NDPBA

PALAU STATE PROFILES

SUBNATIONAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

PALAU

AIMELIIK

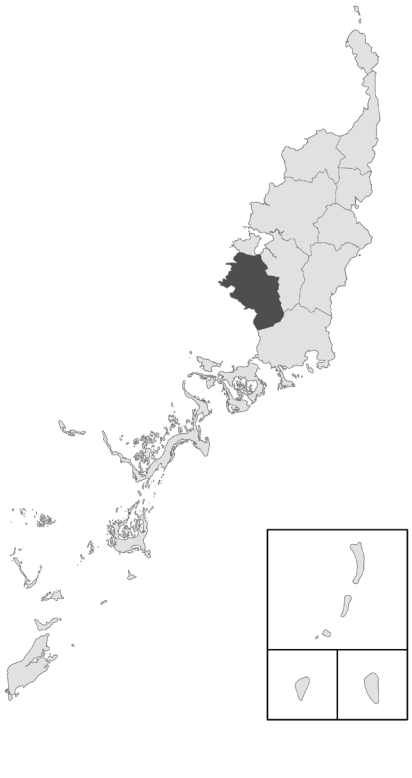
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
AIMELIIK

CAPITAL: MONGAMI

Area: 14 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low
Score: 0.407 • Rank: 11/16

RESILIENCE (R) - High
Score: 0.634 • Rank: 4/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low
Score: 0.489 • Rank: 9/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low
Score: 0.200 • Rank: 13/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low
Score: 0.467 • Rank: 9/16

Population (2020 Census)
363

Poverty
24.7%

No High School Diploma
12.9%

Households without Internet
51.9%

Temporary Structures as Housing
20.75%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.489

MHE
0.489

Raw MHE
0.533

Relative MHE
0.444

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
21.4%
78
$3.85 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
25.9%

Tsunami
1.2%
4
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
5.6%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
28.1%
102
$3.85 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
51.9%

Earthquake
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge
1.2%
4
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
5.6%

Landslide
35.4%
128
$4.44 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
46.3%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
363
$8.30 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.200

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Aimeliik is primarily driven by Housing Characteristics and Household Composition and Disability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.600** **RANK: 7/16** STATES ASSESSED

17.9% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

2.8% Households without Electricity

36.8% Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.400** **RANK: 10/16** STATES ASSESSED

4.7% Households without Cell Phone

62.3% Households without Computer

51.9% Households without Internet

23.6% Households without Phone

29.3% Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.466** **RANK: 9/16** STATES ASSESSED

30.6% Percent Disabled

22.9% Percent Under 18 Years of Age

21.5% Households with Single Mother

93.3% Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.266** **RANK: 11/16** STATES ASSESSED

$12,267.08 Average Income (USD)

12.9% Percent No High School Diploma

3.8% Unemployment Rate

24.7% Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.125** **RANK: 12/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.3 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit

10.4% Percent of Households with No Vehicle

0.0% Population Living in Group Quarters

– Institutionalized Population

20.8% Households Living in Temporary Structures

0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.467

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.134** **RANK: 14/16** STATES ASSESSED

5.98
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

1.45
Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

5.91
Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.734** **RANK: 5/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.38
Road Density (mi per square mi)

6
Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

1.20
Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.634

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Housing Characteristics

Household Composition and Disability

Socioeconomic Status

Emergency Services Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Household Composition and Disability

Single-parent households and those with dependent populations, such as the very young, elderly and the disabled may have more difficulty with mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion. The deaf or hard of hearing, for example, may not receive audible hazard alerts. Once evacuated, disabled populations and those with special needs will require additional services and care considerations in the response aftermath and during recovery. Ensure that plans and strategies include special accommodations for these populations.

Socioeconomic Status

Populations experiencing socioeconomic constraints lack the necessary financial resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a natural disaster. The unemployed, low-income households, and those receiving public assistance have little to no financial buffers that would facilitate preparedness actions such as stocking extra food and supplies, support recovery actions such as repairing homes after a disaster, or fund mitigation actions that would protect their homes and property from future hazard impacts.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.209

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.207

Storm Surge

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.050

Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.122

Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tsunami

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.050

Landslide

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.272

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

11 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.407

Aimeliik's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.489
0.498

Vulnerability

0.200
0.500

Coping Capacity

0.467
0.513

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

AIRAI

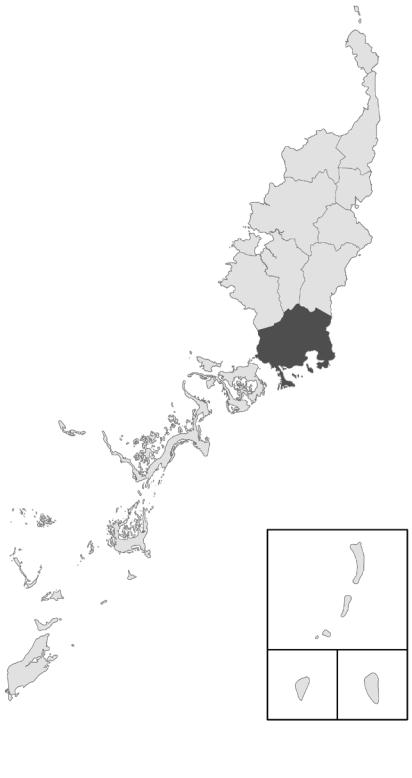
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
AIRAI

CAPITAL: NGETKIB

Area: 19 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low
Score: 0.218 • Rank: 16/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Very High
Score: 0.934 • Rank: 2/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate
Score: 0.522 • Rank: 7/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low
Score: 0.066 • Rank: 15/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very High
Score: 0.934 • Rank: 2/16

Population (2020 Census)
2,529

Poverty
26.1%

No High School Diploma
11.2%

Households without Internet
43.9%

Temporary Structures as Housing
10.19%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 7 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.522

MHE
0.522

Raw MHE
0.889

Relative MHE
0.155

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
10.4%
262
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
13.8%

Tsunami
6.4%
163
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
5.4%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
13.8%
350
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
15.0%

Earthquake
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge
6.6%
167
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
5.4%

Landslide
6.8%
173
$17.4 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
9.4%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
2,529
$170 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 15 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.066

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Airai is primarily driven by Housing Type and Transportation and Housing Characteristics. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.066** **RANK: 15/16** STATES ASSESSED

7.7% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

1.5% Households without Electricity

3.5% Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.066** **RANK: 15/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.7% Households without Cell Phone

49.9% Households without Computer

43.9% Households without Internet

25.9% Households without Phone

25.9% Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 16/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.2% Percent Disabled

23.8% Percent Under 18 Years of Age

23.8% Households with Single Mother

86.6% Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 16/16** STATES ASSESSED

$13,864.52 Average Income (USD)

11.2% Percent No High School Diploma

2.7% Unemployment Rate

26.1% Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.888** **RANK: 3/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.5 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit

12.4% Percent of Households with No Vehicle

0.5% Population Living in Group Quarters

0.5% Institutionalized Population

10.2% Households Living in Temporary Structures

1.9% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.934

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.867** **RANK: 3/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.06
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

0.63
Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

1.11
Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.934** **RANK: 2/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.63
Road Density (mi per square mi)

3
Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

0.70
Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.934

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Housing Type and Transportation

Housing Characteristics

Emergency Services Capacity

Transportation Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Housing Type and Transportation

Populations living in temporary housing are more susceptible to damage and losses resulting from hazard impacts. In addition, higher density living situations such as multi-unit housing, populations residing in group living quarters or crowded housing increase susceptibility to negative consequences as a result of hazard exposure. Populations with limited vehicle access, and especially those living in isolated areas, are more likely to experience mobility challenges during an evacuation, and have difficulty accessing needed supplies and services before, during and after a hazard event.

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.027

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 15 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.026

Storm Surge

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.030

Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.033

Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tsunami

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.030

Landslide

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.039

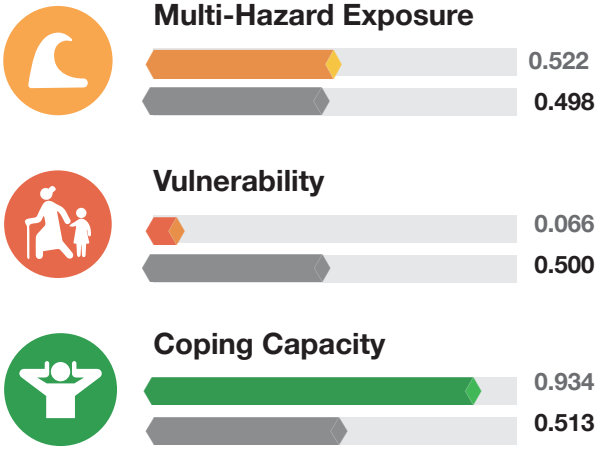
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

16 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.218

Airai's score and ranking are due to Moderate Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and Very High Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

ANGAUR

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
ANGAUR

CAPITAL: NGARAMASCH

Area: 3 mi2

RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low
Score: 0.407 • Rank: 12/16

RESILIENCE (R) - High
Score: 0.634 • Rank: 4/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low
Score: 0.489 • Rank: 9/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Low
Score: 0.400 • Rank: 10/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate
Score: 0.667 • Rank: 6/16

Population (2020 Census)
114

Poverty
24.4%

No High School Diploma
22.5%

Households without Internet
83.7%

Temporary Structures as Housing
4.08%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.489

MHE
0.489

Raw MHE
0.333

Relative MHE
0.644

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
4.3%
5
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
42.9%

Tsunami
43.7%
50
$10.3 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
35.7%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
10.5%
12
$10.3 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
42.9%

Earthquake
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge
48.3%
55
$10.3 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
50.0%

Landslide
7.8%
9
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
114
$12.5 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 10 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.400

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Angaur is primarily driven by Housing Characteristics and Socioeconomic Status. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.666** **RANK: 6/16** STATES ASSESSED

42.9% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

2.0% Households without Electricity

4.1% Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/16** STATES ASSESSED

12.2% Households without Cell Phone

89.8% Households without Computer

83.7% Households without Internet

46.9% Households without Phone

69.4% Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.533** **RANK: 8/16** STATES ASSESSED

6.1% Percent Disabled

23.7% Percent Under 18 Years of Age

30.6% Households with Single Mother

60.0% Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.666** **RANK: 6/16** STATES ASSESSED

$7,436.20 Average Income (USD)

22.5% Percent No High School Diploma

3.4% Unemployment Rate

24.4% Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 13/16** STATES ASSESSED

2.3 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit

44.9% Percent of Households with No Vehicle

0.0% Population Living in Group Quarters

– Institutionalized Population

4.1% Households Living in Temporary Structures

0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.667

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.667** **RANK: 6/16** STATES ASSESSED

38.67
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

0.34
Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

0.32
Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.534** **RANK: 8/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.29
Road Density (mi per square mi)

18
Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

0.36
Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.634

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Housing Characteristics

Socioeconomic Status

Household Composition and Disability

Transportation Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Socioeconomic Status

Populations experiencing socioeconomic constraints lack the necessary financial resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a natural disaster. The unemployed, low-income households, and those receiving public assistance have little to no financial buffers that would facilitate preparedness actions such as stocking extra food and supplies, support recovery actions such as repairing homes after a disaster, or fund mitigation actions that would protect their homes and property from future hazard impacts.

Household Composition and Disability

Single-parent households and those with dependent populations, such as the very young, elderly and the disabled may have more difficulty with mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion. The deaf or hard of hearing, for example, may not receive audible hazard alerts. Once evacuated, disabled populations and those with special needs will require additional services and care considerations in the response aftermath and during recovery. Ensure that plans and strategies include special accommodations for these populations.

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.177

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.102

Storm Surge

RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.256

Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.073

Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tsunami

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.248

Landslide

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.079

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

12 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.407

Angaur's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.489
0.498

Vulnerability

0.400
0.500

Coping Capacity

0.667
0.513

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

HATOHOBEI

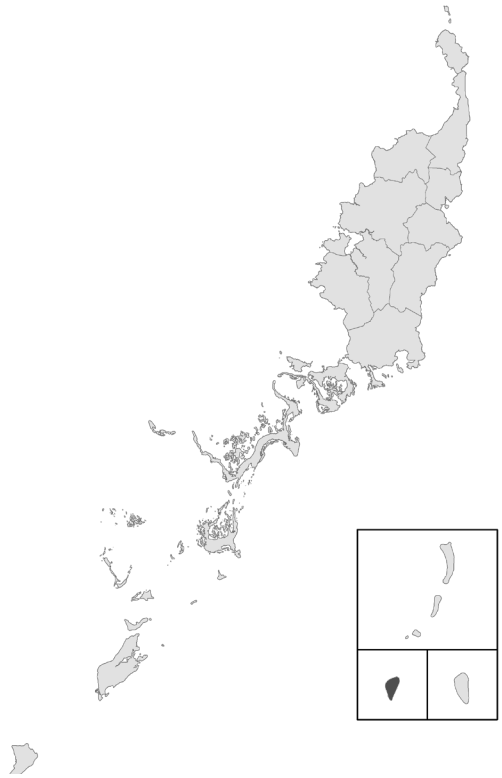
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
HATOHOBEI

CAPITAL: HATOHOBEI

Area: 0.3 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - High
Score: 0.589 • Rank: 6/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.134 • Rank: 14/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low
Score: 0.033 • Rank: 16/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - High
Score: 0.733 • Rank: 5/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low
Score: 0.000 • Rank: 16/16

Population (2020 Census)
39

Poverty
8.7%

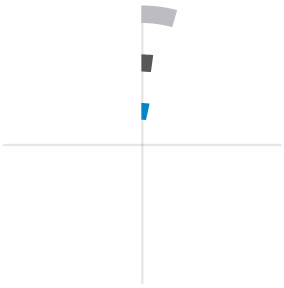
No High School Diploma
28.6%

Households without Internet
0.0%

Temporary Structures as Housing
0.00%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 16 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.033



MHE
0.033

Raw MHE
0.022

Relative MHE
0.044

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
77.9%
30
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
50.0%

Tsunami
0.0%
0
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
85.5%
33
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
50.0%

Earthquake
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge
0.0%
0
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Landslide
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
0%
0
0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.733

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Hatohobei is primarily driven by Housing Type and Transportation and Housing Characteristics. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.866** **RANK: 3/16** STATES ASSESSED

88.9%	–	100.0%
Households Using Biomass for Fuel	Households without Electricity	Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.733** **RANK: 5/16** STATES ASSESSED

44.4%	77.8%	0.0%	–	77.8%
Households without Cell Phone	Households without Computer	Households without Internet	Households without Phone	Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.066** **RANK: 15/16** STATES ASSESSED

5.1%	41.0%	–	33.3%
Percent Disabled	Percent Under 18 Years of Age	Households with Single Mother	Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.266** **RANK: 11/16** STATES ASSESSED

$7,812.00	28.6%	0.0%	8.7%
Average Income (USD)	Percent No High School Diploma	Unemployment Rate	Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.8	100.0%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit	Percent of Households with No Vehicle	Population Living in Group Quarters	Institutionalized Population	Households Living in Temporary Structures	Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 16 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 16/16** STATES ASSESSED

376.55	338.65	338.65
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)	Average Distance to Shelter (mi)	Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 16/16** STATES ASSESSED

0.00	373	338.65
Road Density (mi per square mi)	Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)	Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.134

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Housing Type and Transportation

Housing Characteristics

Emergency Services Capacity

Transportation Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Housing Type and Transportation

Populations living in temporary housing are more susceptible to damage and losses resulting from hazard impacts. In addition, higher density living situations such as multi-unit housing, populations residing in group living quarters or crowded housing increase susceptibility to negative consequences as a result of hazard exposure. Populations with limited vehicle access, and especially those living in isolated areas, are more likely to experience mobility challenges during an evacuation, and have difficulty accessing needed supplies and services before, during and after a hazard event.

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise

RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.418

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.377

Storm Surge

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 15 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tsunami

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Landslide

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

6 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.589

Hatohobei's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

KAYANGEL

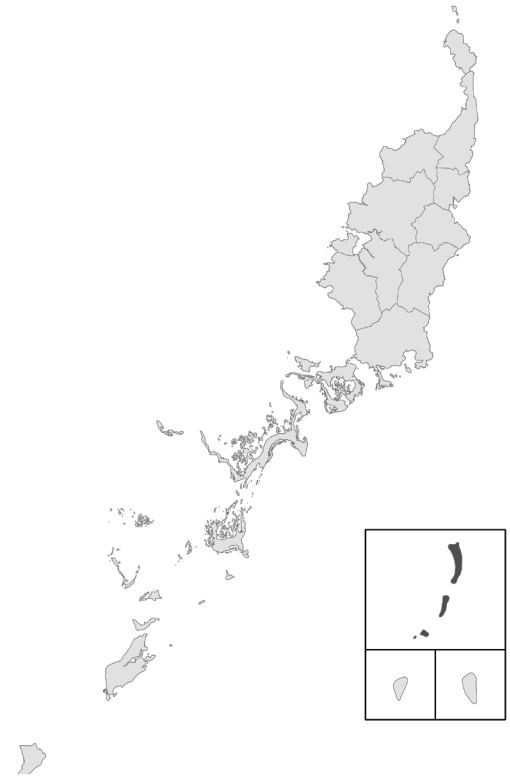
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
KAYANGEL

CAPITAL: KAYANGEL

Area: 0.7 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low
Score: 0.370 • Rank: 14/16

RESILIENCE (R) - High
Score: 0.701 • Rank: 3/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate
Score: 0.511 • Rank: 8/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate
Score: 0.466 • Rank: 9/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High
Score: 0.867 • Rank: 3/16

Population (2020 Census)
41

Poverty
12.9%

No High School Diploma
13.8%

Households without Internet
72.0%

Temporary Structures as Housing
4.00%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.511

MHE
0.511

Raw MHE
0.222

Relative MHE
0.800

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
10.5%
4
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
20.0%

Tsunami
99.5%
41
$7.41 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100.0%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
60.1%
25
$1.99 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100.0%

Earthquake
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge
99.5%
41
$7.41 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100.0%

Landslide
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
41
$7.41 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.466

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Kayangel is primarily driven by Housing Characteristics and Household Composition and Disability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.733** **RANK: 5/16** STATES ASSESSED

80.0%	0.0%	28.0%
Households Using Biomass for Fuel	Households without Electricity	Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.933** **RANK: 2/16** STATES ASSESSED

20.0%	92.0%	72.0%	24.0%	48.0%
Households without Cell Phone	Households without Computer	Households without Internet	Households without Phone	Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.733** **RANK: 5/16** STATES ASSESSED

22.0%	24.4%	6.7%	100.0%
Percent Disabled	Percent Under 18 Years of Age	Households with Single Mother	Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.200** **RANK: 13/16** STATES ASSESSED

$6,961.96	13.8%	0.0%	12.9%
Average Income (USD)	Percent No High School Diploma	Unemployment Rate	Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.200** **RANK: 10/16** STATES ASSESSED

2.7	72.0%	0.0%	–	4.0%	0.0%
Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit	Percent of Households with No Vehicle	Population Living in Group Quarters	Institutionalized Population	Households Living in Temporary Structures	Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.867

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.800** **RANK: 4/16** STATES ASSESSED

35.36
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

0.24
Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

0.18
Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.867** **RANK: 3/16** STATES ASSESSED

9.22
Road Density (mi per square mi)

29
Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

0.21
Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.701

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Housing Characteristics

Household Composition and Disability

Socioeconomic Status

Emergency Services Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Household Composition and Disability

Single-parent households and those with dependent populations, such as the very young, elderly and the disabled may have more difficulty with mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion. The deaf or hard of hearing, for example, may not receive audible hazard alerts. Once evacuated, disabled populations and those with special needs will require additional services and care considerations in the response aftermath and during recovery. Ensure that plans and strategies include special accommodations for these populations.

Socioeconomic Status

Populations experiencing socioeconomic constraints lack the necessary financial resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a natural disaster. The unemployed, low-income households, and those receiving public assistance have little to no financial buffers that would facilitate preparedness actions such as stocking extra food and supplies, support recovery actions such as repairing homes after a disaster, or fund mitigation actions that would protect their homes and property from future hazard impacts.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.100

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.152

Storm Surge

RANK: 7 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.229

Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.030

Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tsunami

RANK: 7 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.229

Landslide

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

14 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.370

Kayangel's score and ranking are due to Moderate Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and High Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.511
0.498

Vulnerability

0.466
0.500

Coping Capacity

0.867
0.513

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

KOROR

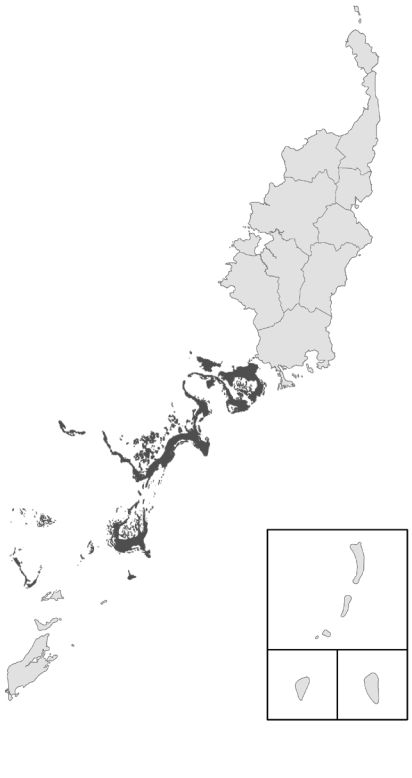
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
KOROR

CAPITAL: NGERBECHED

Area: 22 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low
Score: 0.244 • Rank: 15/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Very High
Score: 1.000 • Rank: 1/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very High
Score: 0.733 • Rank: 2/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low
Score: 0.000 • Rank: 16/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very High
Score: 1.000 • Rank: 1/16

Population (2020 Census)
11,199

Poverty
22.6%

No High School Diploma
9.4%

Households without Internet
52.3%

Temporary Structures as Housing
8.49%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 2 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.733

MHE
0.733

Raw MHE
1.000

Relative MHE
0.467

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
25.0%
2,805
$113,200
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
43.5%

Tsunami
26.9%
3,014
$148,500
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
37.6%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
31.5%
3,528
$113,200
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
44.8%

Earthquake
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge
27.6%
3,092
$148,500
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
38.2%

Landslide
33.3%
3,734
$9.42 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
33.9%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
11,199
$429 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 16 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Koror is primarily driven by Housing Type and Transportation and Household Composition and Disability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 16/16** STATES ASSESSED

2.6% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

1.5% Households without Electricity

2.5% Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.333** **RANK: 11/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.8% Households without Cell Phone

51.9% Households without Computer

52.3% Households without Internet

35.4% Households without Phone

28.5% Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.266** **RANK: 12/16** STATES ASSESSED

5.1% Percent Disabled

22.1% Percent Under 18 Years of Age

27.0% Households with Single Mother

73.3% Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.066** **RANK: 15/16** STATES ASSESSED

$12,717.41 Average Income (USD)

9.4% Percent No High School Diploma

3.8% Unemployment Rate

22.6% Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.500** **RANK: 5/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.3 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit

18.1% Percent of Households with No Vehicle

0.2% Population Living in Group Quarters

0.2% Institutionalized Population

8.5% Households Living in Temporary Structures

8.8% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 1.000

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.09	0.32	0.57
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)	Average Distance to Shelter (mi)	Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.46	0	0.55
Road Density (mi per square mi)	Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)	Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 1.000

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Housing Type and Transportation

Household Composition and Disability

Socioeconomic Status

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Housing Type and Transportation

Populations living in temporary housing are more susceptible to damage and losses resulting from hazard impacts. In addition, higher density living situations such as multi-unit housing, populations residing in group living quarters or crowded housing increase susceptibility to negative consequences as a result of hazard exposure. Populations with limited vehicle access, and especially those living in isolated areas, are more likely to experience mobility challenges during an evacuation, and have difficulty accessing needed supplies and services before, during and after a hazard event.

Household Composition and Disability

Single-parent households and those with dependent populations, such as the very young, elderly and the disabled may have more difficulty with mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion. The deaf or hard of hearing, for example, may not receive audible hazard alerts. Once evacuated, disabled populations and those with special needs will require additional services and care considerations in the response aftermath and during recovery. Ensure that plans and strategies include special accommodations for these populations.

Socioeconomic Status

Populations experiencing socioeconomic constraints lack the necessary financial resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a natural disaster. The unemployed, low-income households, and those receiving public assistance have little to no financial buffers that would facilitate preparedness actions such as stocking extra food and supplies, support recovery actions such as repairing homes after a disaster, or fund mitigation actions that would protect their homes and property from future hazard impacts.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise

RANK: 15 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 16 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Storm Surge

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 15 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tsunami

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Landslide

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

15 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.244

Koror's score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and Very High Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

MELEKEOK

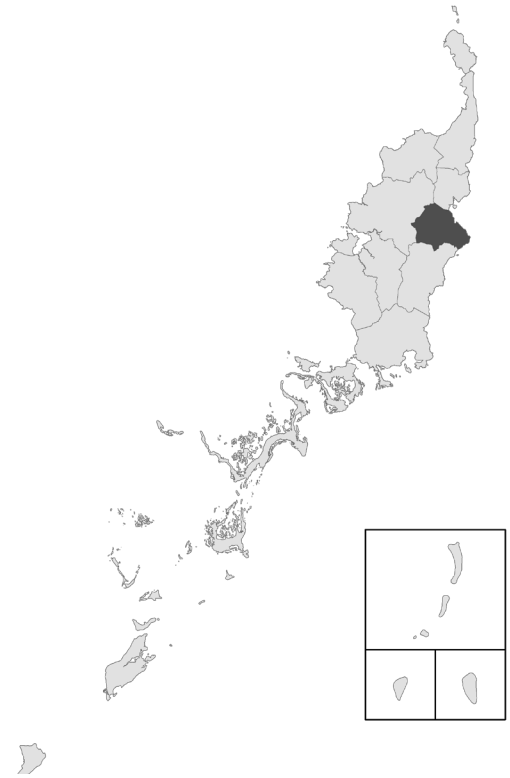
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
MELEKEOK

CAPITAL: MELEKEOK

Area: 10 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low
Score: 0.381 • Rank: 13/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate
Score: 0.567 • Rank: 8/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low
Score: 0.278 • Rank: 14/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - High
Score: 0.666 • Rank: 6/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High
Score: 0.800 • Rank: 4/16

Population (2020 Census)
318

Poverty
32.2%

No High School Diploma
19.2%

Households without Internet
57.5%

Temporary Structures as Housing
6.32%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.278

MHE
0.278

Raw MHE
0.333

Relative MHE
0.222

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
42.8%
136
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
28.8%

Tsunami
10.1%
32
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
3.0%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
46.0%
146
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
28.8%

Earthquake
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge
10.5%
33
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
3.0%

Landslide
1.3%
4
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
318
$15.5 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.666

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Melekeok is primarily driven by Socioeconomic Status and Housing Type and Transportation. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.133** **RANK: 14/16** STATES ASSESSED

8.5% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

1.1% Households without Electricity

11.7% Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.133** **RANK: 14/16** STATES ASSESSED

10.6% Households without Cell Phone

55.3% Households without Computer

57.5% Households without Internet

14.9% Households without Phone

18.1% Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.600** **RANK: 7/16** STATES ASSESSED

17.3% Percent Disabled

21.4% Percent Under 18 Years of Age

22.3% Households with Single Mother

0.0% Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.800** **RANK: 4/16** STATES ASSESSED

$10,002.58 Average Income (USD)

19.2% Percent No High School Diploma

5.8% Unemployment Rate

32.2% Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.636** **RANK: 4/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.4 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit

14.9% Percent of Households with No Vehicle

1.6% Population Living in Group Quarters

1.6% Institutionalized Population

6.3% Households Living in Temporary Structures

0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.800

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.934** **RANK: 2/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.09
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

0.43
Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

0.96
Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.467** **RANK: 9/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.34
Road Density (mi per square mi)

9
Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

0.88
Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.567

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Socioeconomic Status

Housing Type and Transportation

Household Composition and Disability

Transportation Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Socioeconomic Status

Populations experiencing socioeconomic constraints lack the necessary financial resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a natural disaster. The unemployed, low-income households, and those receiving public assistance have little to no financial buffers that would facilitate preparedness actions such as stocking extra food and supplies, support recovery actions such as repairing homes after a disaster, or fund mitigation actions that would protect their homes and property from future hazard impacts.

Housing Type and Transportation

Populations living in temporary housing are more susceptible to damage and losses resulting from hazard impacts. In addition, higher density living situations such as multi-unit housing, populations residing in group living quarters or crowded housing increase susceptibility to negative consequences as a result of hazard exposure. Populations with limited vehicle access, and especially those living in isolated areas, are more likely to experience mobility challenges during an evacuation, and have difficulty accessing needed supplies and services before, during and after a hazard event.

Household Composition and Disability

Single-parent households and those with dependent populations, such as the very young, elderly and the disabled may have more difficulty with mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion. The deaf or hard of hearing, for example, may not receive audible hazard alerts. Once evacuated, disabled populations and those with special needs will require additional services and care considerations in the response aftermath and during recovery. Ensure that plans and strategies include special accommodations for these populations.

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise

RANK: 7 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.245

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.203

Storm Surge

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.114

Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.149

Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tsunami

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.114

Landslide

RANK: 10 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.062

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

13 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.381

Melekeok's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and High Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.278
0.498

Vulnerability

0.666
0.500

Coping Capacity

0.800
0.513

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

NGARAARD

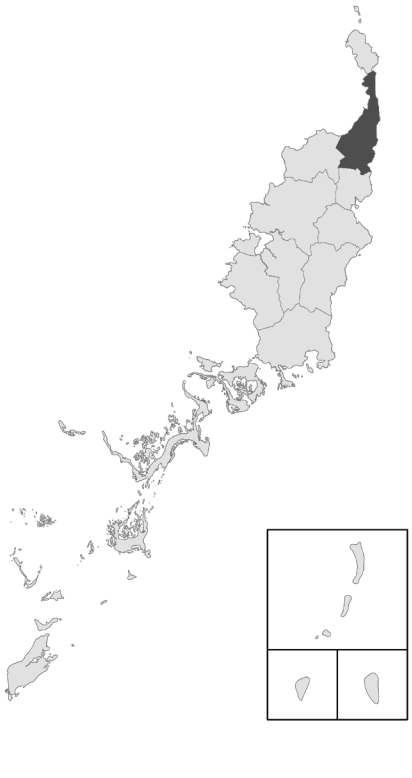
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
NGARAARD

CAPITAL: ULIMANG

Area: 11 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High
Score: 0.796 • Rank: 1/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.267 • Rank: 13/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very High
Score: 0.922 • Rank: 1/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - High
Score: 0.800 • Rank: 4/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low
Score: 0.334 • Rank: 11/16

Population (2020 Census)
396

Poverty
34.7%

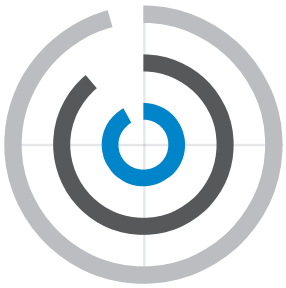
No High School Diploma
18.2%

Households without Internet
67.2%

Temporary Structures as Housing
0.78%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 1 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.922



MHE
0.922

Raw MHE
0.888

Relative MHE
0.955

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
61.2%
242
$186,300
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100.0%

Tsunami
56.2%
222
$12.2 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 61.1%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
72.3%
286
$7.90 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100.0%

Earthquake
98.0%
388
$30.6 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100.0%

Storm Surge
56.4%
223
$12.2 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 61.1%

Landslide
45.5%
180
$9.71 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 36.1%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
396
$30.7 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.800

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Ngaraard is primarily driven by Household Composition and Disability and Housing Characteristics. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.533** **RANK: 8/16** STATES ASSESSED

14.1% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

3.1% Households without Electricity

10.2% Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.533** **RANK: 8/16** STATES ASSESSED

12.5% Households without Cell Phone

70.3% Households without Computer

67.2% Households without Internet

16.4% Households without Phone

24.2% Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.933** **RANK: 2/16** STATES ASSESSED

12.4% Percent Disabled

26.5% Percent Under 18 Years of Age

33.6% Households with Single Mother

26.6% Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.466** **RANK: 9/16** STATES ASSESSED

$8,343.86 Average Income (USD)

18.2% Percent No High School Diploma

2.0% Unemployment Rate

34.7% Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.307** **RANK: 9/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.3 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit

17.2% Percent of Households with No Vehicle

0.3% Population Living in Group Quarters

0.3% Institutionalized Population

0.8% Households Living in Temporary Structures

0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.334

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.400** **RANK: 10/16** STATES ASSESSED

5.08
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

0.91
Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

4.27
Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.400** **RANK: 10/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.69
Road Density (mi per square mi)

14
Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

1.72
Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.267

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Household Composition and Disability

Housing Characteristics

Emergency Services Capacity

Transportation Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Household Composition and Disability

Single-parent households and those with dependent populations, such as the very young, elderly and the disabled may have more difficulty with mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion. The deaf or hard of hearing, for example, may not receive audible hazard alerts. Once evacuated, disabled populations and those with special needs will require additional services and care considerations in the response aftermath and during recovery. Ensure that plans and strategies include special accommodations for these populations.

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise
RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.393

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge
RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.543

Storm Surge
RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.604

Tropical Cyclone Wind
RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.277

Earthquake
RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.676

Tsunami
RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.604

Landslide
RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.568

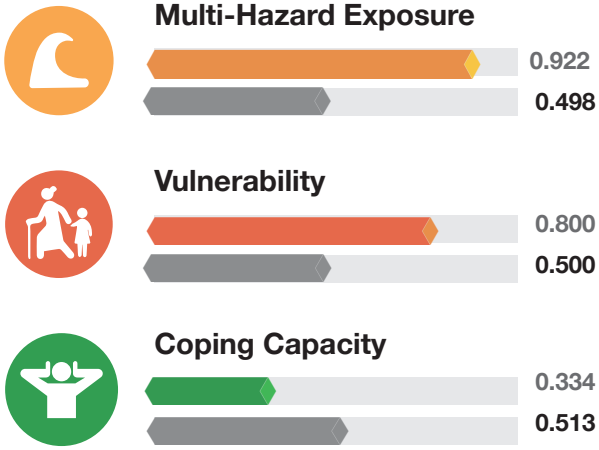
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

1 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.796

Ngaraard's score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

NGARCHELONG

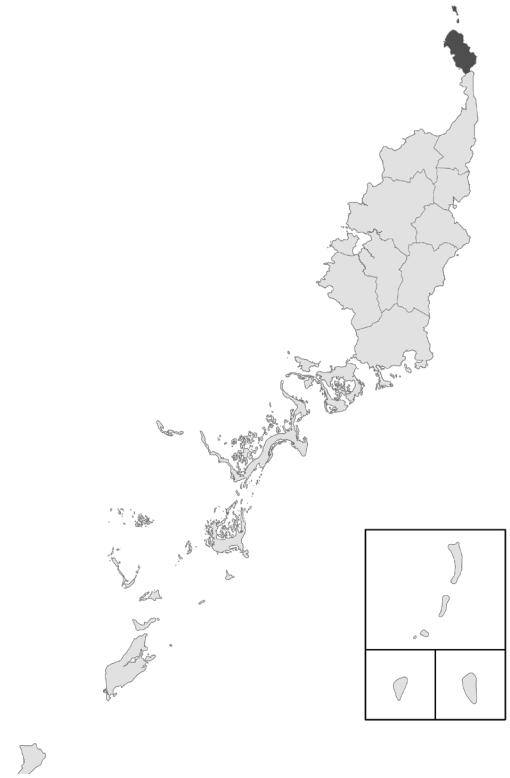
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
NGARCHELONG

CAPITAL: MENGELLANG

Area: 3 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate
Score: 0.485 • Rank: 9/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate
Score: 0.601 • Rank: 6/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High
Score: 0.655 • Rank: 5/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate
Score: 0.533 • Rank: 8/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High
Score: 0.734 • Rank: 5/16

Population (2020 Census)
384

Poverty
35.4%

No High School Diploma
12.0%

Households without Internet
59.3%

Temporary Structures as Housing
3.54%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 5 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.655

MHE
0.655

Raw MHE
0.622

Relative MHE
0.689

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
4.7%
18
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
16.7%

Tsunami
4.0%
15
$4.56 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
31.9%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
9.2%
35
$6.93 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
37.5%

Earthquake
100.0%
384
$11.5 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100.0%

Storm Surge
4.1%
16
$4.56 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
31.9%

Landslide
5.8%
22
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
4.2%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
384
$11.9 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.533

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Ngarchelong is primarily driven by Household Composition and Disability and Socioeconomic Status. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.333** **RANK: 11/16** STATES ASSESSED

23.9% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

2.7% Households without Electricity

3.5% Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.466** **RANK: 9/16** STATES ASSESSED

8.0% Households without Cell Phone

62.8% Households without Computer

59.3% Households without Internet

15.9% Households without Phone

31.0% Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/16** STATES ASSESSED

22.9% Percent Disabled

27.3% Percent Under 18 Years of Age

23.7% Households with Single Mother

46.6% Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.733** **RANK: 5/16** STATES ASSESSED

$8,059.72 Average Income (USD)

12.0% Percent No High School Diploma

5.8% Unemployment Rate

35.4% Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 13/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.4 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit

13.3% Percent of Households with No Vehicle

0.0% Population Living in Group Quarters

– Institutionalized Population

3.5% Households Living in Temporary Structures

0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.734

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.734** **RANK: 5/16** STATES ASSESSED

8.26
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

0.29
Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

0.78
Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.600** **RANK: 7/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.74
Road Density (mi per square mi)

19
Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

0.58
Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.601

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Household Composition and Disability

Socioeconomic Status

Transportation Capacity

Housing Characteristics

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Household Composition and Disability

Single-parent households and those with dependent populations, such as the very young, elderly and the disabled may have more difficulty with mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion. The deaf or hard of hearing, for example, may not receive audible hazard alerts. Once evacuated, disabled populations and those with special needs will require additional services and care considerations in the response aftermath and during recovery. Ensure that plans and strategies include special accommodations for these populations.

Socioeconomic Status

Populations experiencing socioeconomic constraints lack the necessary financial resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a natural disaster. The unemployed, low-income households, and those receiving public assistance have little to no financial buffers that would facilitate preparedness actions such as stocking extra food and supplies, support recovery actions such as repairing homes after a disaster, or fund mitigation actions that would protect their homes and property from future hazard impacts.

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.140

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.125

Storm Surge

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.170

Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 7 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.124

Earthquake

RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.364

Tsunami

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.175

Landslide

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.158

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

9 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.485

Ngarchelong's score and ranking are due to High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and High Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.655
0.498

Vulnerability

0.533
0.500

Coping Capacity

0.734
0.513

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

NGARDMAU

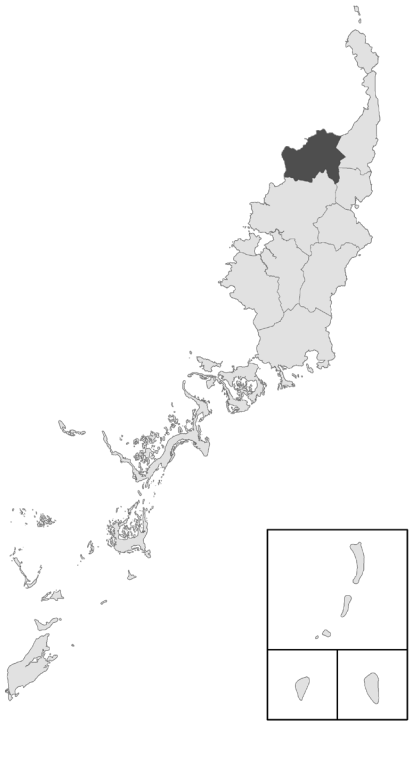
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
NGARDMAU

CAPITAL: URDMANG

Area: 12 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low
Score: 0.477 • Rank: 10/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate
Score: 0.601 • Rank: 6/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate
Score: 0.633 • Rank: 6/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Low
Score: 0.266 • Rank: 12/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low
Score: 0.467 • Rank: 9/16

Population (2020 Census)
238

Poverty
26.4%

No High School Diploma
29.6%

Households without Internet
71.8%

Temporary Structures as Housing
1.41%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.633

MHE
0.633

Raw MHE
0.444

Relative MHE
0.822

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
22.0%
52
$3.78 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 33.3%

Tsunami
4.9%
12
$3.78 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 16.7%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
31.3%
75
$3.78 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 33.3%

Earthquake
100.0%
238
$3.78 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100.0%

Storm Surge
5.0%
12
$3.78 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 16.7%

Landslide
36.6%
87
$3.78 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 66.7%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
238
$3.78 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.266

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Ngardmau is primarily driven by Socioeconomic Status and Housing Type and Transportation. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.266** **RANK: 12/16** STATES ASSESSED

7.0%	1.4%	7.0%
Households Using Biomass for Fuel	Households without Electricity	Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.866** **RANK: 3/16** STATES ASSESSED

18.3%	66.2%	71.8%	32.4%	26.8%
Households without Cell Phone	Households without Computer	Households without Internet	Households without Phone	Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.133** **RANK: 14/16** STATES ASSESSED

8.0%	26.9%	16.7%	13.3%
Percent Disabled	Percent Under 18 Years of Age	Households with Single Mother	Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.866** **RANK: 3/16** STATES ASSESSED

$7,579.30	29.6%	2.8%	26.4%
Average Income (USD)	Percent No High School Diploma	Unemployment Rate	Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.333** **RANK: 7/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.6	22.5%	0.0%	–	1.4%	0.0%
Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit	Percent of Households with No Vehicle	Population Living in Group Quarters	Institutionalized Population	Households Living in Temporary Structures	Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.467

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

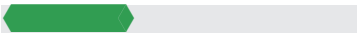
0  1 **SCORE: 0.534** **RANK: 8/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.19
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

0.59
Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

5.69
Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.334** **RANK: 11/16** STATES ASSESSED

0.53
Road Density (mi per square mi)

11
Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

0.85
Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.601

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Socioeconomic Status

Housing Type and Transportation

Transportation Capacity

Emergency Services Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Socioeconomic Status

Populations experiencing socioeconomic constraints lack the necessary financial resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a natural disaster. The unemployed, low-income households, and those receiving public assistance have little to no financial buffers that would facilitate preparedness actions such as stocking extra food and supplies, support recovery actions such as repairing homes after a disaster, or fund mitigation actions that would protect their homes and property from future hazard impacts.

Housing Type and Transportation

Populations living in temporary housing are more susceptible to damage and losses resulting from hazard impacts. In addition, higher density living situations such as multi-unit housing, populations residing in group living quarters or crowded housing increase susceptibility to negative consequences as a result of hazard exposure. Populations with limited vehicle access, and especially those living in isolated areas, are more likely to experience mobility challenges during an evacuation, and have difficulty accessing needed supplies and services before, during and after a hazard event.

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.229

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.150

Storm Surge

RANK: 10 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.162

Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.049

Earthquake

RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.346

Tsunami

RANK: 10 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.162

Landslide

RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.294

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

10 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.477

Ngardmau's score and ranking are due to Moderate Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.633
0.498

Vulnerability

0.266
0.500

Coping Capacity

0.467
0.513

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

NGAREMLENGUI

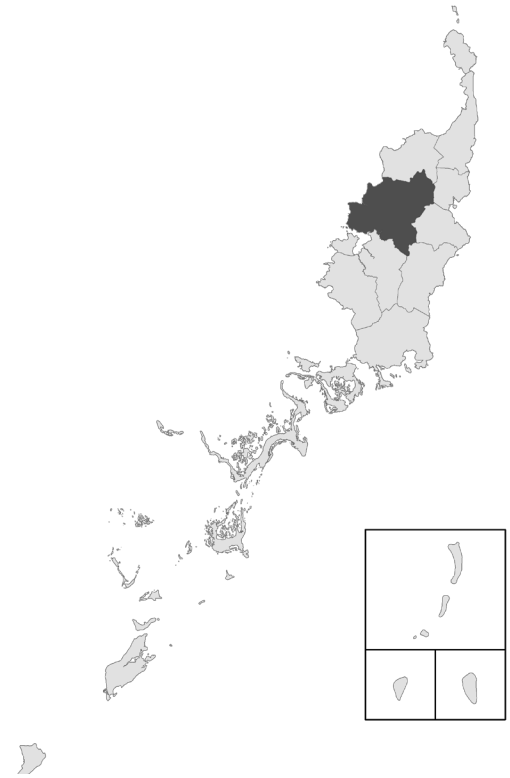
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
NGAREMLENGUI

CAPITAL: IMEONG

Area: 24 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate
Score: 0.496 • Rank: 8/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Low
Score: 0.434 • Rank: 11/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low
Score: 0.355 • Rank: 13/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Low
Score: 0.333 • Rank: 11/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low
Score: 0.200 • Rank: 13/16

Population (2020 Census)
349

Poverty
24.4%

No High School Diploma
19.8%

Households without Internet
50.5%

Temporary Structures as Housing
6.73%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.355

MHE
0.355

Raw MHE
0.377

Relative MHE
0.333

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
8.6%
30
$705,000
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
16.7%

Tsunami
13.1%
46
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
16.7%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
15.8%
55
$705,000
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
16.7%

Earthquake
1.2%
4
$4.00 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
5.6%

Storm Surge
15.5%
54
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
16.7%

Landslide
17.2%
60
$11.8 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
16.7%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
349
$12.5 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.333

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Ngaremlengui is primarily driven by Socioeconomic Status and Housing Characteristics. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.466** **RANK: 9/16** STATES ASSESSED

15.5% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

4.9% Households without Electricity

9.7% Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.266** **RANK: 12/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.9% Households without Cell Phone

65.1% Households without Computer

50.5% Households without Internet

19.4% Households without Phone

35.9% Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.333** **RANK: 11/16** STATES ASSESSED

10.9% Percent Disabled

27.2% Percent Under 18 Years of Age

19.4% Households with Single Mother

20.0% Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.533** **RANK: 8/16** STATES ASSESSED

$8,264.74 Average Income (USD)

19.8% Percent No High School Diploma

3.0% Unemployment Rate

24.4% Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.400** **RANK: 6/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.2 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit

19.4% Percent of Households with No Vehicle

0.3% Population Living in Group Quarters

0.3% Institutionalized Population

6.7% Households Living in Temporary Structures

0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.200

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.267** **RANK: 12/16** STATES ASSESSED

6.14 Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

1.06 Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

2.41 Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.200** **RANK: 13/16** STATES ASSESSED

0.64 Road Density (mi per square mi)

8 Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

1.79 Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.434

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Socioeconomic Status

Housing Characteristics

Transportation Capacity

Emergency Services Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Socioeconomic Status

Populations experiencing socioeconomic constraints lack the necessary financial resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a natural disaster. The unemployed, low-income households, and those receiving public assistance have little to no financial buffers that would facilitate preparedness actions such as stocking extra food and supplies, support recovery actions such as repairing homes after a disaster, or fund mitigation actions that would protect their homes and property from future hazard impacts.

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise

RANK: 10 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.207

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 10 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.167

Storm Surge

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.255

Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.189

Earthquake

RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.422

Tsunami

RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.255

Landslide

RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.384

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

8 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.496

Ngaremlengui's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.355
0.498

Vulnerability

0.333
0.500

Coping Capacity

0.200
0.513

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

NGATPANG

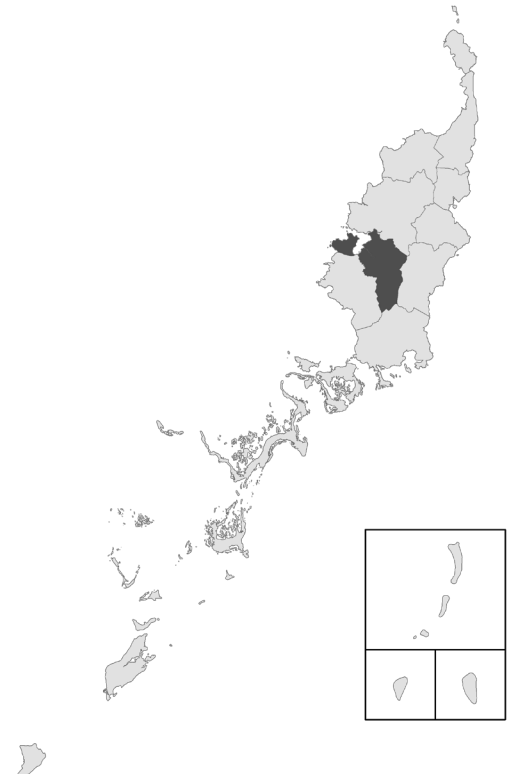
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
NGATPANG

CAPITAL: NGEREKLMADEL

Area: 14 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High
Score: 0.733 • Rank: 2/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.134 • Rank: 15/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low
Score: 0.466 • Rank: 11/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High
Score: 0.933 • Rank: 2/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low
Score: 0.200 • Rank: 13/16

Population (2020 Census)
289

Poverty
22.2%

No High School Diploma
22.2%

Households without Internet
56.8%

Temporary Structures as Housing
17.72%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.466

MHE
0.466

Raw MHE
0.511

Relative MHE
0.422

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
16.1%
47
$11.7 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
29.2%

Tsunami
3.2%
9
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
6.3%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
16.9%
49
$11.8 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
35.4%

Earthquake
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge
3.2%
9
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
6.3%

Landslide
39.6%
115
$7.30 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
47.9%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
289
$19.1 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.933

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Ngatpang is primarily driven by Housing Type and Transportation and Housing Characteristics. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.933** **RANK: 2/16** STATES ASSESSED

48.7%	4.1%	21.6%
Households Using Biomass for Fuel	Households without Electricity	Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.666** **RANK: 6/16** STATES ASSESSED

5.4%	63.5%	56.8%	33.8%	40.5%
Households without Cell Phone	Households without Computer	Households without Internet	Households without Phone	Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.200** **RANK: 13/16** STATES ASSESSED

6.2%	23.2%	20.0%	40.0%
Percent Disabled	Percent Under 18 Years of Age	Households with Single Mother	Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.400** **RANK: 10/16** STATES ASSESSED

$7,402.26	22.2%	6.6%	22.2%
Average Income (USD)	Percent No High School Diploma	Unemployment Rate	Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.5	18.9%	3.1%	3.1%	17.7%	0.0%
Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit	Percent of Households with No Vehicle	Population Living in Group Quarters	Institutionalized Population	Households Living in Temporary Structures	Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.200

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.200** **RANK: 13/16** STATES ASSESSED

7.32	0.71	4.73
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)	Average Distance to Shelter (mi)	Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.267** **RANK: 12/16** STATES ASSESSED

0.74	6	2.16
Road Density (mi per square mi)	Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)	Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 15 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.134

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Housing Type and Transportation

Housing Characteristics

Emergency Services Capacity

Transportation Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Housing Type and Transportation

Populations living in temporary housing are more susceptible to damage and losses resulting from hazard impacts. In addition, higher density living situations such as multi-unit housing, populations residing in group living quarters or crowded housing increase susceptibility to negative consequences as a result of hazard exposure. Populations with limited vehicle access, and especially those living in isolated areas, are more likely to experience mobility challenges during an evacuation, and have difficulty accessing needed supplies and services before, during and after a hazard event.

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise
RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.557

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge
RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.313

Storm Surge
RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.162

Tropical Cyclone Wind
RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.288

Earthquake
RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tsunami
RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.162

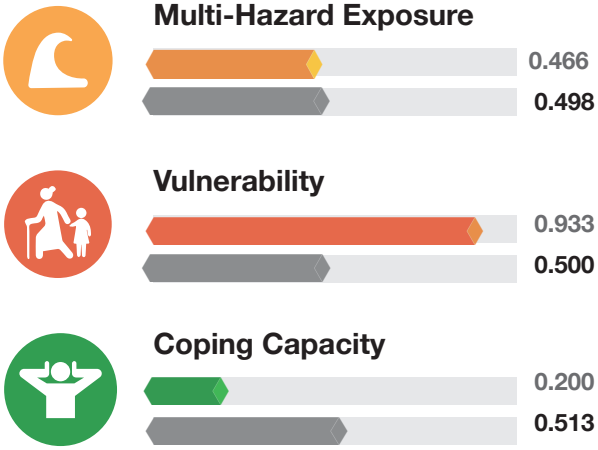
Landslide
RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.654

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

2 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.733

Ngatpang's score and ranking are due to 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:



PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

NGCHESAR

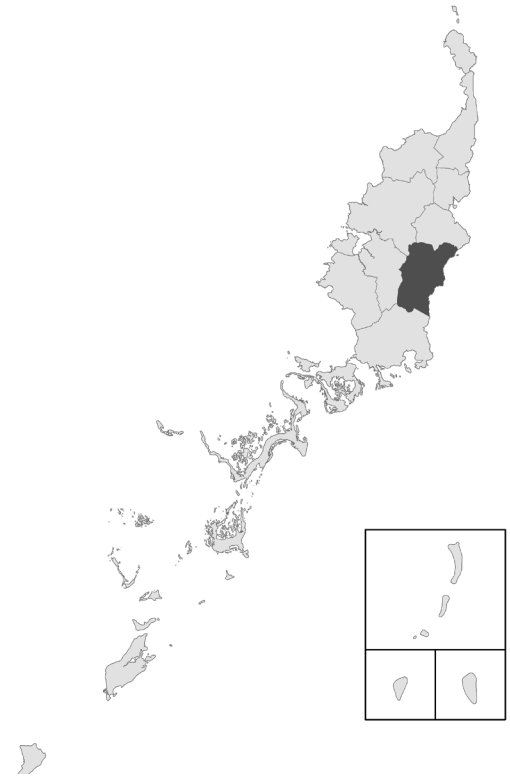
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
NGCHESAR

CAPITAL: NGERSUUL

Area: 15 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - High
Score: 0.596 • Rank: 4/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Low
Score: 0.334 • Rank: 12/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low
Score: 0.455 • Rank: 12/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High
Score: 1.000 • Rank: 1/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate
Score: 0.667 • Rank: 6/16

Population (2020 Census)
319

Poverty
38.6%

No High School Diploma
19.8%

Households without Internet
67.3%

Temporary Structures as Housing
7.92%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.455

MHE
0.455

Raw MHE
0.422

Relative MHE
0.488

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
51.6%
165
$370,200
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
42.9%

Tsunami
17.7%
56
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
9.5%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
53.4%
170
$370,200
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
42.9%

Earthquake
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge
20.6%
66
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
9.5%

Landslide
60.8%
194
$370,200
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
57.1%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
319
$12.3 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 1.000

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Ngchesar is primarily driven by Socioeconomic Status and Housing Characteristics. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.800** **RANK: 4/16** STATES ASSESSED

24.8% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

4.0% Households without Electricity

8.9% Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.800** **RANK: 4/16** STATES ASSESSED

11.9% Households without Cell Phone

72.3% Households without Computer

67.3% Households without Internet

18.8% Households without Phone

45.5% Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.666** **RANK: 6/16** STATES ASSESSED

10.7% Percent Disabled

26.3% Percent Under 18 Years of Age

22.8% Households with Single Mother

53.3% Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/16** STATES ASSESSED

$11,191.30 Average Income (USD)

19.8% Percent No High School Diploma

3.8% Unemployment Rate

38.6% Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.200** **RANK: 10/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.2 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit

21.8% Percent of Households with No Vehicle

0.0% Population Living in Group Quarters

– Institutionalized Population

7.9% Households Living in Temporary Structures

0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.667

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.467** **RANK: 9/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.01
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

1.19
Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

2.32
Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.734** **RANK: 5/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.26
Road Density (mi per square mi)

6
Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

0.80
Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.334

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Socioeconomic Status

Housing Characteristics

Household Composition and Disability

Emergency Services Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Socioeconomic Status

Populations experiencing socioeconomic constraints lack the necessary financial resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a natural disaster. The unemployed, low-income households, and those receiving public assistance have little to no financial buffers that would facilitate preparedness actions such as stocking extra food and supplies, support recovery actions such as repairing homes after a disaster, or fund mitigation actions that would protect their homes and property from future hazard impacts.

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Household Composition and Disability

Single-parent households and those with dependent populations, such as the very young, elderly and the disabled may have more difficulty with mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion. The deaf or hard of hearing, for example, may not receive audible hazard alerts. Once evacuated, disabled populations and those with special needs will require additional services and care considerations in the response aftermath and during recovery. Ensure that plans and strategies include special accommodations for these populations.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise
RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.315

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge
RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.335

Storm Surge
RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.324

Tropical Cyclone Wind
RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.177

Earthquake
RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tsunami
RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.324

Landslide
RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.455

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

4 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.596

Ngchesar's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very High Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.455
0.498

Vulnerability

1.000
0.500

Coping Capacity

0.667
0.513

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

NGIWAL

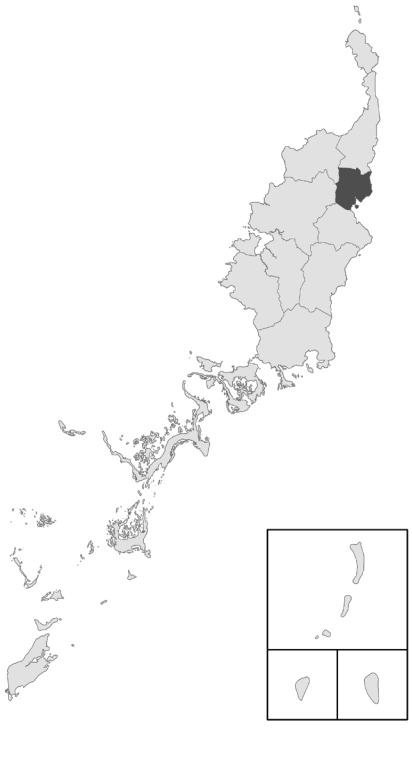
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
NGIWAL

CAPITAL: NGERKEAI

Area: 6 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate
Score: 0.511 • Rank: 7/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate
Score: 0.567 • Rank: 8/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High
Score: 0.666 • Rank: 4/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low
Score: 0.133 • Rank: 14/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low
Score: 0.267 • Rank: 12/16

Population (2020 Census)
312

Poverty
25.3%

No High School Diploma
13.2%

Households without Internet
48.9%

Temporary Structures as Housing
3.41%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 4 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.666

MHE
0.666

Raw MHE
0.555

Relative MHE
0.777

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
56.2%
175
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
80.0%

Tsunami
70.7%
220
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
80.0%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
69.2%
216
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
90.0%

Earthquake
61.3%
191
$9.30 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
60.0%

Storm Surge
70.9%
221
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
80.0%

Landslide
0.0%
0
$1.85 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
312
$9.30 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.133

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Ngiwal is primarily driven by Household Composition and Disability and Housing Characteristics. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.200** **RANK: 13/16** STATES ASSESSED

34.1% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

0.0% Households without Electricity

63.6% Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 16/16** STATES ASSESSED

4.6% Households without Cell Phone

55.7% Households without Computer

48.9% Households without Internet

13.6% Households without Phone

23.9% Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.800** **RANK: 4/16** STATES ASSESSED

14.7% Percent Disabled

27.6% Percent Under 18 Years of Age

27.0% Households with Single Mother

80.0% Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.133** **RANK: 14/16** STATES ASSESSED

$11,406.24 Average Income (USD)

13.2% Percent No High School Diploma

1.7% Unemployment Rate

25.3% Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 13/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.6 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit

10.2% Percent of Households with No Vehicle

0.0% Population Living in Group Quarters

– Institutionalized Population

3.4% Households Living in Temporary Structures

0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.267

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

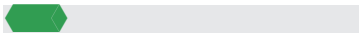
0  1 **SCORE: 0.600** **RANK: 7/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.61
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

0.40
Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

4.42
Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.134** **RANK: 14/16** STATES ASSESSED

1.13
Road Density (mi per square mi)

11
Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

4.39
Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.567

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Household Composition and Disability

Housing Characteristics

Transportation Capacity

Emergency Services Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Household Composition and Disability

Single-parent households and those with dependent populations, such as the very young, elderly and the disabled may have more difficulty with mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion. The deaf or hard of hearing, for example, may not receive audible hazard alerts. Once evacuated, disabled populations and those with special needs will require additional services and care considerations in the response aftermath and during recovery. Ensure that plans and strategies include special accommodations for these populations.

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise
RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.296

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge
RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.335

Storm Surge
RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.365

Tropical Cyclone Wind
RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.086

Earthquake
RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.356

Tsunami
RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.365

Landslide
RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.058

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

7 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.511

Ngiwal's score and ranking are due to High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.666
0.498

Vulnerability

0.133
0.500

Coping Capacity

0.267
0.513

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

PELELIU

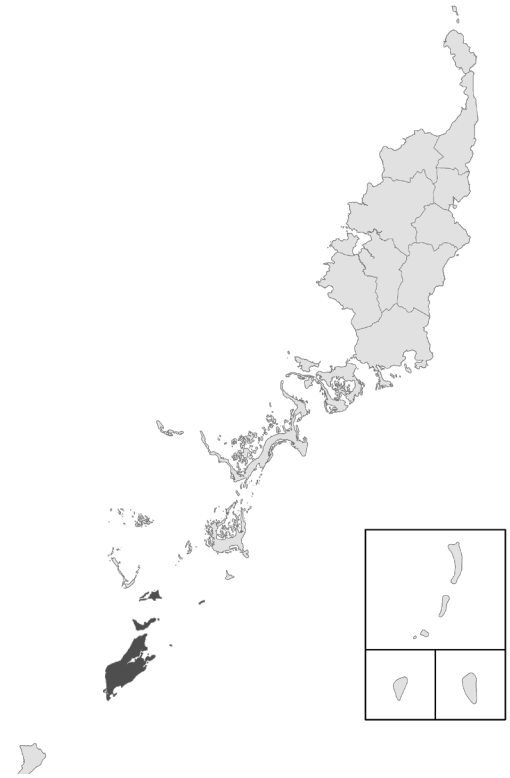
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
PELELIU

CAPITAL: KLOULKLUBED

Area: 7 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - High
Score: 0.592 • Rank: 5/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Low
Score: 0.467 • Rank: 10/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High
Score: 0.711 • Rank: 3/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate
Score: 0.600 • Rank: 7/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate
Score: 0.534 • Rank: 8/16

Population (2020 Census)
470

Poverty
28.8%

No High School Diploma
38.2%

Households without Internet
63.0%

Temporary Structures as Housing
9.62%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 3 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.711

MHE
0.711

Raw MHE
0.778

Relative MHE
0.644

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise
44.9%
211
$4.29 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
22.2%

Tsunami
76.8%
361
$8.00 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
51.9%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise
76.8%
361
$4.29 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
72.2%

Earthquake
0.0%
0
$0
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge
78.2%
367
$8.00 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
51.9%

Landslide
0.5%
2
–
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
11.1%

Tropical Cyclone Wind
100%
470
$30.6 Million
Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 7 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.600

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Peleliu is primarily driven by Socioeconomic Status and Housing Characteristics. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.400** **RANK: 10/16** STATES ASSESSED

40.3% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

2.6% Households without Electricity

2.6% Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.600** **RANK: 7/16** STATES ASSESSED

6.5% Households without Cell Phone

73.4% Households without Computer

63.0% Households without Internet

17.5% Households without Phone

28.6% Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.400** **RANK: 10/16** STATES ASSESSED

5.3% Percent Disabled

22.3% Percent Under 18 Years of Age

27.3% Households with Single Mother

66.6% Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.933** **RANK: 2/16** STATES ASSESSED

$7,219.17 Average Income (USD)

38.2% Percent No High School Diploma

2.4% Unemployment Rate

28.8% Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.333** **RANK: 7/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.0 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit

18.8% Percent of Households with No Vehicle

1.1% Population Living in Group Quarters

1.1% Institutionalized Population

9.6% Households Living in Temporary Structures

0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.534

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.334** **RANK: 11/16** STATES ASSESSED

25.76
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)

0.76
Average Distance to Shelter (mi)

1.28
Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.800** **RANK: 4/16** STATES ASSESSED

2.74
Road Density (mi per square mi)

12
Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

0.79
Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 10 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.467

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Socioeconomic Status

Housing Characteristics

Emergency Services Capacity

Household Composition and Disability

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Socioeconomic Status

Populations experiencing socioeconomic constraints lack the necessary financial resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a natural disaster. The unemployed, low-income households, and those receiving public assistance have little to no financial buffers that would facilitate preparedness actions such as stocking extra food and supplies, support recovery actions such as repairing homes after a disaster, or fund mitigation actions that would protect their homes and property from future hazard impacts.

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

Household Composition and Disability

Single-parent households and those with dependent populations, such as the very young, elderly and the disabled may have more difficulty with mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion. The deaf or hard of hearing, for example, may not receive audible hazard alerts. Once evacuated, disabled populations and those with special needs will require additional services and care considerations in the response aftermath and during recovery. Ensure that plans and strategies include special accommodations for these populations.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise
RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.287

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge
RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.402

Storm Surge
RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.408

Tropical Cyclone Wind
RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.225

Earthquake
RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tsunami
RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.408

Landslide
RANK: 7 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.190

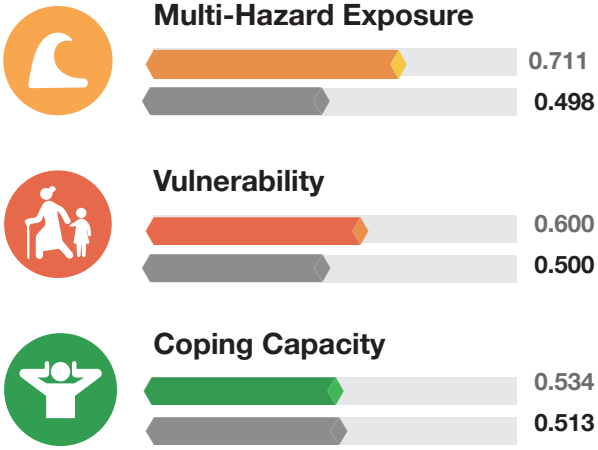
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

5 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.592

Peleliu's score and ranking are due to High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org

PALAU

SONSOROL

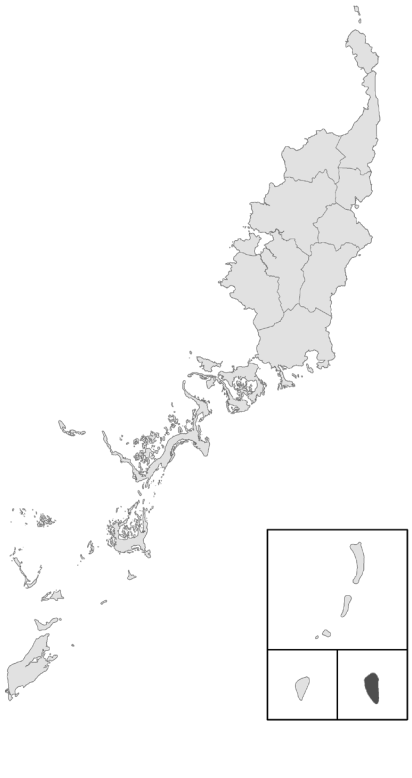
NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

PALAU
SONSOROL

CAPITAL: DONGOSARU

Area: 1 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High
Score: 0.618 • Rank: 3/16

RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.101 • Rank: 16/16

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low
Score: 0.055 • Rank: 15/16

VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High
Score: 0.866 • Rank: 3/16

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low
Score: 0.067 • Rank: 15/16

Population (2020 Census)
53

Poverty
24.1%

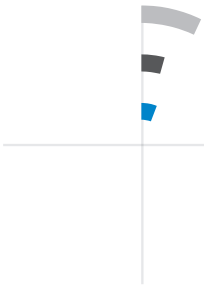
No High School Diploma
25.0%

Households without Internet
0.0%

Temporary Structures as Housing
0.00%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 15 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.055



MHE
0.055

Raw MHE
0.044

Relative MHE
0.066

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:

Sea Level Rise

–

– –

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Tsunami

–

– –

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise

–

– –

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
50.0%

Earthquake

0.0%

0

$0

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Storm Surge

–

– –

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Landslide

–

– –

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%

Tropical Cyclone Wind

100%

53

$3.89 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.866

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Sonsorol is primarily driven by Housing Characteristics and Household Composition and Disability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Housing Characteristics

0 — 1 **SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/16** STATES ASSESSED

94.1%	94.1%	64.7%
Households Using Biomass for Fuel	Households without Electricity	Households without Access to Public Water

Communication Assets

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.200** **RANK: 13/16** STATES ASSESSED

41.2%	88.2%	0.0%	–	–
Households without Cell Phone	Households without Computer	Households without Internet	Households without Phone	Households without TV

Household Composition and Disability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.866** **RANK: 3/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.8%	47.2%	28.6%	6.6%
Percent Disabled	Percent Under 18 Years of Age	Households with Single Mother	Percent Over 65 Years of Age

Socioeconomic Status

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.600** **RANK: 7/16** STATES ASSESSED

$8,261.88	25.0%	3.5%	24.1%
Average Income (USD)	Percent No High School Diploma	Unemployment Rate	Population Earning Less than $5.50 per day

Housing Type and Transportation

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 13/16** STATES ASSESSED

3.5	100.0%	0.0%	–	0.0%	0.0%
Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit	Percent of Households with No Vehicle	Population Living in Group Quarters	Institutionalized Population	Households Living in Temporary Structures	Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 15 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.067

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. The bar charts below indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.

Emergency Services Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.067** **RANK: 15/16** STATES ASSESSED

205.05	169.63	169.63
Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)	Average Distance to Shelter (mi)	Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)

Transportation Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.067** **RANK: 15/16** STATES ASSESSED

0.00	217	169.63
Road Density (mi per square mi)	Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)	Average Distance to Port (mi)

RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 16 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.101

Components of resilience are independent of natural hazard exposure. This type of measure helps rank states based on their likelihood of experiencing a disruption outside of a naturally occurring event.

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

Housing Characteristics

Household Composition and Disability

Emergency Services Capacity

Transportation Capacity

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE

Housing Characteristics

Households experiencing access constraints with regard to information, clean water and energy are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs. Facing significant demands on daily routines effectively limit response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Limited communications assets, such as no telephone service or access to the internet can impede the ability of households to receive and act upon urgent hazard warning information.

Household Composition and Disability

Single-parent households and those with dependent populations, such as the very young, elderly and the disabled may have more difficulty with mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion. The deaf or hard of hearing, for example, may not receive audible hazard alerts. Once evacuated, disabled populations and those with special needs will require additional services and care considerations in the response aftermath and during recovery. Ensure that plans and strategies include special accommodations for these populations.

Emergency Services Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Sea Level Rise

RANK: 15 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 7 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.270

Storm Surge

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 10 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.079

Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Tsunami

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

Landslide

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

3 / 16
RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.618

Sonsorol'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:

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.055
0.498

Vulnerability

0.866
0.500

Coping Capacity

0.067
0.513

PDC | GLOBAL

Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

1305 N. Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526

@PDC_Global /PDCGlobal www.pdc.org ndpba.plw@pdc.org