THE BAHAMAS

SAN SALVADOR AND RUM CAY

NDPBA ISLAND PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

THE BAHAMAS
SAN SALVADOR AND RUM CAY

CAPITAL: COCKBURN TOWN

Area: 90 sq. mi (233.1 sq. km)

RISK AND VULNERABILITY
COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low
Score: 0.311 • Rank: 15/17

RESILIENCE (R) - Very High
Score: 0.604 • Rank: 3/17

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate
Score: 0.408 • Rank: 9/17

VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low
Score: 0.300 • Rank: 16/17

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High
Score: 0.733 • Rank: 6/17

Population (2010 Census)
1039

Population in Poverty
20.1%

Average Annual Foreign Arrivals Per Capita
16.3

Households with Piped Water
96.6%

Prevalence of Crowded Housing
23.8%

*For more information on data and components please visit: https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 17 ISLANDS
SCORE: 0.408

MHE
0.408

Raw MHE
0.240

Relative MHE
0.575

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

Note: Population values from PDC's All-hazard Impact Model (AIM) leverage 2020 estimates for The Bahamas. Values may exceed 2010 Census population.

Tropical Cyclone Winds
100.0%
1033
$74.5 Million

Storm Surge
42.5%
439
$48.3 Million

Flooding
63.0%
651
$41.3 Million

Wildfire
0.0%
0
0.0%

Landslide
0.3%
3
$150 Thousand

Sea Level Rise
0.0%
0
0

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 16 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.300

Vulnerability in San Salvador and Rum Cay is primarily driven by Environmental Stress and Clean Water Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Environmental Stress

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.443** **RANK: 12/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

79.7% Coral reef exposed to local threats

79.7% Coral reef exposed to thermal stress

0.4% Tree cover loss

0.97 per mi. (0.61 per km) Historical hurricane hits per length of coastline

Household Composition Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.296** **RANK: 9/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

3.9% Disability

8.9% Elderly population (65+)

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.440** **RANK: 11/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

96.6% Households with piped water

96.3% Households with flush toilets

6.8% Households with shared toilet facilities

Housing and Transportation Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.382** **RANK: 14/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

23.8% Crowded housing

32.5% Population without private vehicle

21.7% Housing built before 1980

Economic Constraints

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.200** **RANK: 13/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

47.6 Economic dependency ratio

$156 Government benefits received (Bahamian Dollars)

43.4% Non-wage earning population

20.1% Poverty rate

Gender Inequality

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.027** **RANK: 17/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

0.99
Ratio female to male income

1
Ratio female to male avg. years of school

11
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000)

Population Pressures

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.309** **RANK: 10/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

-1.2%
Average population change (2000 - 2010)

16.33
Average annual foreign arrivals per capita

188.5
Average annual foreign arrivals per sq. mile

5.5
Migration per 100 persons

ISLAND CAPACITY (IC)

RANK: 1 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.692

San Salvador and Rum Cay exhibits weaker Island Capacity in the areas of Transportation Capacity and Health Care Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Island Capacity score.

Economic Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.830** **RANK: 1/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

1.6%
Households receiving remittances

14400
Median income, Bahamian dollars

Environmental Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.574** **RANK: 4/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

14.0%
Protected areas

39%
Coastline protected by natural habitat

-
Standing fish stock

Infrastructure Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.656** **RANK: 4/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

Health Care Capacity

SCORE: 0.531 **RANK: 3/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

9.62
Physicians per 10,000

28.87
Nurses & midwives per 10,000

28.9
Clinics per 10,000

114.3%
DTP3 Vaccine coverage rate

Transportation Capacity

SCORE: 0.492 **RANK: 10/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

1.69 mi per sq. mi (1.05 km per sq. km)
Road density

Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.774 **RANK: 8/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

49.7%
Internet access

98.5%
Mobile coverage

Emergency Services Capacity

SCORE: 0.615 **RANK: 7/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

60.34 mi (97.09 km)
Average distance to police station

2.04 mi (3.29 km)
Average distance to shelter

70.7
Shelter capacity per 100 persons

Energy Capacity

SCORE: 0.869 **RANK: 9/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

97.9%
Households with electricity

78.0%
Households with liquid propane gas

LOGISTICS CAPACITY (LC)

RANK: 13 / 18 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.773

Logistics Capacity describes the ability of the island to ensure efficient storage, movement, and delivery of resources key for effective humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. Logistics Capacity is driven by distances to a major airport, major seaport, and disaster warehouse.

62.63 mi (100.77 km)
Distance to port

0 mi (0 km)
Distance to airport

189.86 mi (305.48 km)
Distance to warehouse

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. Coping Capacity in The Bahamas was calculated by using a combination of Island Capacity and Logistics Capacity.

RANK: 6 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.733

RESILIENCE (R)

Resilience in The Bahamas was calculated by using a combination of Vulnerability, and Coping Capacity (including both Island Capacity and Logistics Capacity).

RANK: 3 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.604

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Tropical Cyclone Winds	**RANK:** 17 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.330
Storm Surge	**RANK:** 15 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.311
Flooding	**RANK:** 8 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.333
Wildfire	**RANK:** 7 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.000
Landslide	**RANK:** 17 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.214
Sea Level Rise	**RANK:** 15 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.241

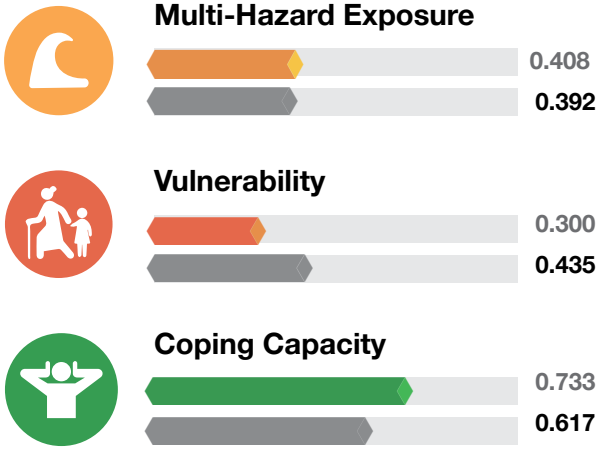
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

15 / 17
RANK WITHIN ISLANDS
Score: 0.311

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

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

SAN SALVADOR AND RUM CAY SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



SAN SALVADOR AND RUM CAY RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Environmental Stress

Environmental stressors such as the depletion, degradation, or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of San Salvador and Rum Cay's population.

San Salvador and Rum Cay have the 6th highest number of hurricane hits per square kilometer of coastline and the 6th highest percentage of reef exposed to local threats. Environmental stress can be exacerbated by climate change and contribute to food insecurity, unhabitable environments, internally displaced people, and forced migration.

Review building codes and coastal development plans for long range sustainability. Develop and enforce building and development standards, and setbacks to reduce environmental impacts to beaches, reefs and surrounding natural areas as well as exposure to high winds, flooding, and storm surge. Where applicable, retrofit existing construction with additional safety measures to increase resilience.

Environmental protection is vital to ensuring sustainable development within the islands, and land and reef management are essential to monitor ecological stress while balancing economic use. Institute programs to increase reef protection through environmental protection areas and monitor reefs closely for health and stress.

SAN SALVADOR AND RUM CAY RECOMMENDATIONS

2

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Those without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation in San Salvador and Rum Cay improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts.

San Salvador and Rum Cay rank 11th for overall Clean Water Access Vulnerability, ranking 5th highest for the percentage of households sharing toilet facilities (7%). Those without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts.

Invest in the development of water treatment and water distribution systems to expand access to clean water and adequate sanitation services. Create and implement a plan for all households to have in-home access to a flush toilet and a piped water source.

SAN SALVADOR AND RUM CAY RECOMMENDATIONS

3

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 island populations. Improved transportation capacity supports all aspects of San Salvador and Rum Cay's ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

San Salvador and Rum Cay rank 8th lowest for overall Transportation Capacity. Poor transportation capacity can hamper emergency response activities and decrease public access to vital resources such as adequate healthcare and food.

Identify areas with limited transportation opportunities to identify the best project areas where increasing transportation capacity has the highest impact. Identify emergency routes and vital transportation routes that provide critical access to services to the population. Ensure new transportation routes are developed within sustainable development guidelines with proper materials. Evaluate land, sea, and air transportation routes to ensure sufficient access during normal operations and in times of disaster.

SAN SALVADOR AND RUM CAY RECOMMENDATIONS

4

Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and the dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.

While overall Health Care Capacity for San Salvador and Rum Cay ranks 3rd highest for the Commonwealth, the islands have only ten physicians and 29 nurses and midwives per 10,000 persons. A shortage of healthcare professionals can lead to long-term negative effects on the health of a population due to lack of preventative and acute care.

Develop programs to increase health care providers in San Salvador and Rum Cay. This could be incentive programs to encourage providers to open or support current clinics there, or a national program to provide traveling providers to manage routine care at designated intervals.

Work with the Ministry of Health and Wellness to promote comprehensive health education programs, including nutrition, exercise, vaccination, child, and maternal health to promote the overall wellbeing and quality of life on the island.

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Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

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