

ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE PACIFIC: VULNERABILITY OF ISLAND NATIONS

An Asian Development Bank (ADB) study details the potential costs of climate change in the Pacific - including modeling of future climate over the region, assessments of impacts on agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and human health, and economic repercussions under various emission scenarios.

WHY THE PACIFIC?

ECONOMIC LOSS COULD RANGE FROM **2.9% - 12.7% OF ANNUAL GDP** BY THE YEAR 2100

UNTIL 2050, THE REGION COULD REQUIRE **\$215 MILLION - \$775 MILLION PER YEAR** TO PREPARE FOR THE WORST SCENARIO

TEMPERATURE INCREASE BY 2070



* Under a medium emissions scenario for Fiji, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu

THREATS TO HUMAN HEALTH AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HEALTH: FORGONE INCOME AND ILLNESS TREATMENT

Most health costs arise from...



PROJECTED SHARE OF TOTAL MORTALITY COST BY 2100



CORAL REEFS: DECLINE IN COVER



AGRICULTURE: CROP YIELD LOSS



OVER 50% YIELD LOSS for sweet potato crops in PNG by 2050



7% - 21% YIELD LOSS for sugarcane in Fiji by 2070

FISHERIES: CATCHES REDUCED



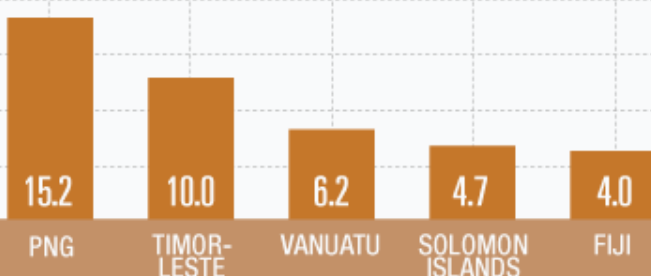
OVER 20% DECLINE in skipjack tuna catches in the Western Pacific under a high emissions scenario



7.5% DECLINE in total catch across the region under a medium emissions scenario

ECONOMIES AT RISK

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT LOSS BY 2100 (PERCENTAGE)



TOURISM WILL SUFFER

As the world warms up, the Pacific region as a whole would become a lesser tourist attraction, and total tourism revenues are projected to fall.



27% - 34% REDUCTION in tourism revenues under all climate scenarios



SOURCE

© Asian Development Bank (2013). *Economics of Climate Change in the Pacific*