



PALAU

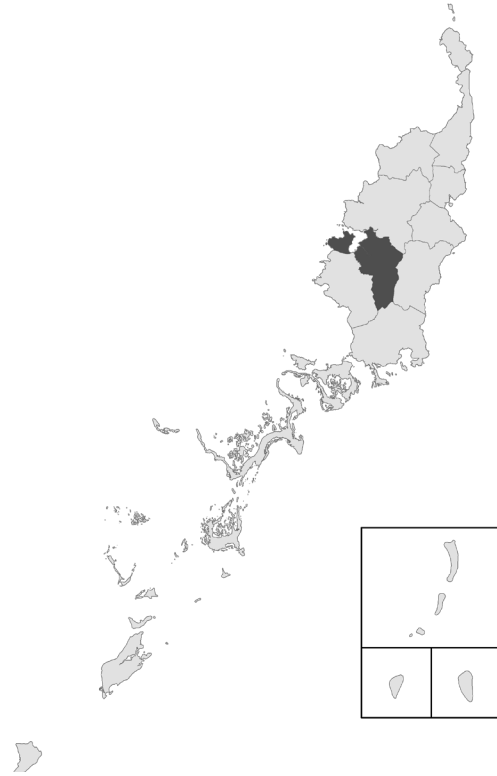
NGATPANG

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PALAU NGATPANG

CAPITAL: NGEREKLMADEL

Area: 14 mi²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High
Score: 0.733 • Rank: 2/16



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.134 • Rank: 15/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low
Score: 0.466 • Rank: 11/16



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High
Score: 0.933 • Rank: 2/16



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



Population (2020 Census)
289



Poverty
22.2%



No High School Diploma
22.2%



Households without Internet
56.8%



Temporary Structures as Housing
17.72%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES

SCORE: 0.466



MHE
0.466

Raw MHE
0.511

Relative MHE
0.422

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

16.1%

47

\$11.7 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
29.2%



Tsunami

3.2%

9

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
6.3%



Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise

16.9%

49

\$11.8 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
35.4%



Earthquake

0.0%

0

\$0

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%



Storm Surge

3.2%

9

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
6.3%



Landslide

39.6%

115

\$7.30 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
47.9%



Tropical Cyclone Wind

100%

289

\$19.1 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.933

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Ngatpang is primarily driven by Housing Type and Transportation and Housing Characteristics. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Housing Characteristics

0  1 **SCORE: 0.933** **RANK: 2/16 STATES ASSESSED**

48.7% Households Using Biomass for Fuel	4.1% Households without Electricity	21.6% Households without Access to Public Water
---	---	---



Communication Assets

0  1 **SCORE: 0.666** **RANK: 6/16 STATES ASSESSED**

5.4% Households without Cell Phone	63.5% Households without Computer	56.8% Households without Internet	33.8% Households without Phone	40.5% Households without TV
--	---	---	--	---------------------------------------



Household Composition and Disability

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

6.2% Percent Disabled	23.2% Percent Under 18 Years of Age	20.0% Households with Single Mother	40.0% Percent Over 65 Years of Age
---------------------------------	---	---	--



Socioeconomic Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.400** **RANK: 10/16 STATES ASSESSED**

\$7,402.26 Average Income (USD)	22.2% Percent No High School Diploma	6.6% Unemployment Rate	22.2% Population Earning Less than \$5.50 per day
---	--	----------------------------------	---



Housing Type and Transportation

0  1 **SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/16 STATES ASSESSED**

3.5 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit	18.9% Percent of Households with No Vehicle	3.1% Population Living in Group Quarters	3.1% Institutionalized Population	17.7% Households Living in Temporary Structures	0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units
---	---	--	---	---	---



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: 0.200** **RANK: 13/16 STATES ASSESSED**

7.32 Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)	0.71 Average Distance to Shelter (mi)	4.73 Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)
--	---	--



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.267** **RANK: 12/16 STATES ASSESSED**

0.74 Road Density (mi per square mi)	6 Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)	2.16 Average Distance to Port (mi)
--	--	--



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 15 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.134

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:



**Housing
Type and
Transportation**



**Housing
Characteristics**



**Emergency
Services Capacity**



**Transportation
Capacity**

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE



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.



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.



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.



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.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

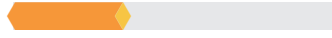
SCORE: 0.557



Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.313



Storm Surge

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.162



Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.288



Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

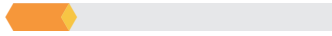
SCORE: 0.000



Tsunami

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.162



Landslide

RANK: 1 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.654





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

2 / 16

RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.733



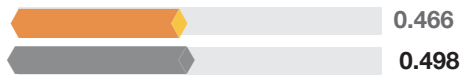
Ngatpang's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very High Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

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

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**



@PDC_Global



/PDCGlobal



www.pdc.org



ndpba.plw@pdc.org