Nancy Daneau, February 14, 2022 Global Health Disaster Preparedness and Response

Assignment: Threat and Hazards Assessment Table for Vanuatu

Volcanic Eruptions- 9 active

the sea).

volcanoes (7 on land, 2 beneath

Vanuatu: The world's most 'at-risk' island nation (36.5 on the <u>WorldRiskIndex</u>) for environmental disasters. Vanuatu is most vulnerable to the world-wide effects of climate change with high likelihood, high vulnerability/susceptibility and poor resilience/coping capacity yet Vanuatu argues they are a negligible polluter/contributor to human causes of climate change such as greenhouse gases and carbon emissions. Economic costs of disasters may be quantifiable but other losses from disaster forced migration including tradition, culture, and identity are immeasurable.

Natural	Technological	Human-caused
Resulting from acts of nature	Involves accidents or the failures of	Caused by the intentional
	systems and structures	actions of an adversary
Cyclones: 2-3 cyclones impact	Infrastructure: In good times, just 57	 Corruption and security
Vanuatu each season (Nov-	percent of Vanuatu's citizens have access	Vanuatu has granted citizenship
April).	to sanitation and sufficient sewage	to wealthy investors, including
 Cyclone Covi (this 	disposal. Infrastructure affects recovery	suspects wanted by Interpol, so
week/ 2022 caused	time. For Vanuatu, recovery from disasters	high risk that the EU in Jan 2022
evacuations, opening o		sought in a first across the globe
shelters for hundreds	capacity is \$1.7T in	to suspend visa-free travel
and shut-down of	investment/international aid and it will	("golden passports")
businesses and schools	, take Vanuatu 50 years*.	
Cyclone Harold (2020)		 Poorly enforced
affected more than 40%	 Energy: in 2019, 64% of the 	regulations
of the population, some	population had access to	Construction standards and
isolated without aid for	electricity; 86% of the country's	building codes not adhered to
weeks.	electricity comes from fossil fuels	leads to building collapse
 Cyclone Pam (2015)-on 	and 13% from renewables/low-	increasing the death toll
of the worst natural	carbon sources	One factor many countries can
disasters in Vanuatu	 Water Supply: islands live from 	change (by prohibiting
history with 250 mph	rainwater as there are no rivers.	construction in flood areas for
winds. 166,000	High risk for drinking water	example); not a viable option in
impacted, uncountable	contamination.	Vanuatu
deaths, thousands	 Food Supply: food security risks 	
injured. 50%-90% of	are high. Roughly ten percent of	 Lack of societal and police
shelters on some island	the population of Vanuatu lives in	adaptation to prevailing
completely wiped out.	extreme poverty, with 8% of	environmental condition
Destruction totaled at	people chronically	Ex: Women of villages hold
least 60 percent of the	undernourished. Agricultural	meetings to voice their concerns
country's gross	yields falling due to impacts of	and discuss how to share
domestic product.	climate change disasters-crops	dwindling resources to avoid
Earthquakes: over 2,000 seismi		conflict. Food supplies, rising
events reported each year	tomatoes, and a sort of spinach	costs, and lost farming income
(tremors and quakes of over 5	called island cabbage – are now	are a constant concern. Women
on the Richter scale occur on a	harder or impossible to grow.	from farming families can't send
regular basis)	Communications and Information	their kids to school because they
,		i con i i con i co

tech: (lack of proper connectivity

capacity for smartphones, drones,

social media for emergency

warning and response)

can't afford the equivalent of

\$170 in yearly school fees. The

women cover the costs as a group – the community stepping in to

- Manaro Voui volcano made the record books in 2018: injected 600,000 tons of sulfur dioxide into stratosphere (3 x's what was released from all combined worldwide eruptions the prior year)
- Droughts making staple crops harder to grow, and food more expensive; lost income is driving migration away from land that had supported families for generations
- Floods
- Tsunamis
- Rising sea level
 - By 2030, temperatures will increase in Vanuatu by up to 1° Celsius (33.8° Fahrenheit) per year. The sea level has risen by 6 mm (0.2 inches) per year since 1993, and will continue to rise to reach up to 18 cm (7 inches)

64% of Vanuatu's citizens are exposed to natural hazards every year because most of the population lives along the coast of the eight largest islands.

- Sanitation and air pollution management are lacking.
- Transport and traffic-lack of paved roads and vehicles; access by air limited. During Typhoon Haiyan, helicopters were unable to conduct immediate search and rescue operations on Vanuatu's 65 inhabited islands
- Public health: Lacks basic societal functions including access to EMS basic and advanced life support, medical services/health care, police and fire rescue, military support. Lack of ability to address and provide care for long term impacts of infectious disease, respiratory illness, etc. Faith-Based Organizations (FBO) such as Churches, Community-Based Organizations (CBO) and Non-Government Organization's (NGO) provide a minimal level of support to many rural villages. The entire country of Vanuatu (65 inhabited islands) have a total of 5 public hospitals and 1 private hospital with 27 health centers located across the islands. There are 200 aid posts in remote areas.

Susceptibility and coping/recovery ability, adaptability to meet the challenges of climate change effects: where the Red Cross looks at months-year(s) long recovery processes, Vanuatu expects a 50 year-long effort to change*.

provide because the land can no longer.

 Governance structure not self-sufficient; reliant upon demand driven internationally supported disaster response.

*Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT) established in 2011 as a collaboration between Vanuatu based NGOs, the Red Cross, UN and government agencies.
Government line ministries act in cluster lead roles in emergencies and VHT members act as coleads. Country Preparedness Package created Nov 2017. Legal and political battles 2020-current.

Notes and sources:

- For years running, Vanuatu has been ranked the world's most disaster-prone country in an annual WorldRiskReport published by the United Nations University's Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS). Vanuatu is the country with the highest risk of disaster (index value: 36.28) among the 171 countries included in the World Risk Index 2016. Sources: https://www.dw.com/en/exposed-why-vanuatu-is-the-worlds-most-at-risk-country-for-natural-hazards/a-18319825
- 2) Population growth: since becoming an independent republic in 1980 (from France and UK "management"), the population of Vanuatu and it's 80 islands has more than doubled (115,000 in 1980 to over 320,000 in 2022) Source: https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/vanuatu-population
- Energy access, consumption and composition: https://ourworldindata.org/energy/country/vanuatu?country="VUT">vanuatu?country="VUT">vanuatu?country="VUT"
- 4) Corruption and security: https://www.dw.com/en/eu-looks-to-suspend-vanuatu-from-visa-free-travel-list-over-citizenship-for-sale-scheme/a-60402520

- 5) United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs: https://www.unocha.org/office-pacific-islands/vanuatu
- 6) Volcanoes on Vanuatu: Yasur is most accessible (see episode 1 of Will Smith's <u>"Welcome to Earth" series on</u> National Geographic)
- 7) 2018's biggest volcanic eruption of sulfur dioxide was in Vanuatu: https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/02/190228113547.htm
- 8) https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news-feature/2020/12/1/pacific-vanuatu-disappearing-island-climate-change-cyclone-lawsuit-migration