



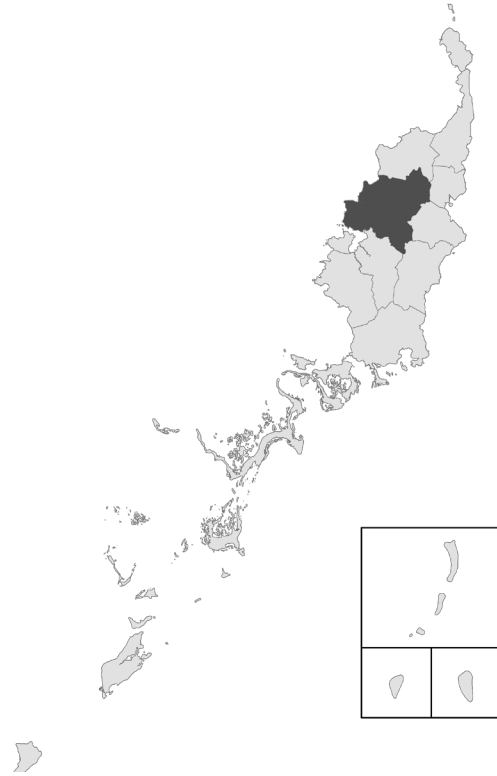
PALAU _____
NGAREMLENGUI

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PALAU NGAREMLENGUI

CAPITAL: IMEONG

Area: 24 mi²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate
Score: 0.496 • Rank: 8/16



RESILIENCE (R) - Low
Score: 0.434 • Rank: 11/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low
Score: 0.355 • Rank: 13/16



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low
Score: 0.333 • Rank: 11/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low
Score: 0.200 • Rank: 13/16



Population (2020 Census)
349



Poverty
24.4%



No High School Diploma
19.8%



Households without Internet
50.5%



Temporary Structures as Housing
6.73%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES

SCORE: 0.355



MHE
0.355

Raw MHE
0.377

Relative MHE
0.333

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

8.6%

30

\$705,000

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
16.7%



Tsunami

13.1%

46

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
16.7%



Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise

15.8%

55

\$705,000

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
16.7%



Earthquake

1.2%

4

\$4.00 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
5.6%



Storm Surge

15.5%

54

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
16.7%



Landslide

17.2%

60

\$11.8 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
16.7%



Tropical Cyclone Wind

100%

349

\$12.5 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.333

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Ngaremlengui 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: 0.466** **RANK: 9/16 STATES ASSESSED**

15.5% Households Using Biomass for Fuel	4.9% Households without Electricity	9.7% Households without Access to Public Water
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Communication Assets

0 1 **SCORE: 0.266** **RANK: 12/16 STATES ASSESSED**

1.9% Households without Cell Phone	65.1% Households without Computer	50.5% Households without Internet	19.4% Households without Phone	35.9% Households without TV
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Household Composition and Disability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.333** **RANK: 11/16 STATES ASSESSED**

10.9% Percent Disabled	27.2% Percent Under 18 Years of Age	19.4% Households with Single Mother	20.0% Percent Over 65 Years of Age
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Socioeconomic Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.533** **RANK: 8/16 STATES ASSESSED**

\$8,264.74 Average Income (USD)	19.8% Percent No High School Diploma	3.0% Unemployment Rate	24.4% Population Earning Less than \$5.50 per day
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Housing Type and Transportation

0 1 **SCORE: 0.400** **RANK: 6/16 STATES ASSESSED**

3.2 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit	19.4% Percent of Households with No Vehicle	0.3% Population Living in Group Quarters	0.3% Institutionalized Population	6.7% Households Living in Temporary Structures	0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.200

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: 0.267 RANK: 12/16 STATES ASSESSED

6.14

Average
Distance to
Fire Station (mi)

1.06

Average
Distance to
Shelter (mi)

2.41

Average
Distance to
Health Facility
(mi)



Transportation Capacity

0  1 SCORE: 0.200 RANK: 13/16 STATES ASSESSED

0.64

Road Density
(mi per square
mi)

8

Maximum
Distance to
Koror (mi)

1.79

Average
Distance to
Port (mi)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.434

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**



**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 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.



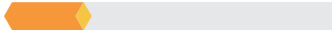
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 10 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

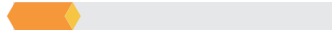
SCORE: 0.207



Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 10 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.167



Storm Surge

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.255



Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.189



Earthquake

RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.422



Tsunami

RANK: 5 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

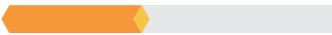
SCORE: 0.255



Landslide

RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.384





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

8 / 16

RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.496



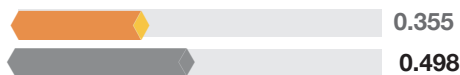
Ngaremlengui's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

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

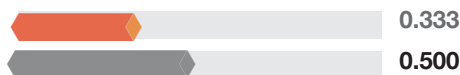
▬ STATES SCORE
▬ STATES SCORE
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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