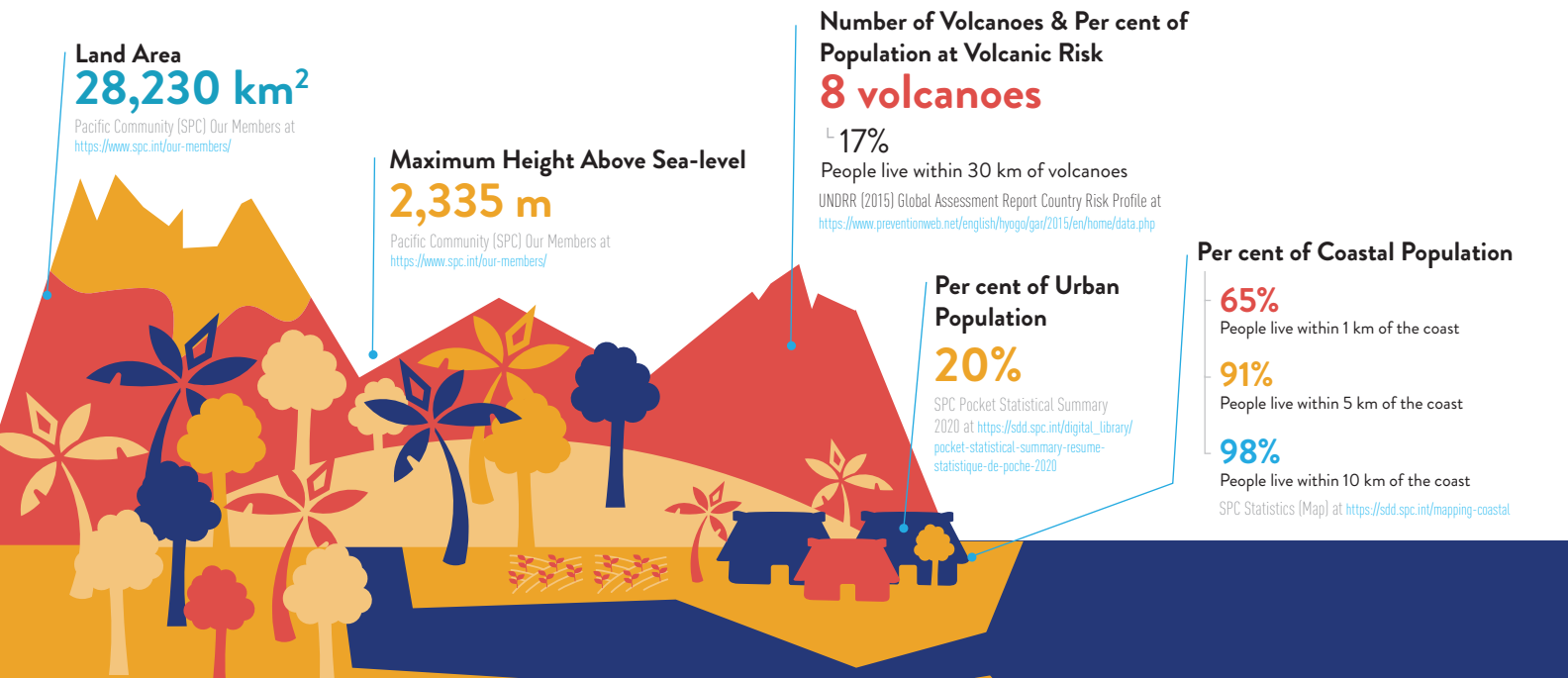


PACIFIC RISK PROFILE SOLOMON ISLANDS



Basic Country Statistics



Total Population
(2020 Estimate)

712,077
persons



Total Male & Female Population
(2020 Estimate)

Male
359,821
persons or 50.53%

Female
352,256
persons or 49.47%

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

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita

US\$2,295
(2019)

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



Population Density

25 persons/km²

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



Disability Prevalence

14%

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

Women's Share of Managerial Positions

18.5%

Women's Labour Force Participation Rate

67%

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

33.2%

Ever-Partnered Women Experienced Violence by Intimate Partner

64%

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
High Likelihood



Volcano
High Likelihood



Landslide
High Likelihood



Cyclone
High Likelihood



Coastal Flood
High Likelihood



Wildfire
Medium Likelihood



Water Scarcity
Very Low Likelihood



Tsunami
High Likelihood

Legend

■ Very low	■ Medium
■ Low	■ High

ThinkHazard! at <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/225-solomon-islands>

Economic Loss Due to Disasters

Total Average Annual Losses (AAL)
US\$79 million

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>

AAL as a Percentage of GDP
8.69%

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

Adaptation Costs for Coastal Protection

US\$97~347 million per year
or 3~11% 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

World Risk index

Solomon Islands is ranked 5th among the countries with the highest disaster risk

due to high exposure to extreme natural events and sea-level rise.

Exposure - Very High
Vulnerability - High
Susceptibility - Very High
Lack of Coping Capacities - High
Lack of Adaptive Capacities - Very High

World Risk Report 2020 at <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WorldRiskReport-2020.pdf>

Climate Risk Index for 1999-2018

Between 1999 and 2018, Solomon Islands was the 65th country most affected by extreme weather events.

Global Climate Risk Index 2020 at <https://www.germanwatch.org/en/17307>



INFORM Covid-19 Risk

Solomon Islands risk level is high 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://dmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Covid-19/INFORM-Covid-19-Warning-beta-version>

Major Disasters 2011-2020

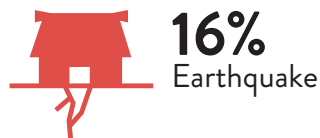
Total Population Affected



Number of Major Cyclones in 2011-2020



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



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

FLOOD (2014)



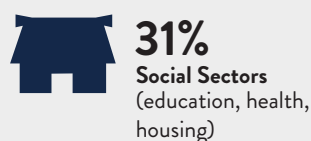
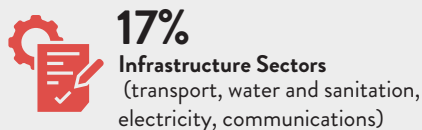
A slow-moving tropical depression caused persistent heavy rains in the Solomon Islands between April 1 and April 4, 2014.

More than 732 mm of rain was recorded over four days, **affecting more than 52,000** people.

The total economic value of the flooding's impact was estimated at **US\$107.8 million**, which was equivalent to **9.2 per cent** of gross domestic product (GDP) in the Solomon Islands.



Per cent of Economic Damage and Loss by Sectors



Climate Projection



Cyclone

Tropical cyclones are projected to be less frequent but more intense.

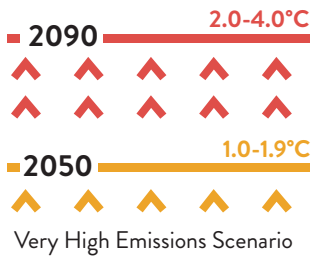


Rainfall

Average rainfall is projected to increase in most areas, along with more extreme rain events.

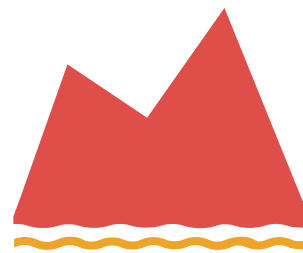
Temperature

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



Sea-level Rise

Sea level is expected to continue to rise.

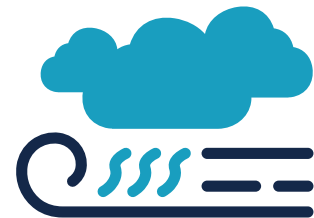


Ocean Acidification



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.

El Niño events bring warmer, **drier wet season** conditions, while **La Niña** events **usually bring cooler**, wetter wet seasons. The impact is stronger in Santa Cruz than in Honiara.