



**PALAU**

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**NGIWAL**

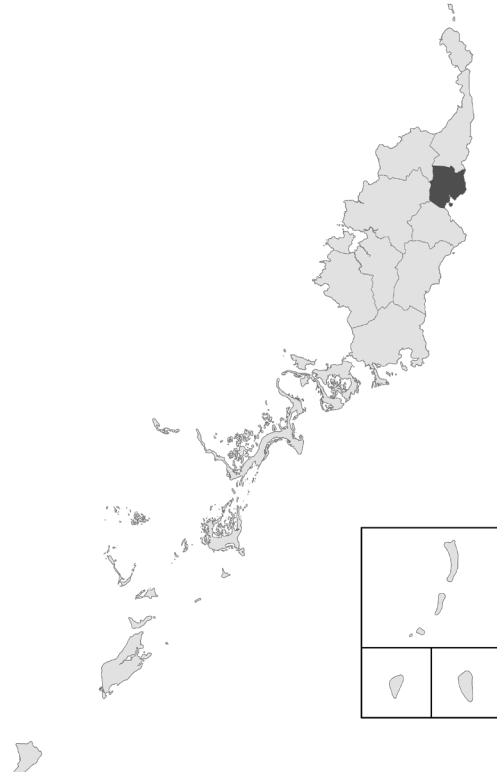
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**NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE**

# PALAU NGIWAL

**CAPITAL: NGERKEAI**

Area: 6 mi<sup>2</sup>



## 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%**

2175

-

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**

<b>34.1%</b> Households Using Biomass for Fuel	<b>0.0%</b> Households without Electricity	<b>63.6%</b> Households without Access to Public Water
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### Communication Assets

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

<b>4.6%</b> Households without Cell Phone	<b>55.7%</b> Households without Computer	<b>48.9%</b> Households without Internet	<b>13.6%</b> Households without Phone	<b>23.9%</b> Households without TV
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### Household Composition and Disability

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

<b>14.7%</b> Percent Disabled	<b>27.6%</b> Percent Under 18 Years of Age	<b>27.0%</b> Households with Single Mother	<b>80.0%</b> Percent Over 65 Years of Age
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### Socioeconomic Status

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

<b>\$11,406.24</b> Average Income (USD)	<b>13.2%</b> Percent No High School Diploma	<b>1.7%</b> Unemployment Rate	<b>25.3%</b> Population Earning Less than \$5.50 per day
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### Housing Type and Transportation

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

<b>3.6</b> Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit	<b>10.2%</b> Percent of Households with No Vehicle	<b>0.0%</b> Population Living in Group Quarters	<b>-</b> Institutionalized Population	<b>3.4%</b> Households Living in Temporary Structures	<b>0.0%</b> Housing Structures with 10 or more Units
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## 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**

<b>3.61</b> Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)	<b>0.40</b> Average Distance to Shelter (mi)	<b>4.42</b> Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)
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### Transportation Capacity

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

<b>1.13</b> Road Density (mi per square mi)	<b>11</b> Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)	<b>4.39</b> Average Distance to Port (mi)
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## 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.



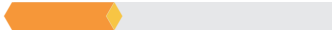
## HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



**Sea Level Rise**

**RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED**

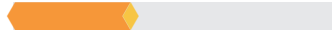
**SCORE: 0.296**



**Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge**

**RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED**

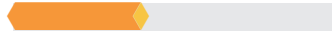
**SCORE: 0.335**



**Storm Surge**

**RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED**

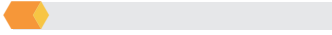
**SCORE: 0.365**



**Tropical Cyclone Wind**

**RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED**

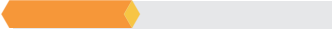
**SCORE: 0.086**



**Earthquake**

**RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED**

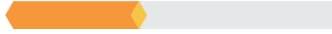
**SCORE: 0.356**



**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:

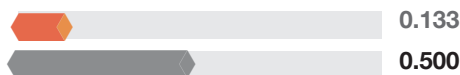
▬ STATES SCORE  
▬ STATES SCORE  
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



### Multi-Hazard Exposure



### Vulnerability



### Coping Capacity



**Better solutions.  
Fewer disasters.**

# Safer world.

**1305 N. Holopono Street | P: (808) 891-0525**  
**Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753 | F: (808) 891-0526**



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**www.pdc.org**



**ndpba.plw@pdc.org**