



PALAU

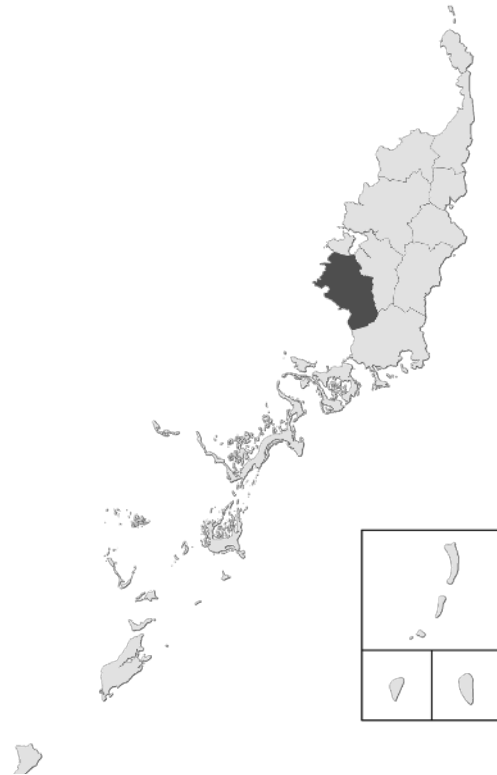
AIMELIIK

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PALAU AIMELIIK

CAPITAL: MONGAMI

Area: 14 mi²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -

Low

Score: 0.407 • Rank: 11/16



RESILIENCE (R) - High

Score: 0.634 • Rank: 4/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low

Low

Score: 0.489 • Rank: 9/16



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low

Score: 0.200 • Rank: 13/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low

Score: 0.467 • Rank: 9/16



Population (2020 Census)

363



Poverty

24.7%



No High School Diploma

12.9%



Households without Internet

51.9%



Temporary Structures as
Housing

20.75%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES
SCORE: 0.489



MHE
0.489

Raw MHE
0.533

Relative MHE
0.444

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

21.4%

78

\$3.85 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
25.9%



Tsunami

1.2%

4

–

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
5.6%



Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise

28.1%

102

\$3.85 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
51.9%



Earthquake

0.0%

0

\$0

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%



Storm Surge

1.2%

4

–

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
5.6%



Landslide

35.4%

128

\$4.44 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
46.3%



Tropical Cyclone Wind

100%

363

\$8.30 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.200

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



Housing Characteristics

0  1 **SCORE: 0.600** **RANK: 7/16 STATES ASSESSED**

17.9%

Households
Using Biomass
for Fuel

2.8%

Households
without
Electricity

36.8%

Households
without
Access to
Public Water



Communication Assets

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

4.7%

Households
without Cell
Phone

62.3%

Households
without
Computer

51.9%

Households
without
Internet

23.6%

Households
without Phone

29.3%

Households
without TV



Household Composition and Disability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.466** **RANK: 9/16 STATES ASSESSED**

30.6%

Percent
Disabled

22.9%

Percent Under
18 Years of
Age

21.5%

Households
with Single
Mother

93.3%

Percent Over
65 Years of
Age



Socioeconomic Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.266** **RANK: 11/16 STATES ASSESSED**

\$12,267.08

Average Income
(USD)

12.9%

Percent No
High School
Diploma

3.8%

Unemployment
Rate

24.7%

Population
Earning Less
than \$5.50 per
day



Housing Type and Transportation

0  1 **SCORE: 0.125** **RANK: 12/16 STATES ASSESSED**

3.3

Median
Number of
Persons per
Housing Unit

10.4%

Percent of
Households
with No
Vehicle

0.0%

Population
Living in Group
Quarters

—

Institutionalized
Population

20.8%

Households
Living in
Temporary
Structures

0.0%

Housing
Structures
with 10 or
more Units



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.467

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: 0.134** **RANK: 14/16 STATES ASSESSED**

5.98

Average
Distance to
Fire Station (mi)

1.45

Average
Distance to
Shelter (mi)

5.91

Average
Distance to
Health Facility
(mi)



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.734** **RANK: 5/16 STATES ASSESSED**

1.38

Road Density
(mi per square
mi)

6

Maximum
Distance to
Koror (mi)

1.20

Average
Distance to
Port (mi)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 4 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.634

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
Characteristics**



**Household
Composition and
Disability**



**Socioeconomic
Status**



**Emergency Services
Capacity**

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE



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.



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.



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.



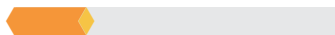
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

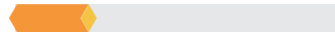
SCORE: 0.209



Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

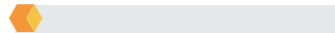
SCORE: 0.207



Storm Surge

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

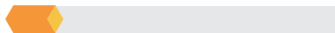
SCORE: 0.050



Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

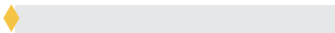
SCORE: 0.122



Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

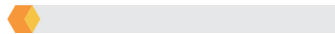
SCORE: 0.000



Tsunami

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

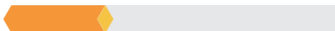
SCORE: 0.050



Landslide

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.272





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

11 / 16RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.407

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

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

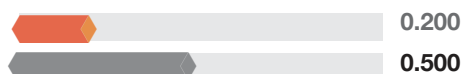
STATES SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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