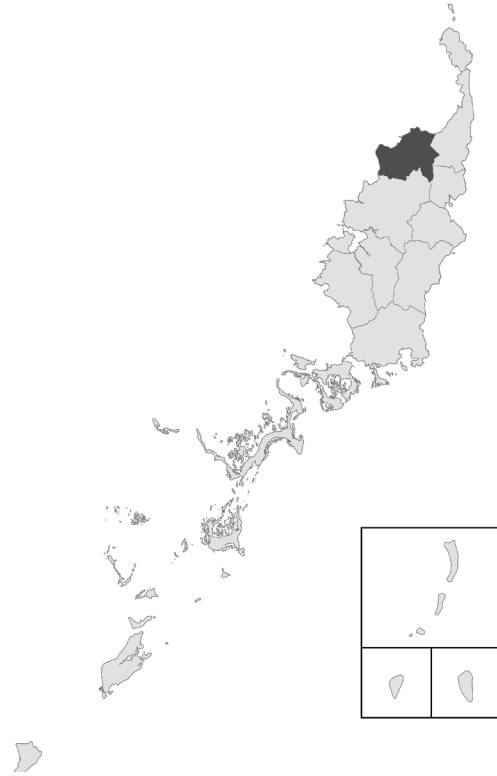PALAU

NGARDMAU

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

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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.
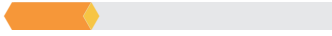
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)
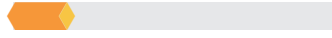
Sea Level Rise

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.229

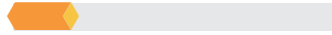**Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge**

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.150

Storm Surge
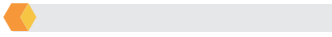
RANK: 10 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.162

Tropical Cyclone Wind

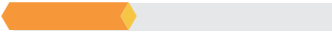**RANK:** 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.049

Earthquake
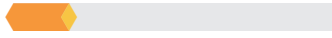
RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.346
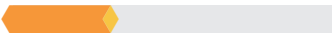
Tsunami

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.

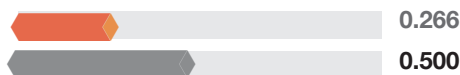**Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:**

STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.633
0.498

Vulnerability

0.266
0.500

Coping Capacity

0.467
0.513

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Better solutions.
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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**