

AIRAI

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE



PALAU AIRAI

CAPITAL: NGETKIB

Area: 19 mi2



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -

Very Low

Score: 0.218 • Rank: 16/16



Population (2020 Census)

2,529



RESILIENCE (R) - Very High

Score: 0.934 • Rank: 2/16



Poverty **26.1%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

(MHE) - Moderate

Score: 0.522 • Rank: 7/16



No High School Diploma

11.2%



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low

Score: 0.066 • Rank: 15/16



Households without Internet

43.9%



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very

High

Score: 0.934 • Rank: 2/16



Temporary Structures as Housing

10.19%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 7 / 16 STATES

SCORE: 0.522



MHE 0.522

Raw MHE 0.889

Relative MHE 0.155

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

10.4%

262

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 13.8%



Storm Surge + Sea Level Rise

13.8%

350

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 15.0%



Storm Surge

6.6%

4 167

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 5.4%



Tropical Cyclone Wind

100%

2,529

\$170 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Tsunami

6.4%

163

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 5.4%



Earthquake

0.0%

2 0

SO

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:



Landslide

6.8%

173

\$17.4 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 9.4%



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 15 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

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RANK: 15/16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.066

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

SCORE: 0.066



Housing Characteristics

7.7% Households Using Biomass 1.5% Households without Electricity

3.5% Households without Access to Public Water



3.2%

Percent

Disabled

for Fuel

Communication Assets

3.7%

Households without Cell Phone

49.9%

Households without Computer

43.9% Households

without Internet 25.9% 25.9%

SCORE: 0.066

Households Households without Phone without TV



Household Composition and Disability

23.8%

Households

with Single

Mother

23.8%

Percent Under

18 Years of

SCORE: 0.000

86.6% Percent Over 65 Years of Age



Socioeconomic Status

Age

SCORE: 0.000

RANK: 16/16 STATES ASSESSED

RANK: 16/16 STATES ASSESSED

\$13,864.52

Average Income (USD)

11.2% Percent No High School

Diploma

2.7% Unemployment Rate

26.1% Population Earning Less than \$5.50 per day



Housing Type and Transportation

12.4%

1 SCORE: 0.888

RANK: 3/16 STATES ASSESSED

3.5 Median Number of Persons per

Housing Unit

Percent of Households with No Vehicle

0.5% Population Living in Group Quarters

0.5% Institutionalized Population

10.2% Households Livina in Temporary Structures

1.9% Housing Structures with 10 or more Units

PDC Global



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.934

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

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

1.06 Average Distance to

0.63 Average Distance to Fire Station (mi) Shelter (mi)

1.11 Average Distance to Health Facility (mi)



Transportation Capacity

SCORE: 0.934

RANK: 2/16 STATES ASSESSED

1.63 Road Density (mi per square mi)

3 Maximum Distance to Koror (mi)

0.70 Average Distance to Port (mi)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 2 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.934

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

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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: 14 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.027

Sea Level Rise + Storm

Surge RANK: 15 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.026



Storm Surge

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.030



Tropical Cyclone Wind

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.033



Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.000



Tsunami

RANK: 13 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.030



Landslide

RANK: 12 / 16 STATES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.039

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MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

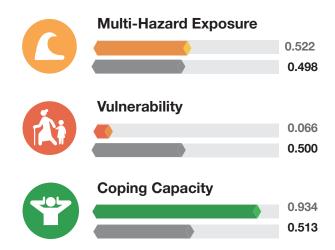


16 / 16 RANK WITHIN STATES Score: 0.218

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

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







Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer Warld.

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