PACIFIC RISK PROFILE



Basic Country Statistics



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

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita

US\$3,260 (2019) SPC Pocket Statistical Summary 2020 at https://sdd.spc.int/digital_ library/pocket-statistical-summary-

Population Density

24 persons/km² SPC Pocket Statistical Summary 2020 at https://sdd.spc.int/digital_ library/pocket-statistical-summary-

122% UNESCAP [2019] Disability at a Glance at https://www.unescap.org/publications/ disability-glance-2019 Women's Share of Managerial Positions

28.5%

Women's Labour Force Participation Rate

61%

Women's Share of Wage Employment in the Nonagriculture Sector

41.3%

Ever-Partnered Women Experienced Violence by Intimate Partner

60%

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

Economic Loss Due to Disasters

Total Average Annual Losses (AAL) US\$166.96 million

UNESCAP (2020) The Disaster Riskscape across the Pacific Small Island Developing States at https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files, IDD-APDR-Subreport-Pacific-SIDS.pdf AAL as a Percentage of GDP 20.67%

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

Adaptation Costs for Coastal Protection

US\$42~161 million per year or 2~8% 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

Vanuatu is the country with the highest disaster risk worldwide

Ranked 1st

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

Exposure - Very High Vulnerability - High Susceptibility - High Lack of Coping Capacities - High Lack of Adaptive Capacities - 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, Vanuatu was the 38th country most affected by extreme weather events.

Global Climate Risk Index 2020 at https://ww germanwatch.org/en/17307

Vanuatu's 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:// drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Covid-19/INFORM-Covid-19-Warning-beta-version

Major Disasters 2011-2020

Total Damage

Total Population Affected

345.044 persons Number of Major Cyclones in 2011-2020

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

6

67%

Per cent of Disaster Type

(Major Disasters 2011-2020)

Storm

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

TC PAM (2015)

Tropical Cyclone Pam struck Vanuatu as an extremely destructive Category 5 cyclone, with estimated wind speeds of 250 km/h and wind gusts that peaked at around 320 km/h.

The total economic value of the effects caused by TC Pam was estimated to be approximately

> Of this, US\$270.9 million is attributable to damage, and US\$178.5 million is loss.

PDNA TC Pam, Vanuatu, 2015 at https://www.gt

The tropical cyclone Pam destroyed crops on a large scale and compromised the livelihoods of at least 80% of Vanuatu's rural population.

An estimated 65,000

people were displaced from their homes.

Approximately 17,000

buildings were damaged or destroyed, including houses, schools, clinics, and other medical facilities.

Per cent of Economic Damage and Loss by Sectors from tropical cyclone Harold

US\$449.

41% Social Sectors (education, health, housing)

11%

Cross-Cutting Issues (environment, gender and social inclusion, culture, disaster risk reduction, etc.)

Productive Sectors

(agriculture, tourism,

Infrastructure Sectors (transport, water and

TC HAROLD (2020)

Tropical cyclone Harold tore across the northern and central islands of Vanuatu with sustained winds up to 270 km per hour, affecting 129,000 people that is equivalent to around 42% of Vanuatu's population.

The physical damage and economic losses are estimated at US\$617 million

or approximately 61 per cent of the GDP in 2020.

PDNA TC Harold and COVID-19, Vanuatu, 2020 at https://dsppac.gov.u/images/roc/pmo001-post--volume-a_hr-single-pages__p41044.pdf

Climate Projection

Cyclone

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

Rainfall

Mean annual rainfall could increase or decrease with the model average indicating little change, 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.

Very High Emissions Scenaro

Ocean Acidification

Ocean acidification is expected to continue.

Coral Bleaching Risk

The risk of coral bleaching is expected to increase.

El Niño / La Niña

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

In both Port Vila and Aneityum, El Niño events tend to bring drier conditions as well as a late start to the wet season and cooler than normal dry seasons. The opposite occurs during La Niña events.

> PACCSAP Country Brochures at https://www.pacificclimatechangescience.org/ wp-content/uploads/2013/06/15_PACCSAP-Vanuatu-11pp_WEB.pdf