



PALAU

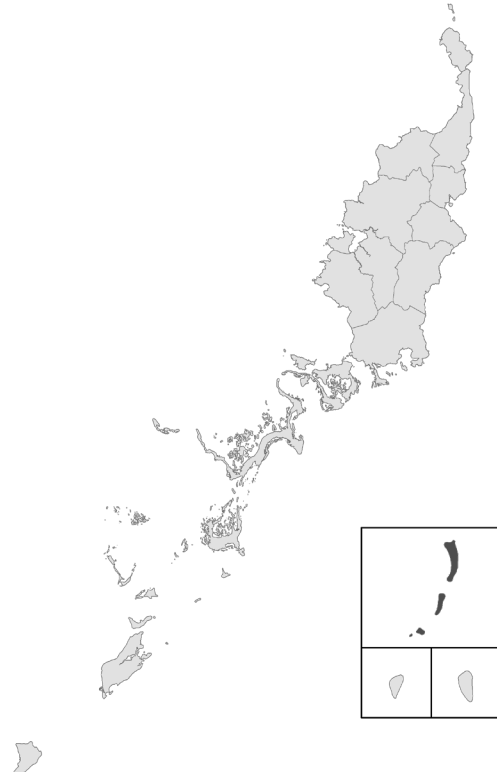
KAYANGEL

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

PALAU KAYANGEL

CAPITAL: KAYANGEL

Area: 0.7 mi²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low
Score: 0.370 • Rank: 14/16



RESILIENCE (R) - High
Score: 0.701 • Rank: 3/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate
Score: 0.511 • Rank: 8/16



VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate
Score: 0.466 • Rank: 9/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High
Score: 0.867 • Rank: 3/16



Population (2020 Census)
41



Poverty
12.9%



No High School Diploma
13.8%



Households without Internet
72.0%



Temporary Structures as Housing
4.00%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 8 / 16 STATES

SCORE: 0.511



MHE
0.511

Raw MHE
0.222

Relative MHE
0.800

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

10.5%

4

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
20.0%



Tsunami

99.5%

41

\$7.41 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100.0%



Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise

60.1%

25

\$1.99 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100.0%



Earthquake

0.0%

0

\$0

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%



Storm Surge

99.5%

41

\$7.41 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100.0%



Landslide

0.0%

0

\$0

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%



Tropical Cyclone Wind

100%

41

\$7.41 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100%



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 9 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.466

Vulnerability measures the conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability in Kayangel 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: 0.733** **RANK: 5/16 STATES ASSESSED**

80.0% Households without Biomass for Fuel	0.0% Households without Electricity	28.0% Households without Access to Public Water
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Communication Assets

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

20.0% Households without Cell Phone	92.0% Households without Computer	72.0% Households without Internet	24.0% Households without Phone	48.0% Households without TV
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Household Composition and Disability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.733** **RANK: 5/16 STATES ASSESSED**

22.0% Percent Disabled	24.4% Percent Under 18 Years of Age	6.7% Households with Single Mother	100.0% Percent Over 65 Years of Age
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Socioeconomic Status

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

\$6,961.96 Average Income (USD)	13.8% Percent No High School Diploma	0.0% Unemployment Rate	12.9% Population Earning Less than \$5.50 per day
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Housing Type and Transportation

0  1 **SCORE: 0.200** **RANK: 10/16 STATES ASSESSED**

2.7 Median Number of Persons per Housing Unit	72.0% Percent of Households with No Vehicle	0.0% Population Living in Group Quarters	- Institutionalized Population	4.0% Households Living in Temporary Structures	0.0% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.867

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: 0.800** **RANK: 4/16 STATES ASSESSED**

35.36 Average Distance to Fire Station (mi)	0.24 Average Distance to Shelter (mi)	0.18 Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)
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Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.867** **RANK: 3/16 STATES ASSESSED**

9.22 Road Density (mi per square mi)	29 Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)	0.21 Average Distance to Port (mi)
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RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 3 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.701

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.



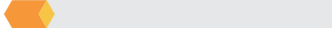
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

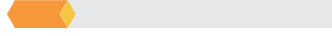
SCORE: 0.100



Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

RANK: 11 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

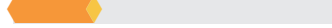
SCORE: 0.152



Storm Surge

RANK: 7 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

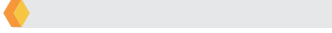
SCORE: 0.229



Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

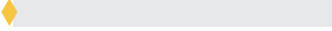
SCORE: 0.030



Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

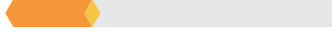
SCORE: 0.000



Tsunami

RANK: 7 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

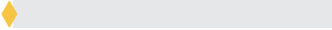
SCORE: 0.229



Landslide

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.000

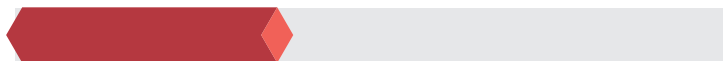




MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

14 / 16

RANK WITHIN STATES
Score: 0.370



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

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

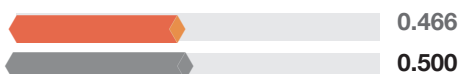
▬ STATES SCORE
▬ STATES SCORE
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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