THE BAHAMAS

ANDROS

NDPBA ISLAND PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

THE BAHAMAS
ANDROS

CAPITAL: ANDROS TOWN

Area: 2300 sq. mi (5,957 sq. km)

RISK AND VULNERABILITY
COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - High
Score: 0.431 • Rank: 4/17

RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate
Score: 0.496 • Rank: 8/17

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very High
Score: 0.564 • Rank: 3/17

VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate
Score: 0.463 • Rank: 8/17

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate
Score: 0.658 • Rank: 8/17

Population (2010 Census)
7,490

Population in Poverty
60.6%

Average Annual Foreign Arrivals Per Capita
1.4

Households with Piped Water
90.4%

Prevalence of Crowded Housing
22.6%

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

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 3 / 17 ISLANDS
SCORE: 0.564

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%
7,504
$511 Million

Storm Surge
41.1%
3,081
$323.5 Million

Flooding
52.1%
3,908
$360 Million

Wildfire
30.4%
2,278
$184.5 Million

Landslide
1.1%
80
$5.1 Million

Sea Level Rise
0.0%
0
$100 Thousand

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 8 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.463

Vulnerability in Andros is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Environmental Stress

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.529** **RANK: 9/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

67.3% Coral reef exposed to local threats
83.9% Coral reef exposed to thermal stress
6.7% Tree cover loss
0.53 per mi. (0.33 per km) Historical hurricane hits per length of coastline

Household Composition Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.387** **RANK: 7/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

4.4% Disability
9.9% Elderly population (65+)

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.460** **RANK: 10/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

90.4% Households with piped water
96.0% Households with flush toilets
3.0% Households with shared toilet facilities

Housing and Transportation Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.522** **RANK: 4/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

22.6% Crowded housing
34.9% Population without private vehicle
37.8% Housing built before 1980

Economic Constraints

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.879** **RANK: 1/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

68.0 Economic dependency ratio
$186 Government benefits received (Bahamian Dollars)
65.6% Non-wage earning population
60.6% Poverty rate

Gender Inequality

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.281** **RANK: 13/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

0.72
Ratio female to male income

1.03
Ratio female to male avg. years of school

20
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000)

Population Pressures

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.185** **RANK: 13/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

-2.6%
Average population change (2000 - 2010)

1.4
Average annual foreign arrivals per capita

4.6
Average annual foreign arrivals per sq. mile

4.7
Migration per 100 persons

ISLAND CAPACITY (IC)

RANK: 12 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.411

Andros exhibits weaker Island Capacity in the areas of Transportation Capacity and Communications Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Island Capacity score.

Economic Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.087** **RANK: 15/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

0.2%
Households receiving remittances

$8,400
Median income, Bahamian dollars

Environmental Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.908** **RANK: 1/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

55.0%
Protected areas

49%
Coastline protected by natural habitat

0.15 oz. per sq. ft (45 g per sq. m)
Standing fish stock

Infrastructure Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.405** **RANK: 17/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

Health Care Capacity **SCORE: 0.377** **RANK: 8/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

4.0
Physicians per 10,000

21.4
Nurses & midwives per 10,000

13.4
Clinics per 10,000

112.5%
DTP3 Vaccine coverage rate

Transportation Capacity **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 17/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

0.26 mi per sq. mi (0.16 km per sq. km)
Road density

Communications Capacity **SCORE: 0.325** **RANK: 17/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

38.9%
Internet access

35.8%
Mobile coverage

Emergency Services Capacity **SCORE: 0.519** **RANK: 9/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

7.06 mi (11.36 km)
Average distance to police station

2.26 mi (3.64 km)
Average distance to shelter

14.9
Shelter capacity per 100 persons

Energy Capacity **SCORE: 0.805** **RANK: 11/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

92.0%
Households with electricity

84.1%
Households with liquid propane gas

LOGISTICS CAPACITY (LC)

RANK: 5 / 18 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.900

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.

39.32 mi (63.27 km)
Distance to port

0 mi (0 km)
Distance to airport

39.32 mi (63.27 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: 8 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.658

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: 8 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.496

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Tropical Cyclone Winds
RANK: 7 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.454

Storm Surge
RANK: 8 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.408

Flooding
RANK: 4 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.443

Wildfire
RANK: 1 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.460

Landslide
RANK: 6 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.357

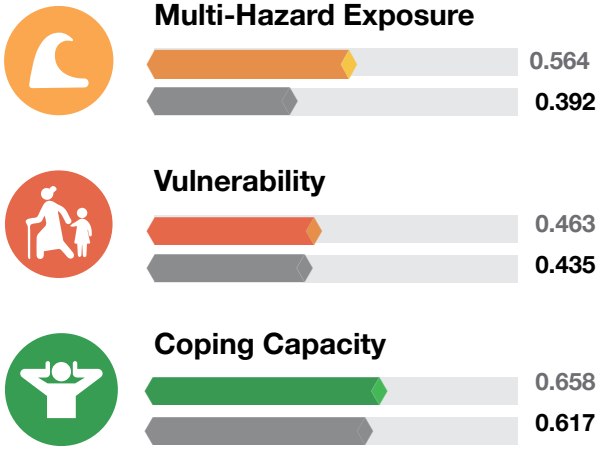
Sea Level Rise
RANK: 11 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.306

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

4 / 17
RANK WITHIN ISLANDS
Score: 0.431

Andros' score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

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



ANDROS RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and district-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit Andros' ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.

Andros scores the highest in overall Economic Constraints in The Bahamas. Contributing to this score is the highest poverty rate (60.6%) and the highest percentage of non-wage earners in the country. Just over 65% of the population does not earn a wage or have business income.

Assess disaster preparedness, response, and recovery plans to ensure economically vulnerable populations are included. Create public policies guaranteeing equal opportunity and fair wages for all.

ANDROS RECOMMENDATIONS

2

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 Andros' population.

Andros ranks 8th in thermal reef stress, 10th in reef exposure to local threats, and 9th overall for Environmental Stress. High poverty rates, income inequality, food insecurity, and other population pressures can be exacerbated by environmental stressors brought about by human influences or natural processes.

Environmental protection is vital to ensuring sustainable development within the islands, and land and reef management is essential to monitor ecological stress while balancing economic use. Recommend instituting monitoring and protection programs for local reefs, to include regulations limiting coastal development, increased oversight of the fishing industry, pollution control programs, and additional policies designed to minimize the effects of climate change. Increase public awareness on reef preservation and climate change.

Given Andros' 3rd highest Multi-Hazard Exposure ranking and significant exposure to wildfire, hurricane wind, and flood hazards, provide educational training to both private and public entities to promote hazard awareness and sustainable development to monitor, manage, and reduce environmental stress.

ANDROS 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 Andros' ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

Andros ranks last in Transportation Capacity, with the lowest road density in The Bahamas. Poor transportation capacity within a region limits the economic opportunity and mobility of society and can prevent individuals from attending higher education or finding gainful employment. Transportation capacity constraints also hamper emergency response activities and decrease public access to vital resources.

Identify areas with limited transportation networks to identify the most beneficial areas where increasing transportation capacity will have the greatest impact. Identify emergency routes and vital transportation routes that provide critical access to services for the population and ensure services have secondary and tertiary means of access. Ensure new transportation routes are developed within sustainable development guidelines and include hazard mitigation strategies to reduce future hazard impacts.

ANDROS RECOMMENDATIONS

4

Communications Capacity

The density, diversity, resilience, and quality of communications infrastructure influence how island- and local-level populations able to facilitate effective and coordinated communication.

Andros ranks the lowest among islands in The Bahamas for Communications Capacity with approximately 39% of the population having internet access and only 36% of land area with mobile phone coverage. Unreliable communications and lack of access to communications infrastructure increases information access vulnerability and hinders the ability of government agencies to share critical information during disasters. Lack of adequate communication can also contribute to limited access to public health, safety, and nutrition.

Increase communications infrastructure to ensure coverage, accessibility, and reliability of communications during disasters. Ensure that all new or improvements to existing infrastructure incorporate risk reduction measures, with special consideration for wildfire, hurricane wind, and flood hazards. Encourage telecommunication infrastructure development at a sustainable pace. Create communications plans to share critical information with the public during disasters with primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency plans for communication. Ensure that the public is aware of how and where to get critical information during and after a disaster.

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Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.

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