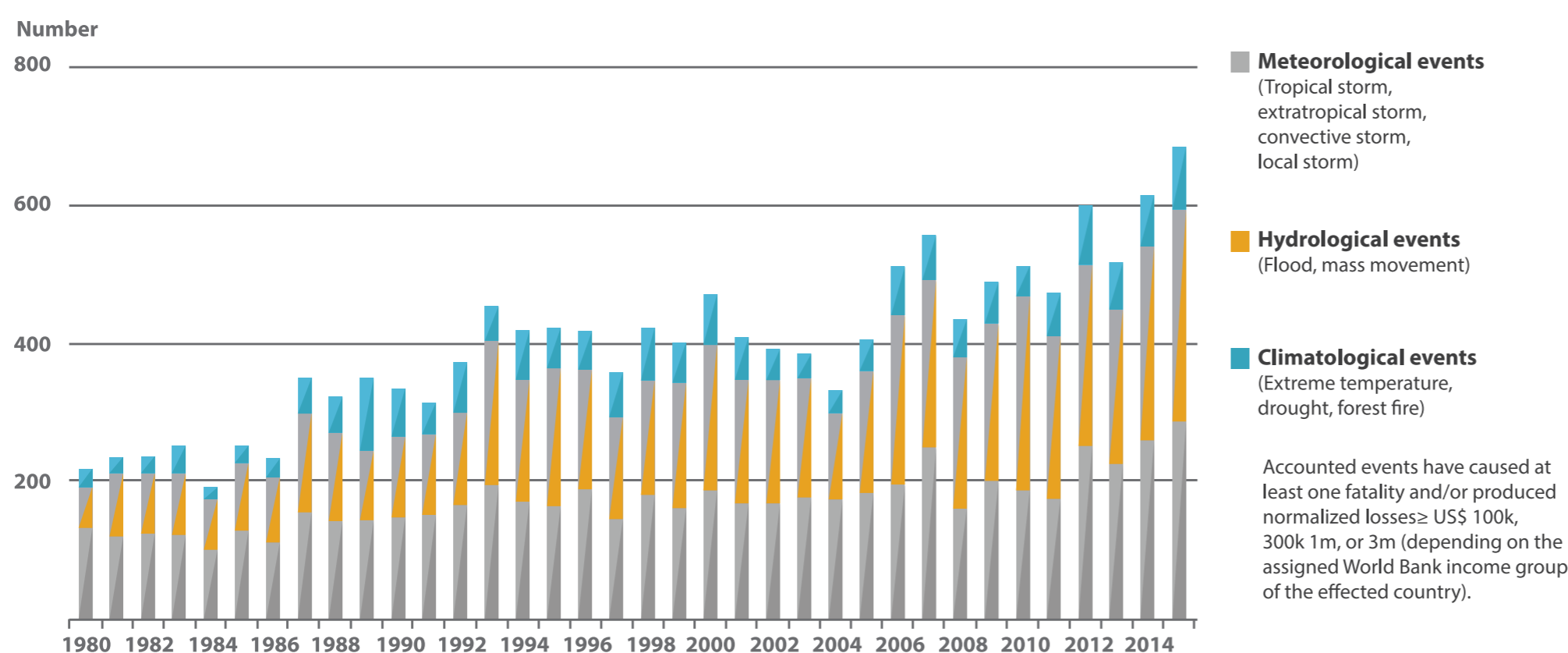


Extreme Climatic Events

Climate related disasters include floods, storms, tropical cyclones, local storms, heat/cold waves, droughts and wildfires. These disasters are increasing in number and magnitude.

Weather-related loss events worldwide 1980-2015

Number of relevant events by peril



According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, increasing temperatures of the Earth's oceans and atmosphere contribute to the severity and rising rates of the various types of storm.

Rapid urbanization has accentuated impacts of flash floods, landslides, mudslides, rockfall and subsidence.

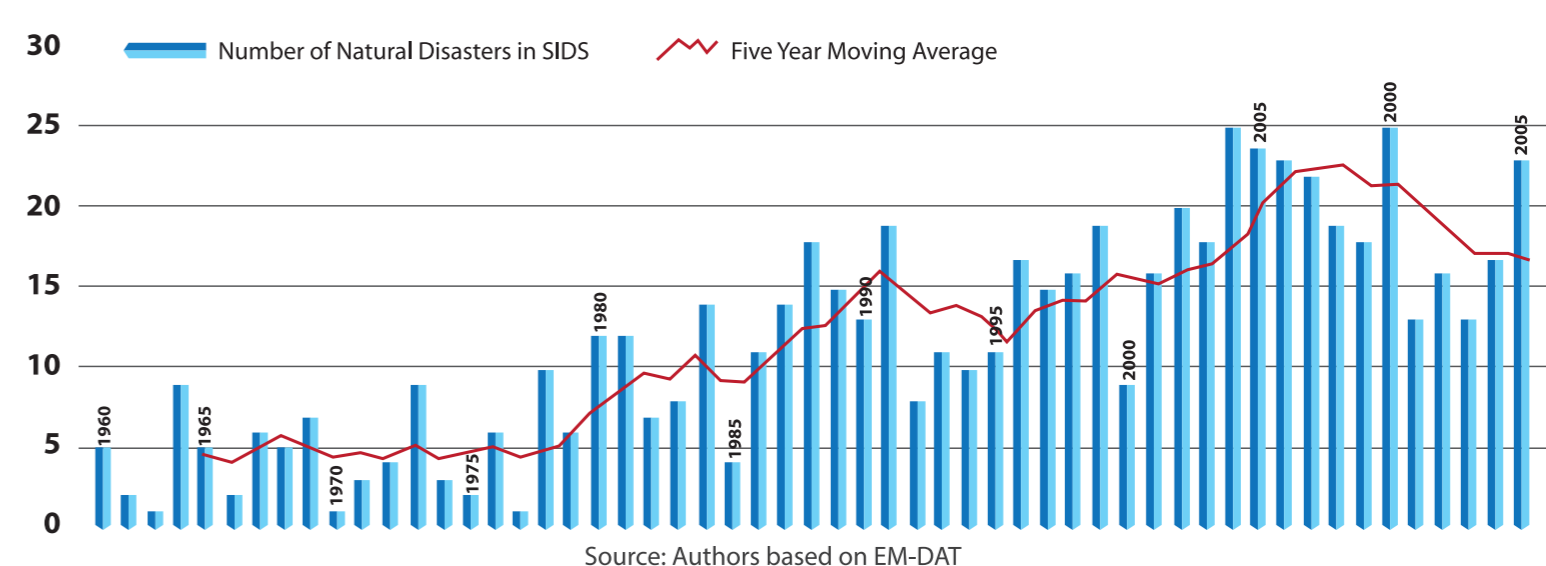


According to The World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, the impact of extreme natural disasters is equivalent to a global \$520 billion loss in annual consumption, and forces some 26 million people into poverty each year.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) account for two-thirds of the countries in the world that suffer the highest relative losses due to natural disasters on an annual basis - between 1 to 9 percent of their GDP each year.

Since 2000, **335** major natural disasters have occurred in SIDS resulting in an estimated US\$22.7 billion in direct damages.

OCCURRENCE OF MAJOR NATURAL DISASTERS IN SIDS SINCE 1960



Mauritius is at risk from flash floods, storm surges, tropical cyclones, heat waves, droughts and landslides.



According to World Risk Report 2017, Mauritius is:

- ranked 13th with the highest disaster risk
- ranked 7th as most exposed to natural hazards

