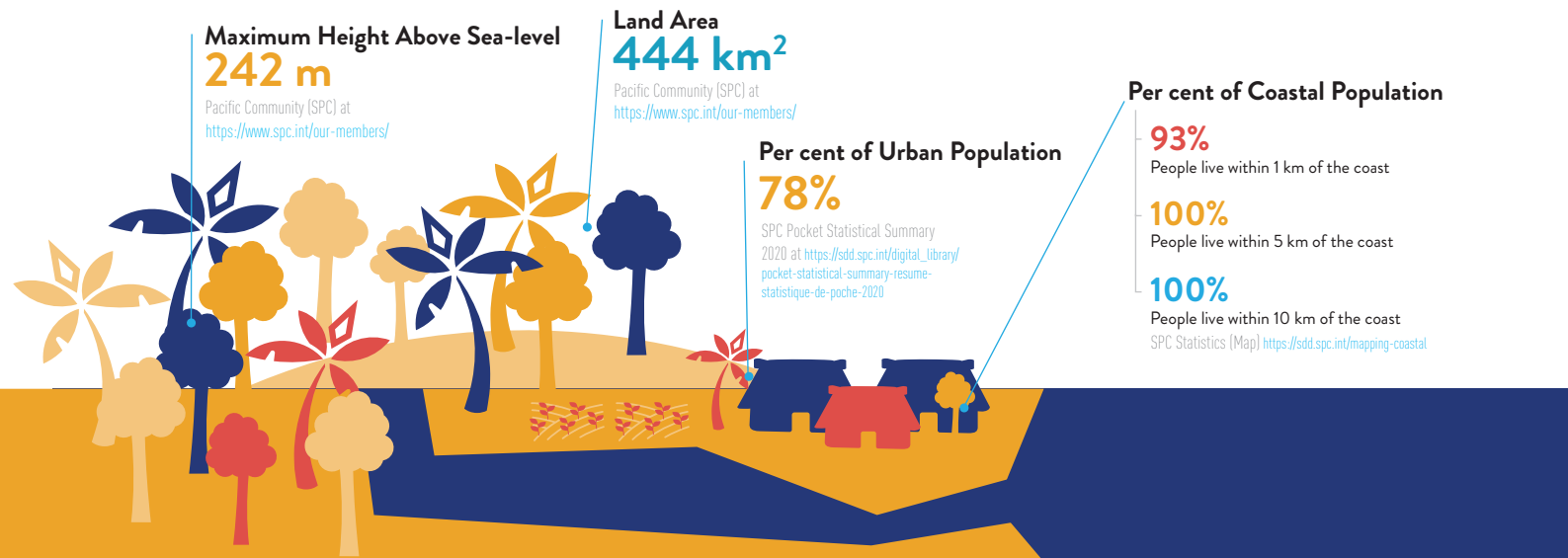


PACIFIC RISK PROFILE PALAU



Basic Country Statistics



Total Population
(2020 Estimate)

17,934
persons



Total Male & Female Population
(2020 Estimate)

Male
9,472
persons or 52.82%

Female
8,462
persons or 47.18%

SPC Statistics (Population) at <https://sdd.spc.int/topic/population>

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita

US\$15,673
(2019)

SPC Pocket Statistical Summary 2020 at https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020



Disability Prevalence
2.3%

UNESCAP (2019) Disability at a Glance at <https://www.unescap.org/publications/disability-glance-2019>

Per cent of Children, Youth and Elderly

Children (<14)
20%

Youth (15-24)
13%

Elderly (60+)
15%



Population Density

40 persons/km²

SPC Pocket Statistical Summary 2020 at https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020

Women's Share of Managerial Positions

29.2%

Women's Labour Force Participation Rate

60%

Women's Share of Wage Employment in the Non-agriculture Sector

39.6%

Ever-Partnered Women Experienced Violence by Intimate Partner

25%

ADB (2016) Gender Statistics for the Pacific and Timor-Leste at <https://www.adb.org/publications/gender-statistics-pacific-and-timor-leste>

Pacific Risk Profile is a snapshot of climate and disaster risk information that is collected from credible open data sources. It is intended to provide DFAT program managers and implementing partners with easy access to essential risk information. When employing risk information in specific program contexts, however, it is strongly encouraged to study the original risk information sources or even undertake proper risk assessments.

For more information or other technical support, you may contact the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership Support Unit at helpdesk@apclimatepartnership.com.au.

Published in July 2021

Hazard Likelihood



Earthquake

Very Low Likelihood



Landslide

Medium Likelihood



Tsunami

Medium Likelihood



Coastal Flood

Medium Likelihood



Wildfire

Very Low Likelihood

Legend

Very low Medium
Low High

ThinkHazard! at <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/189-palau>

Major Disasters 2011-2020

Per cent of Disaster Type
(Major Disasters 2011-2020)



67%
Storm



33%
Epidemic

Total Population
Affected



1,374
persons

Number of Major Cyclones
in 2011-2020



EM-DAT Database (February 2021) at <https://www.emdat.be/>

Economic Loss Due to Disasters

Total Average Annual
Losses (AAL)

US\$25.99 million

AAL as a Percentage of GDP

11.98%

UNESCAP (2020) The Disaster Riskscape across the Pacific Small Island Developing States at <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/100-APDR-Subreport-Pacific-SIDS.pdf>

UNESCAP (2020) The Disaster Riskscape across the Pacific Small Island Developing States

Adaptation Costs for Coastal Protection

US\$3~11 million per year

or 1~2% of projected GDP in 2040

World Bank (2017) Climate Change and Disaster Management (Pacific Possible Background Paper No.6) at <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28137>

Risk Index



INFORM
Covid-19 Risk

Palau's risk level is medium when assessing the potential humanitarian impacts of Covid-19 in combination with other pre-existing crisis risks.

INFORM Covid-19 Warning (beta version) at <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Covid-19/INFORM-Covid-19-Warning-beta-version>

Climate Projection



Typhoon

Typhoons are projected to be less frequent but more intense.

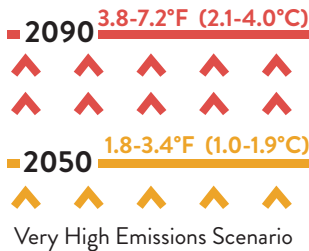


Rainfall

Average rainfall is projected to increase, especially in the wet season, along with more extreme rain events

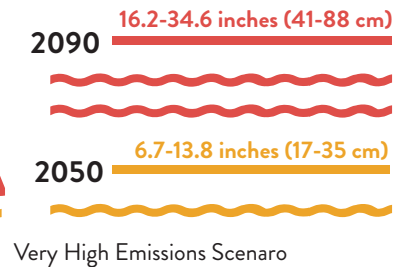
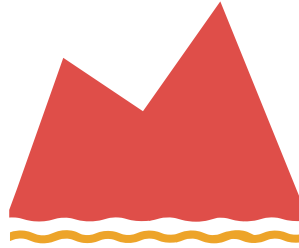
Temperature

Annual mean temperatures and extremely high daily temperatures will continue to rise.



Sea-level Rise

Sea level is expected to continue to rise.



Ocean Acidification



Ocean acidification is expected to continue.

El Niño / La Niña



Coral Bleaching Risk



The risk of coral bleaching is expected to increase.

El Niño and La Niña events will continue to occur in the future.

In Koror, **El Niño** events tend to bring **dry seasons** that are drier and cooler than normal, while **La Niña** events **usually bring wetter** than normal conditions.