# PACIFIC RISK PROFILE – TUVALU

## COUNTRY OVERVIEW

* [**5 m**](https://www.spc.int/our-members/) maximum height above sea level
* [**26 km²**](https://www.spc.int/our-members/) land area and [**408**](https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020) people per km²
* [**57%**](https://sdd.spc.int/mapping-coastal) of population is urban
* [**100%**](https://sdd.spc.int/mapping-coastal) of population live with 1 km of coast
* [**10,577**](https://sdd.spc.int/topic/population) total population
* [**5437**](https://sdd.spc.int/topic/population) (51.4%) men and [**5140**](https://sdd.spc.int/topic/population) women (48.6%) in 2020
* [**32%**](https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020) of population is 14 or younger, [**17%**](https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020) is 15-24 years and [**11%**](https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020) is 60 years and older
* [**1.9%**](https://www.unescap.org/publications/disability-glance-2019) disability prevalence
* [**$4223**](https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020) USD gross domestic product per capita
* [**51%**](https://www.adb.org/publications/gender-statistics-pacific-and-timor-leste) women’s labour force participation rate
* [**43.5%**](https://www.adb.org/publications/gender-statistics-pacific-and-timor-leste) women’s share of wage employment in the non-agriculture sector.

## HAZARD LIKELIHOOD

(link: [**https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/252-tuvalu**](https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/252-tuvalu))

| **Landslide** | **Wildfire** | **Tsunami** | **Coastal flood** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Very low likelihood | Very low likelihood | Medium likelihood | High  likelihood |

## MAJOR DISASTERS 2011-2020

(link: [**https://www.emdat.be/**](https://www.emdat.be/))

* **66%** of disasters were storms and **34%** were epidemic
* **Two** major cyclones
* **10,113** people were affected

## ECONOMIC LOSS DUE TO DISASTERS

* [**$1.68m**](https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/IDD-APDR-Subreport-Pacific-SIDS.pdf) USD total average annual loss due to disasters, which is [**3.98%**](https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/IDD-APDR-Subreport-Pacific-SIDS.pdf) of GDP

## RISK INDEX

* Between 1999 and 2018 [**Tuvalu was ranked 128t**](https://www.germanwatch.org/en/17307)**h** among countries most affected by extreme weather
* Tuvalu’s risk level is [**high**](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Covid-19/INFORM-Covid-19-Warning-beta-version) when assessing the potential humanitarian impacts of COVID-19 in combination with other pre-existing crisis risks.

## CLIMATE PROJECTION

(link: [**https://www.pacificclimatechangescience.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/4\_PACCSAP-Tuvalu-10pp\_WEB.pdf**](https://www.pacificclimatechangescience.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/4_PACCSAP-Tuvalu-10pp_WEB.pdf))

**Cyclones:** expected to be less frequent but more intense

* **Rainfall**: wet and dry years will still occur due to natural variability. Extreme rainfall events are projected to become more frequent and more intense
* **Temperature**: annual mean temperatures and extremely high daily temperatures will continue to rise
* **Sea level**: expected to continue to rise
* **Ocean acidification**: expected to continue
* **Risk of coral bleaching**: expected to increase
* **El Niño/La Niña**: will continue, in Funafuti **El Niño** tends to bring wetter, warmer conditions than normal, while **La Niña** events usually bring drier, cooler than normal conditions.