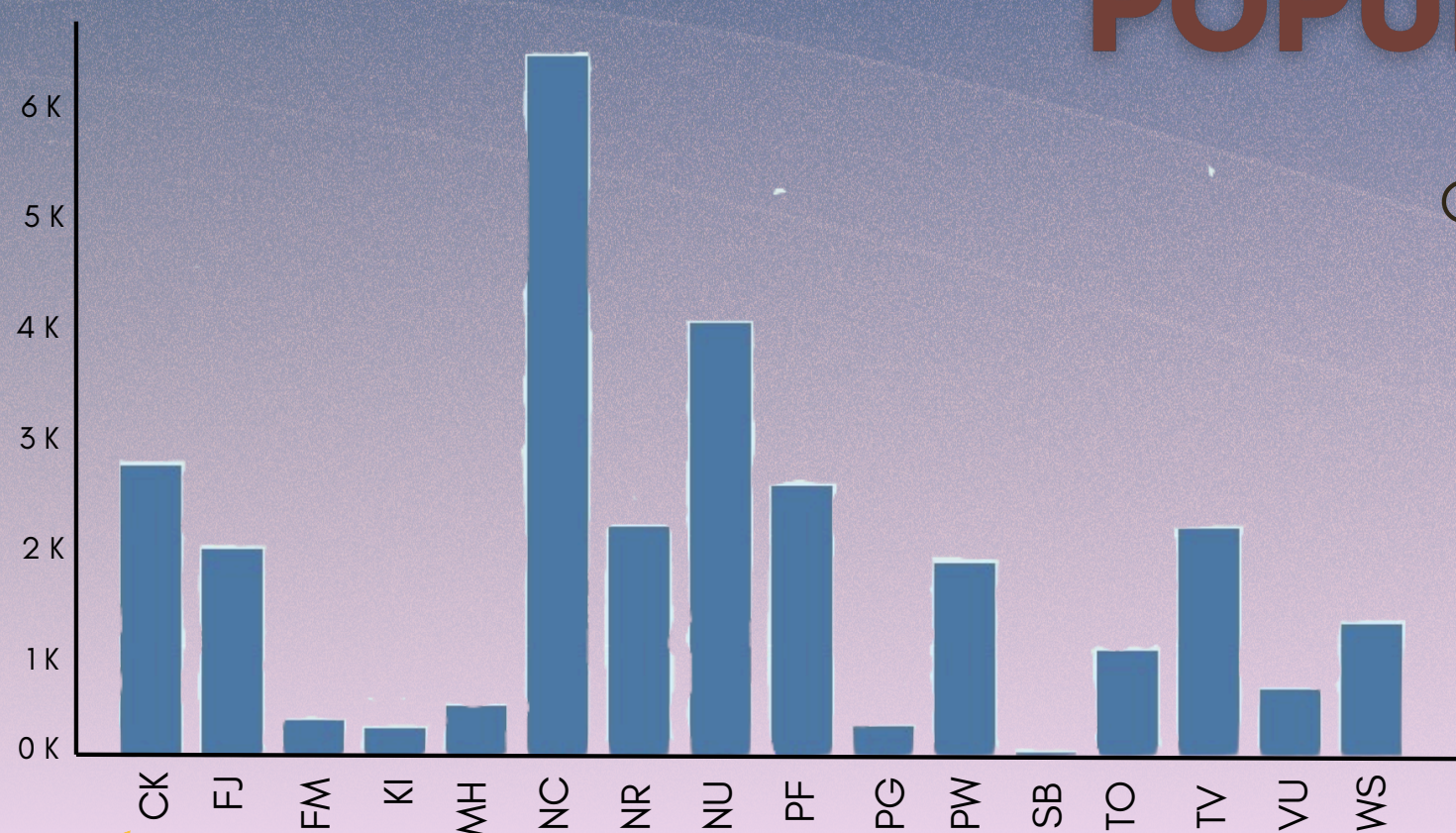


# STORMS AHEAD

## THE PACIFIC'S CLIMATE BATTLE

The Pacific Islands are on the frontlines of climate change, facing rising sea levels, stronger storms, and more frequent disasters. These threats endanger not only ecosystems, but also communities, cultures, and livelihoods. Limited resources and high exposure make resilience a critical priority for the region.

### THE AFFECTED POPULATION

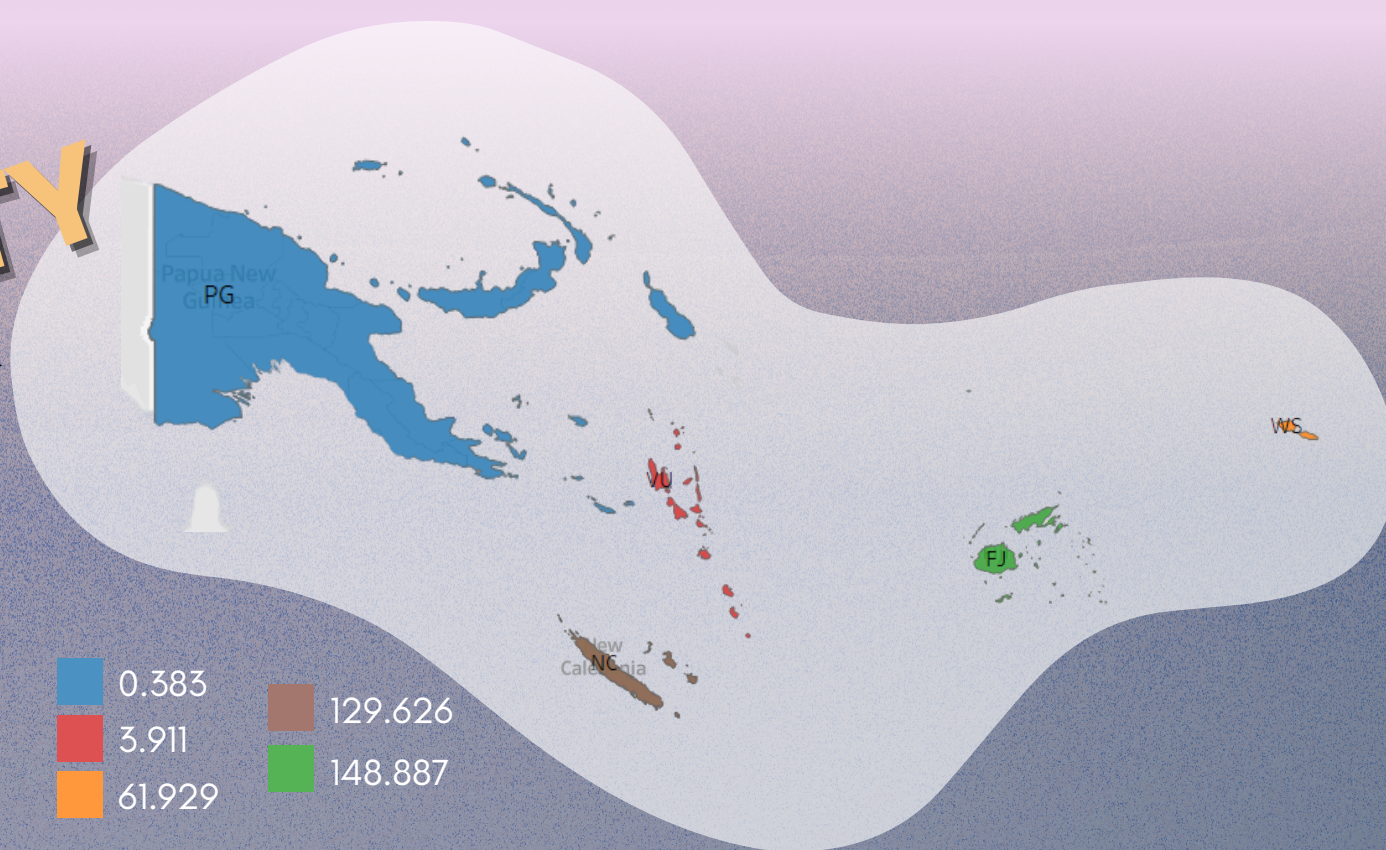


Countries like New Caledonia (NC) and Niue (NU) have the highest number of people affected by climate-related disasters, indicating significant vulnerability. The varying impact across Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) suggests differing levels of exposure and the need for targeted disaster preparedness efforts.

### RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY Capacity per Capita

In 2022

Renewable electricity capacity per capita varied widely among selected Pacific Island countries, from 148.9 WPC in Fiji to just 0.4 WPC in Papua New Guinea, reflecting unequal access to renewable energy.



### PROGRESS IN DISASTER RISK Reduction Strategies

Tonga and the Marshall Islands made major strides in adopting local disaster risk reduction strategies, both exceeding 80% implementation by 2022. Meanwhile, Papua New Guinea saw minimal progress over two decades, highlighting uneven commitment to disaster preparedness in the region.

