An overview of findings for the Pacific from the United Nations **Intergovernmental Panel on** Climate Change's (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

Pacific nations are increasingly affected by

Slow Onset Stressors



increase in air temperature



changes in rainfall patterns



increase in ocean temperature



sea level rise



ocean acidification



Extreme events

more frequent strong tropical cyclones



increased storm surges



more droughts and extreme rainfall









Key risks³



Water and food insecurity



Reduced human health and well-being



Damage to towns, villages and roads



Economic decline and livelihood losses



Loss of cultural cohesion

Pacific Nations are amongst the

most vulnerable and exposed¹

to climate change impacts, however,

adaptation can reduce

Key risks





Loss of marine and coastal biodiversity and fishery productivity



Submergence of reef islands



Loss of terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystem services



Adaptation examples



Ecosystem based measures (e.g. mangrove restoration)



Early warning systems and action plans



Shoreline protection (e.g. sea walls)



Planned relocation and migration

Adaptation policy, finance and practice need to be stepped up urgently to respond to key risks

Adaptation enablers

Enhanced governance



Valuing culture and local knowledge



Adequate finance



Education and awareness



Adaptation alone will not be sufficient, as the opportunities and limits for adaptation will depend on emissions reductions.4

** = high confidence

*** = very high confidence

1 SPM B.3.1

3 15.5

2 SPM.C.1.1

4 SPM.C.3.5





Institute for Climate, Energy & Disaster Solutions



