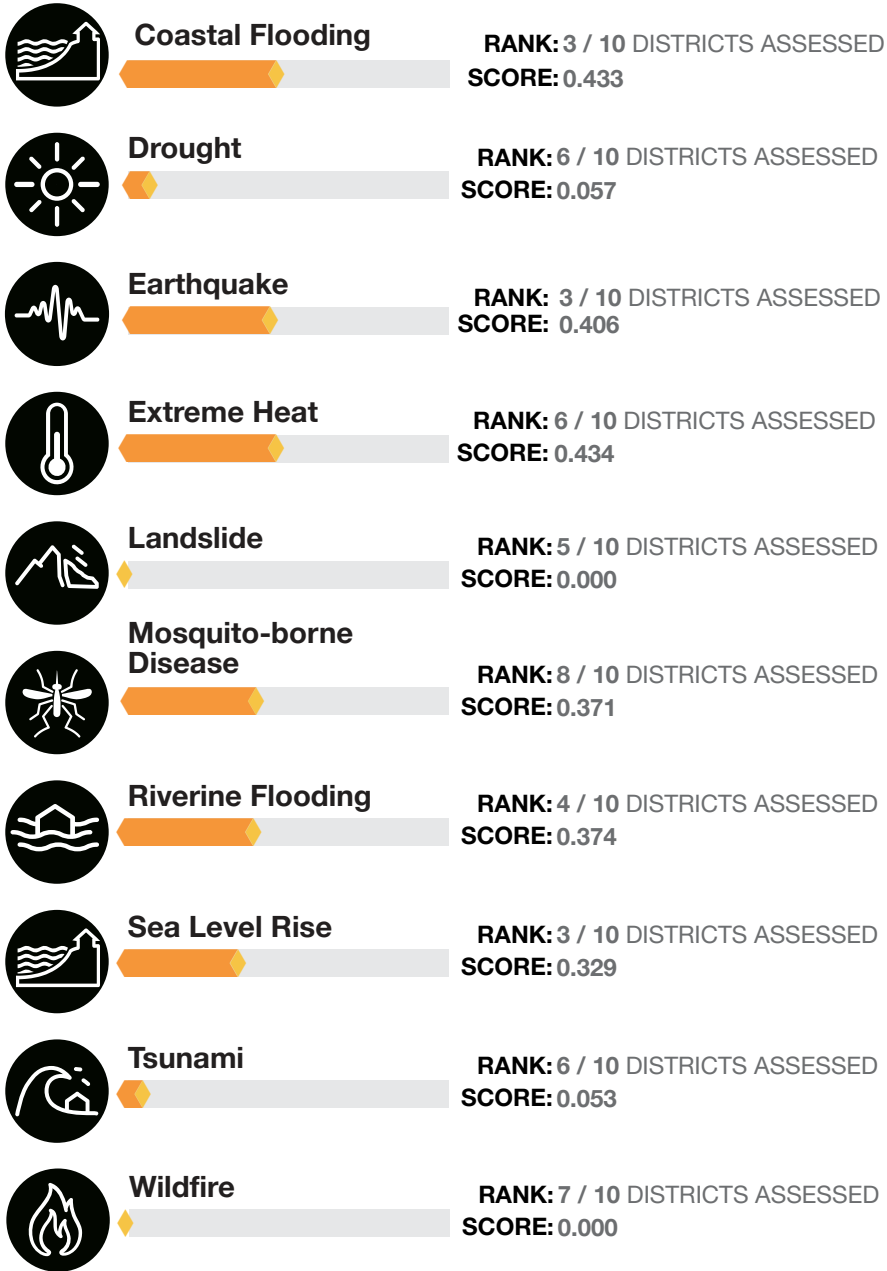


Energy and Technology Capacity

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.



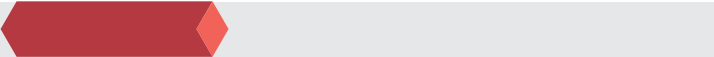
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

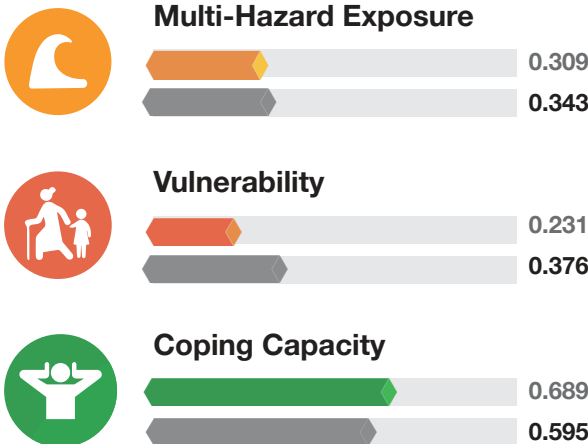
9 / 10
RANK AMONG DISTRICTS
Score: 0.284



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