SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

LAC

BASIC COUNTRY STATISTICS AND INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (million people)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (People/km²)</td>
<td>280.4</td>
<td>280.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP - Gross Domestic Product (million US$)</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (US$)</td>
<td>6,486</td>
<td>6,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital stock (million US$)</td>
<td>2,645</td>
<td>2,645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk drivers

- **Hazard Exposure**: Population growth (annual %)
- **GFCF (% GDP)**
- **Poverty and inequality**: GINI Index (0 - 100)
- **Life expectancy at birth (years)**
- **Pov gap at national poverty lines (%)**
- **Social expenditure (% GDP)**
- **Governance indicators**: Rule of law (-2.5 - 2.5)
- **Voice and accountability (-2.5 - 2.5)**
- **Control of corruption (-2.5 - 2.5)**

- **Urbanization**: Urban population growth (%)
- **Environment**: Pop living in slums (% of urban pop)
- **Climate change**: Urban population (%)

**DISASTER RISK**

Average Annual Loss (AAL) by hazard

- **Earthquake**: 2,79 million US$, 0.11%
- **Cyclonic Wind**: 63.8 million US$, 0.25%
- **Storm Surge**: 15.11 million US$, 0.57%
- **Tsunami**: 0.01 million US$, 0.00%
- **Volcano**: 0.00 million US$, 0.00%
- **Flood**: 0.00 million US$, 0.00%

**Total**: 24 million US$, 0.9%

**Multihazard AAL results by sector (Earthquake and cyclonic wind)**

- **Residential (income)**
  - Low: 20 million US$, 0.01%
  - Middle low: 386 million US$, 1.38%
  - Middle high: 615 million US$, 2.27%
  - High: 214 million US$, 0.70%
- **Services**: Commercial: 710 million US$, 2.64%
  - Industrial: 324 million US$, 1.14%
- **Education**: Private: 51 million US$, 0.10%
  - Public: 320 million US$, 1.13%
- **Health**: Private: 2 million US$, 0.00%
  - Public: 4 million US$, 0.00%
- **Public buildings**: 0 million US$, 0.00%

**National**: 2,645 million US$, 9.37%

**Fiscal**: 344 million US$, 1.14%

**Probable Maximum Loss - PML**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Mean return period (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclonic Wind</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Surge</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsunami</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISASTER LOSSES
NATIONALLY REPORTED LOSSES

Mortality

Combined economic losses

Volcano exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of volcanoes</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population living within 30km in country (Pop30)</td>
<td>100,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of pop living within 30km</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10-year moving average
2005 - 2013

| DataCards | 14 |
| Deaths | 2 |
| Houses destroyed | 8 |
| Houses damaged | 428 |
| Combined economic losses | 4,255,254 |

Diagram showing mortality and combined economic losses, with categories such as Alluvion, Avalanche, Earthquake, etc., and data for 2005-2013 with specific values for each category.
1 World Bank Development indicators. http://data.worldbank.org/ More information can be found in “Indicators definitions and sources”.
6 Global Footprint Network www.footprintnetwork.org
7 Environmental Performance Index, Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, Yale University and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University http://epi.yale.edu
8 UNISDR Global Risk Assessment 2015. This section is based on technical countries risk profiles : World summarized catastrophe risk profiles: summary by country on the results from the Global Risk Model, CIMNE&INGENIAR (2015).
9 AAL: The Average Annual Loss is the expected loss per annum associated to the occurrence of future perils assuming a very long observation timeframe. It considers the damage caused on the exposed elements by small, moderate and extreme events and results a useful and robust metric for risk ranking and comparisons.
10 AAL Flood results are provisional. These results give an overview of the risk associated with river flooding. Factors other than the depth of the water also have a considerable influence on loss, which means that there is greater uncertainty compared with other hazards.
11 Risk and development implications index. This index is useful to provide a ranking of the countries based on the ratio of the expected Average Annual Loss (AAL) with relation to a set of relevant macroeconomic, financial, and social development variables. It attempts to reveal the weight of the AAL with respect to the social expenditure, the capital formation (domestic investment) and reserves (financial capacity), and the produced capital or capital stock (assets at risk) and savings (treasury) of each country. It reflects, in adverse conditions, growth and social constraints for the country as a result of potential future disasters.
12 The fiscal portfolio is composed by the government buildings, public education and health buildings, and low income residential private buildings.
13 PML: The Probable Maximum Loss (PML) is a risk metric that represents the maximum loss that could be expected, on average, within a given number of years. PML is widely used to establish limits related to the size of reserves that, for example, insurance companies or a government should have available to buffer losses: the higher the return period, the higher the expected loss. PML always have associated a mean return period.
14 Mean return period of 100, 250, 500, 1000 and 1500 years means the 5%, 2%, 1%, 0.5% and 0.3% probability respectively of exceeding those losses in 5 years.
15 Residential buildings are classified according to the population by income level, using the GINI curve for income distribution and the countries classification limits from the World Bank. See CIMNE et al. 2013a
16 Source: OCHA/ReliefWeb, ochavisual@un.org
17 National Disaster Loss databases. Credits correspond to the institution in charge of updating/developing the database on each country. See Acknowledgements pages in the GAR 2015, and http://www.desinventar.net