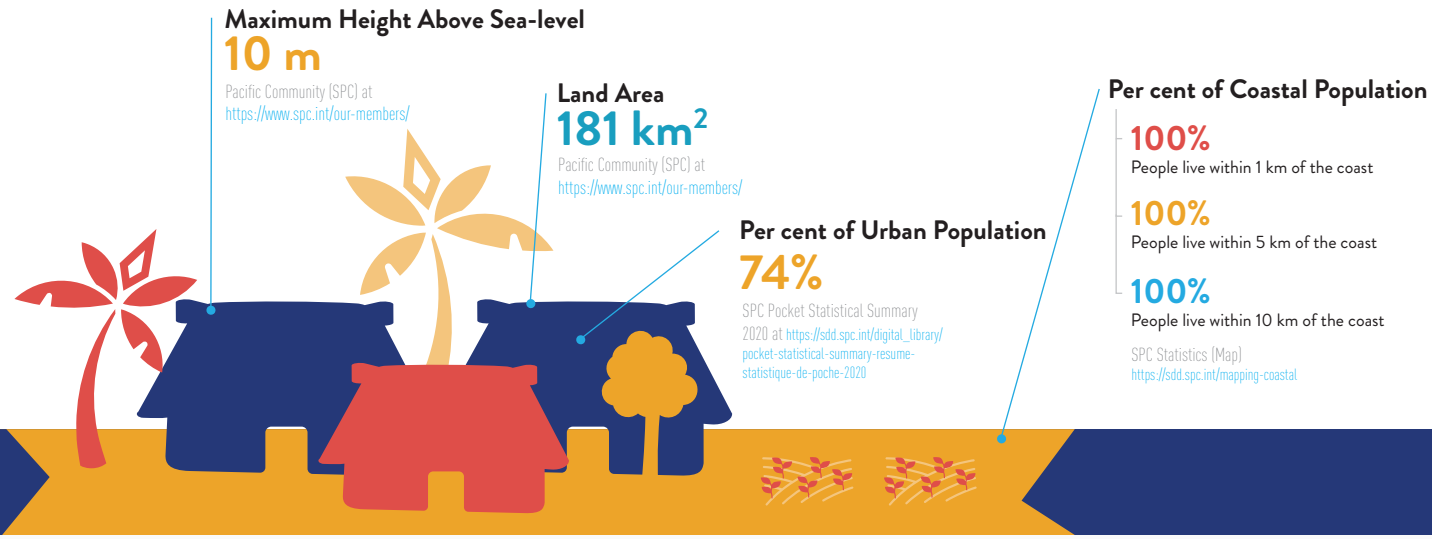
PACIFIC RISK PROFILE
MARSHALL ISLANDS

Basic Country Statistics



Maximum Height Above Sea-level
10 m
Pacific Community (SPC) at https://www.spc.int/our-members/

Land Area
181 km^2
Pacific Community (SPC) at https://www.spc.int/our-members/

Per cent of Urban Population
74%
SPC Pocket Statistical Summary 2020 at https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020

Per cent of Coastal Population
100% People live within 1 km of the coast
100% People live within 5 km of the coast
100% People live within 10 km of the coast
SPC Statistics (Map) https://sdd.spc.int/mapping-coastal

Total Population
(2020 Estimate)
54,584 persons

Total Male & Female Population
(2020 Estimate)
Male 27,790 persons or 50.91%
Female 26,794 persons or 49.09%
SPC Statistics (Population) at https://sdd.spc.int/topic/population

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita
US$4,337 (2019)
SPC Pocket Statistical Summary 2020 at https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020

Per cent of Children, Youth and Elderly
Children (<14) 38%
Youth (15-24) 22%
Elderly (60+) 6%

Population Density
302 persons/km^2
SPC Pocket Statistical Summary 2020 at https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020

Disability Prevalence
11.7%
UNESCAP (2019) Disability at a Glance at https://www.unescap.org/publications/disability-glance-2019

Women's Share of Managerial Positions
24.5%

Women's Share of Wage Employment in the Non-agriculture Sector
36.7%

Ever-Partnered Women Experienced Violence by Intimate Partner
51%
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

Landslide
Very Low Likelihood

Tsunami
Medium Likelihood

Wildfire
Very Low Likelihood

Coastal Flood
High Likelihood

Legend

- Very low
- Low
- Medium
- High

ThinkHazard! at https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/157-marshall-islands

Economic Loss Due to Disasters

Total Average Annual Losses (AAL)

US$7.45 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

4.06%

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

Adaptation Costs for Coastal Protection

US$16~58 million per year

or 4~13% 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

Climate Risk Index for 1999-2018

Between 1999 and 2018, Marshall Islands was the 172nd country most affected by extreme weather events.

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

INFORM Covid-19 Risk

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

Major Disasters 2011-2020

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

25% Flood

50% Drought

25% Storm

Total Population Affected
27,744 persons

Total Damage
US$4.9 million

Number of Major Typhoons in 2011-2020
1

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

EL NIÑO IN 2015-2016

Between 2015 and 2016, extremely low precipitation and an intense El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) resulted in a severe drought. By May 2016, 21,000 people in RMI were affected.

The estimated economic impact of the drought for the 2016 financial year was approximately
US$4.9 million

These economic effects are equivalent to
3.4% of RMI's gross domestic product (GDP) for FY 2015.

Per cent of Economic Damage and Loss by Sectors

32%
Infrastructure Sectors
(transport, water and sanitation, electricity, communications)

24%
Social Sectors
(education, health, housing)

43%
Productive Sectors
(agriculture, tourism, commerce)

PDNA Drought, Marshall Islands, 2015-2016 at https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/pda-2017-marshall-islands.pdf

Climate Projection

Typhoon

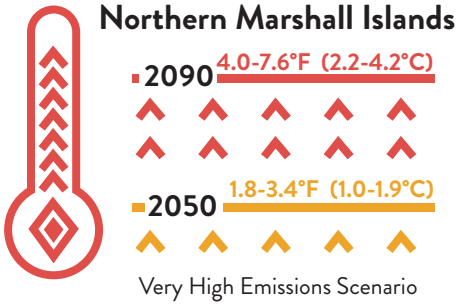
Typhoons are projected to be less frequent but more intense.

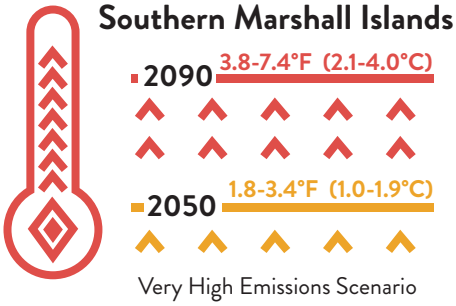
Rainfall

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

Temperature

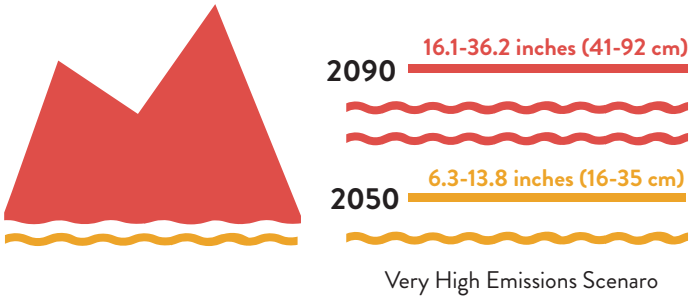
Annual mean temperatures and extremely high daily temperatures will continue to rise.





Sea-level Rise

Sea level is expected to continue to rise.



Ocean Acidification

Ocean acidification is expected to continue.

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.

Conditions during **La Niña** years are generally **wetter** than normal. **El Niño** events tend to bring **warmer** than normal wet seasons and warmer, **drier** dry seasons.

PACCSAP Country Brochures at https://www.pacificclimatechangescience.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/8_PACCSAP-Marshall-Islands-11pp_WEB.pdf