PALAU

NGCHESAR

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

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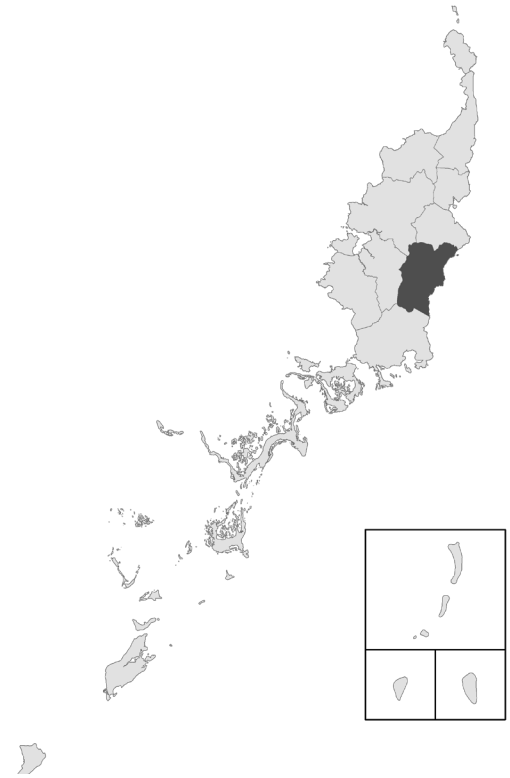
PALAU
NGCHESAR

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

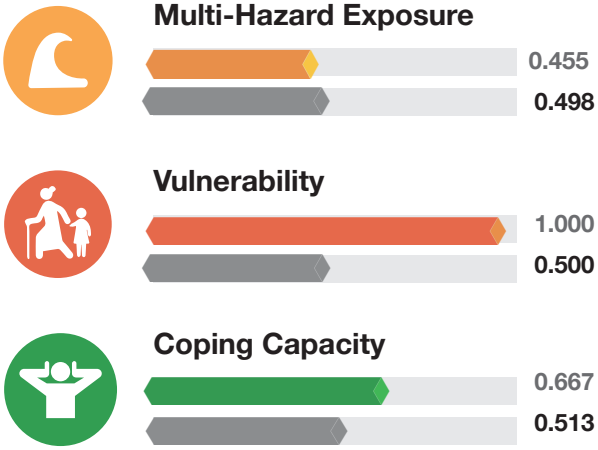
Landslide
RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.455

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:



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Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

Safer world.

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