

PALAU

MELEKEOK

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE



PALAU MELEKEOK

CAPITAL: MELEKEOK

Area: 10 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -

Very Low

Score: 0.381 • Rank: 13/16



Population (2020 Census)

318



RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate

Score: 0.567 • Rank: 8/16



Poverty 32.2%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

(MHE) - Very Low

Score: 0.278 • Rank: 14/16



No High School Diploma

19.2%



VULNERABILITY (V) - High

Score: 0.666 • Rank: 6/16



Households without Internet

57.5%



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High

Score: 0.800 • Rank: 4/16



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%

4 136

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 28.8%



Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise

46.0%

4 146

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 28.8%



Storm Surge

10.5%

33

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 3.0%



Tropical Cyclone Wind

100%

<u> 218</u>

\$15.5 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Tsunami

10.1%

2 32

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 3.0%

Earthquake

0.0%

2 0

SO

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0.0%



Landslide

1.3%

å 4

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0.0%



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

RANK: 14/16 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

SCORE: 0.133

8.5% Households Using Biomass for Fuel

1.1% Households without Electricity

11.7% Households without Access to Public Water



Communication Assets

SCORE: 0.133 RANK: 14/16 STATES ASSESSED

10.6%

Households without Cell Phone

55.3%

57.5% Households Households without without Internet Computer

14.9% Households without Phone

18.1% Households without TV



Household Composition and Disability

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

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

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

3.4 Median Number of Persons per

Housing Unit

Percent of Households with No Vehicle

14.9%

1.6% Population Living in Group Quarters

1.6% Institutionalized Population

6.3% Households Livina 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

1 SCORE: 0.934

RANK: 2/16 STATES ASSESSED

1.09 Average Distance to

0.43 Average Distance to Fire Station (mi) Shelter (mi)

0.96 Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)



Transportation Capacity

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

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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

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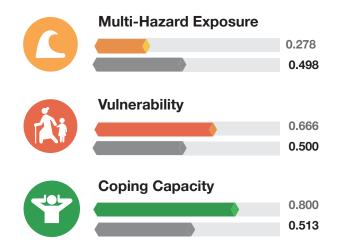
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)



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:







Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer Warld.

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