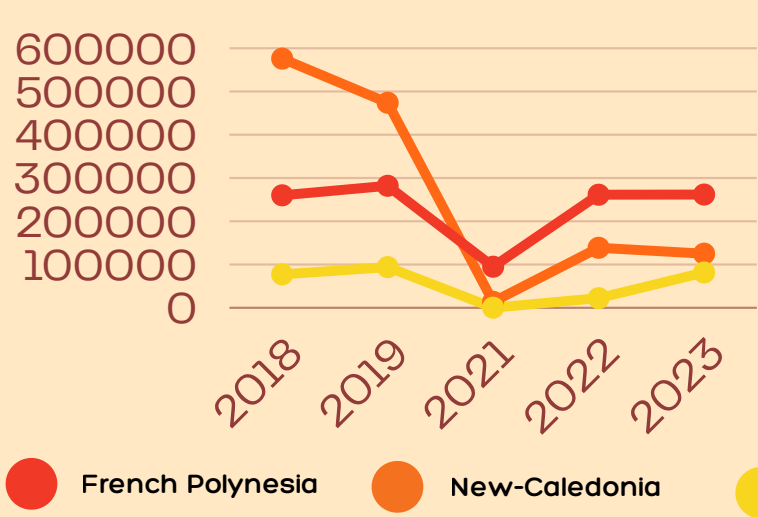


THE CLIMATE IS ALREADY CHANGING.

TOURISM HASN'T NOTICED YET



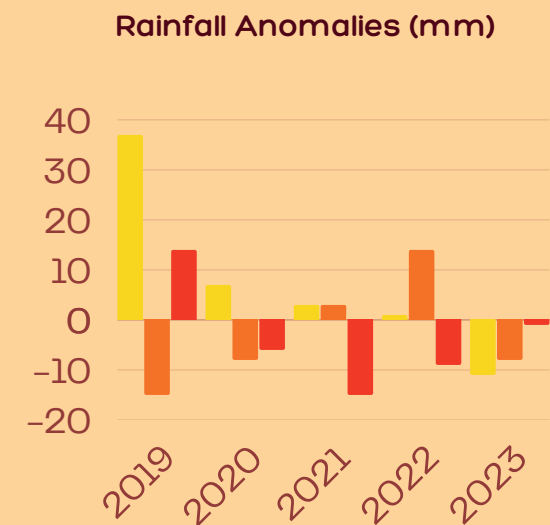
Tourist Arrivals

The data do not show a clear impact of climate change on tourist arrivals. The main changes observed are linked to the Covid-19 pandemic, followed by a gradual recovery. Tourist arrivals therefore appear to be mainly influenced by exceptional events.

Source: Pacific Data Hub (SPC) tourist arrivals

Note: cruise ship passengers are not included in these figures.

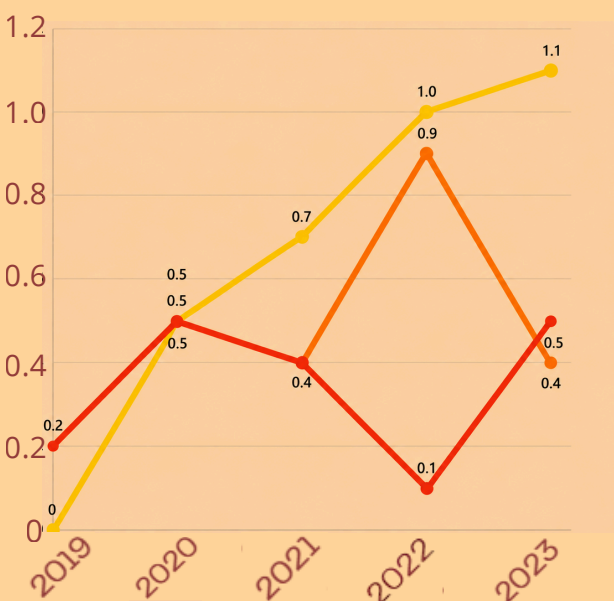
Consequences of Climate Change



Rainfall anomalies in the Pacific fluctuated sharply from 2019 to 2023, with alternating wetter and drier years that triggered droughts and floods affecting agriculture, water supplies and communities.

Source: Pacific Data Hub (SPC) rainfall anomalies, 2019-2023

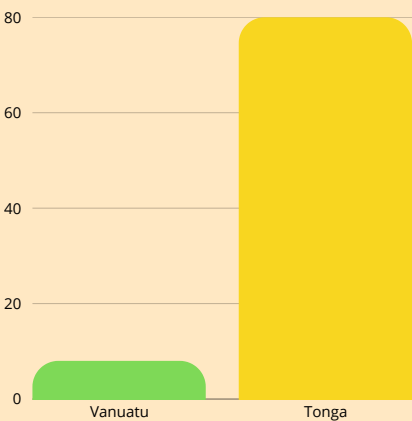
Mean sea surface temperature anomalies



Between 2019 and 2023, sea surface temperature anomalies continued to rise across the Pacific, though at different rates across territories. Tonga recorded the strongest increase, from 0°C in 2019 to +1.1°C in 2023. This warming drives coral bleaching and can fuel stronger cyclones.

Source: Pacific Data Hub (SPC), mean sea surface temperature anomalies 2019-2023

Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters in 2018 (% of population)



Source: Pacific Data Hub (SPC), Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters in 2018

This 2018 figure is presented as a representative example, as a complete multi-year dataset was not available for this indicator.

In 2018, disasters affected an estimated 80% of Tonga's population, compared to about 8% in Vanuatu. This gap shows how climate-driven disasters like cyclones and flooding hit low-lying Pacific islands far harder than larger, less exposed territories.



CLIMATE
FALLING APART.



WARNINGS
IGNORED.



TOURISM
KEEPS GOING.

