

## Africa

**Cabo Verde** is a horseshoe-shaped cluster of ten islands (nine inhabited) and eight islets, with a total area of 4033 km<sup>2</sup>. The islands are spatially divided into two groups:

- the Barlavento Islands (windward islands): Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Luzia (uninhabited), São Nicolau, Sal, Boa Vista; and
- the Sotavento Islands (leeward islands): Maio, Santiago, Fogo, Brava.

The largest island, both in size and population, is Santiago, which hosts the capital, Praia.



**The Comoros**, the fourth smallest African country, is made up of three main islands: Grande Comore (Ngazidja), Mohéli (Mwali) and Anjouan (Nzwani). The island of Mayotte (Maore), is claimed by the Comoros, but administered by France.

**Mauritius** is the third smallest African country after Seychelles and São Tomé and Príncipe. It includes the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues, and the outer islands of Agaléga and St. Brandon. The Chagos Archipelago is located approximately 2200 km north-east of the main island of Mauritius. Mauritius was once the home of the extinct Dodo.



**São Tomé and Príncipe** consists of two archipelagos around the two main islands of São Tomé and Príncipe. It is the second smallest African sovereign state after Seychelles.

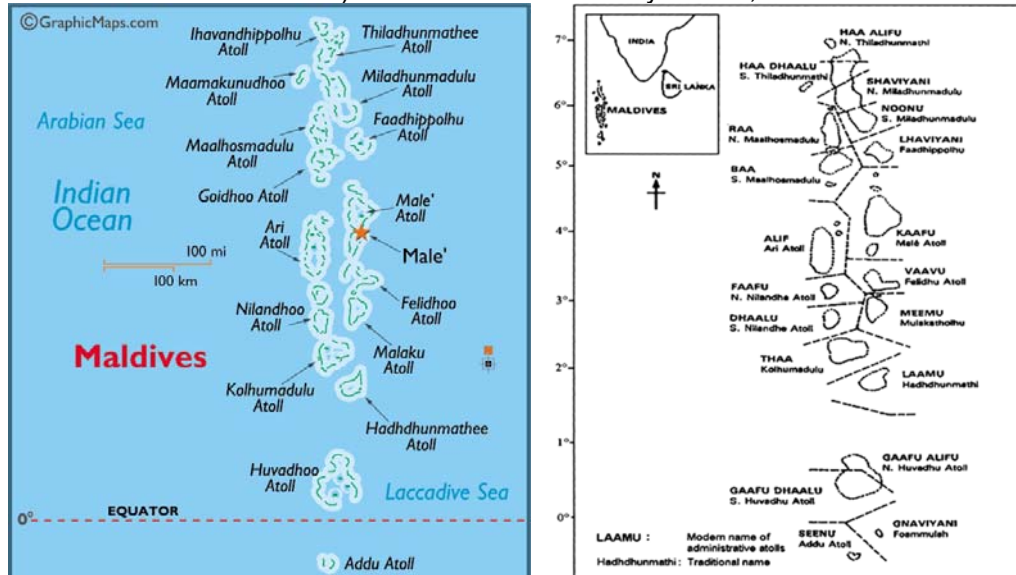


**Seychelles**, with an area of 459 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of about 94000, is the smallest African country by land area and population. Seychelles' islands are divided into groups as follows:

- 42 granitic islands known as the Granitic Seychelles, with the capital, Victoria, on the largest island Mahé;
- Denis and Bird islands north of the Granitics, and Coëtivy and Platte islands to the south;
- 29 coral islands in the Amirantes group, west of the Granitics;
- 13 coral islands in the Farquhar Group, south-southwest of the Amirantes;
- 67 raised coral islands in the Aldabra Group, west of the Farquhar Group.

## Asia

The **Maldives** consist of 1,192 coral islands grouped in a double chain of 26 atolls (divided into 20 administrative atolls). It is the smallest country in Asia, and ninth smallest in the world.



The 10 administrative atolls (code letter followed by official name) that are open to tourism are:

- Raa (Maalhosmadulu Uthuruburi)
- Baa (Maalhosmadulu Dhekunuburi)
- Lhaviyani (Faadhippolhu)
- Kaafu (North and South Malé Atoll): site of the capital Malé, the airport and most resorts

- Alifu (Ari): to the west of Kaafu, the second most popular group for tourists
- Vaavu (Felidhu)
- Meemu (Mulak)
- Faafu (Nilandhe Atholhu Uthuruburi)
- Dhaalu (Nilandhe Atholhu Dhekunuburi)
- Seenu (Addu): the southernmost atoll, the second largest in population

**Bahrain** comprises 33 islands centred around Bahrain Island, situated off the north eastern coast of Saudi Arabia, to which it is connected by the 25-km King Fahd Causeway. It is 765.3 km<sup>2</sup> in size, making it the third smallest nation in Asia after the Maldives and Singapore.



**Singapore's** territory consists of one main island and 62 other islets. It is the second smallest nation in Asia after the Maldives. Ongoing land reclamation has increased its land area from 581.5 km<sup>2</sup> in the 1960s to 721.5 km<sup>2</sup> in 2018, an increase of some 24% (140 km<sup>2</sup>).

## Europe

**Andorra** is a landlocked microstate on the Iberian Peninsula, bordered by France to the north and Spain to the south. Its capital, Andorra la Vella, is the highest capital city in Europe.

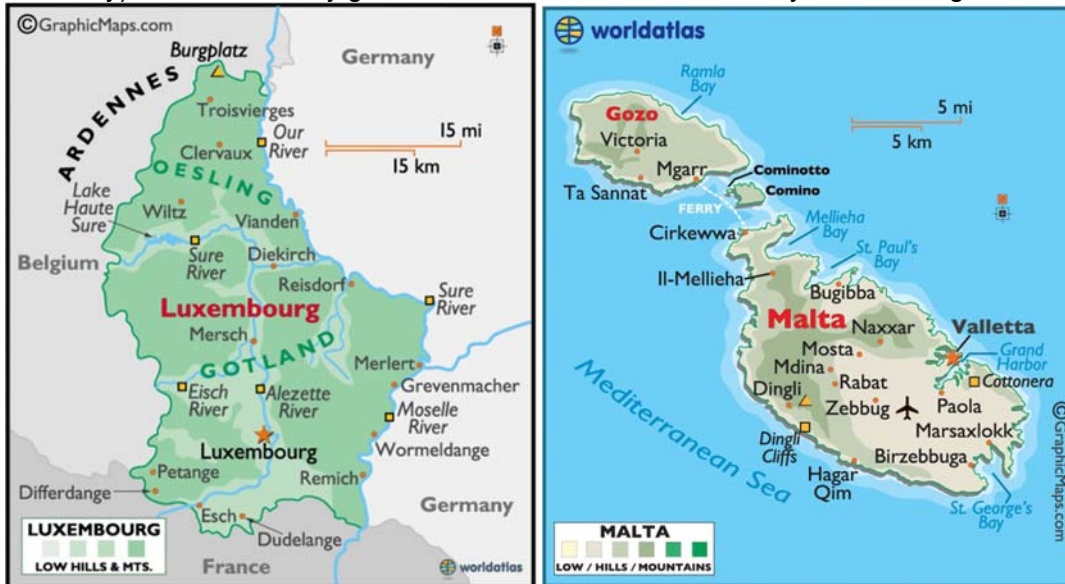


**Liechtenstein** is the smallest country in the world to border two countries. Liechtenstein and Uzbekistan are the only two doubly landlocked countries in the world — countries wholly



surrounded by other landlocked countries. With an area of 160 km<sup>2</sup>, it is the fourth smallest country in Europe, and the sixth smallest in the world.

**Luxembourg** is the smallest country in the world to border three countries (Belgium, France, Germany). Out of the many grand duchies that once existed, only Luxembourg remains.



**Malta**, with an area of 316 km<sup>2</sup>, is the fifth smallest country in Europe, and the tenth smallest in the world. It is made up of two main islands: Malta and Gozo (Għawdex). Its location in the centre of the Mediterranean has historically given it great strategic importance as a naval base.

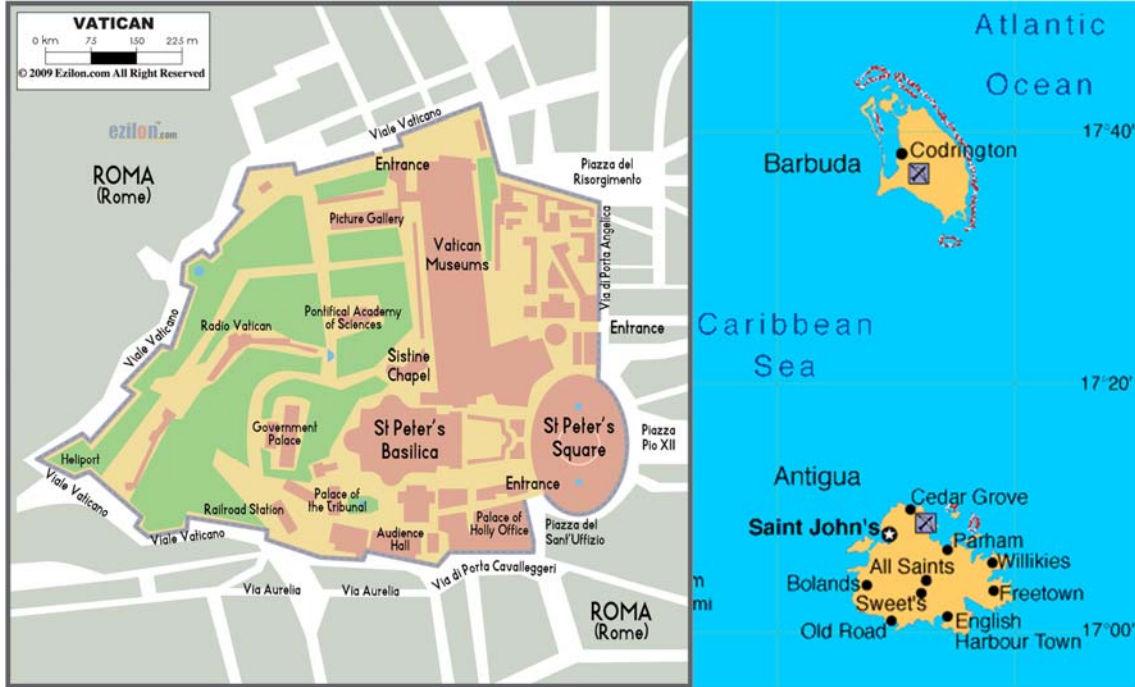
**Monaco** has an area of 2.02 km<sup>2</sup>, making it the second smallest country in the world after the Vatican. Mild climate and casinos have made it a tourist destination for the rich.



**San Marino** is one of the only three countries in the world, besides Vatican City and Lesotho, to be completely surrounded by another country. With an area of 61 km<sup>2</sup>, it is the third smallest country in Europe, after Vatican City and Monaco, and the fifth smallest in the world.

**Vatican City** is an independent city-state enclaved within Rome, Italy. With an area of 0.44 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of about 1,000, it is the smallest sovereign state in the world by both

area and population.



### North America

**Antigua and Barbuda** consists of two major islands, Antigua and Barbuda. 97% of the population reside on Antigua. The capital and largest city is St. John's on Antigua, and Codrington is the largest town on Barbuda.

**The Bahamas** consists of some 700 islands in total (of which 30 are inhabited) spread over about 800 km in the Atlantic Ocean. The largest island is Andros Island. Nassau, the capital and largest city, is located on New Providence. To the North are the islands of Grand Bahama and Great Abaco, and to the south is Great Inagua, the second largest island in the country.



**Barbados** is the easternmost island in the Lesser Antilles. With an area of 432 km<sup>2</sup>, it is the fourth smallest country in North America. It is flat compared to its western neighbours. The country is divided into 11 parishes. The capital Bridgetown is in the parish of Saint Michael.



**Dominica** is the northernmost of the Windward Islands (though it is sometimes considered the southernmost of the Leeward Islands). The island, with an area of about 750 km<sup>2</sup>, is mostly volcanic and has few beaches; therefore, tourism has developed slower than on neighbouring islands. It is divided into 10 parishes. The capital Roseau is in the Saint George parish.



The island of **Grenada** is the southernmost island in the Antilles archipelago. Its sister islands make up the southern section of the Grenadines, which include Carriacou, Petite Martinique, Ronde Island, Caille Island, Diamond Island, Large Island, Saline Island, and Frigate Island. It is the second smallest country in the Western Hemisphere after St Kitts and Nevis.

**Saint Kitts and Nevis**, with a total land area of 269 km<sup>2</sup>, is the smallest sovereign state in the Western Hemisphere, and the eighth smallest in the world. It consists of two main islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, separated at a distance of 3 km by a shallow channel called the Narrows. The capital city Basseterre is on the larger island of Saint Kitts.



The volcanic island of **Saint Lucia** is more mountainous than most Caribbean islands, with the highest point being Mount Gimie, at 950 metres above sea level. Two other mountains,

the Pitons, form the island's most famous landmark. Saint Lucia is the only island in the world that contains a drive-in volcano, Sulphur Springs near Soufrière.

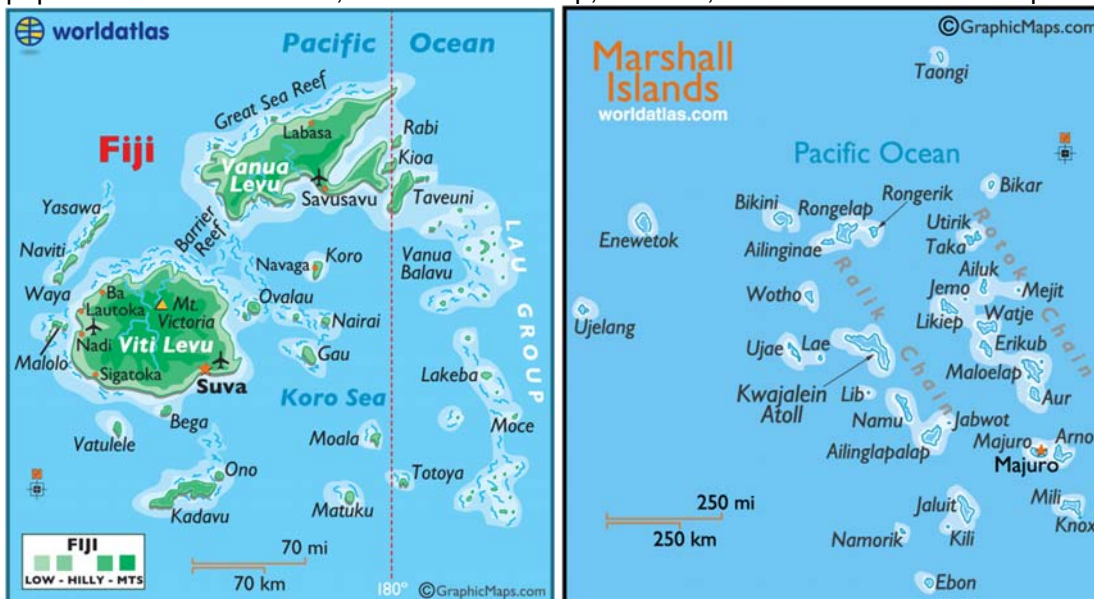
**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** include the main island of Saint Vincent (344 km<sup>2</sup>) and the northern two-thirds of the Grenadines (45 km<sup>2</sup>), which are a chain of smaller islands stretching south from Saint Vincent to Grenada.



**Trinidad and Tobago** consists of two main islands, Trinidad and Tobago, separated by a 30 km strait. The island of Trinidad is just 11 km off the coast of Venezuela.

**Oceania**

**Fiji** consists of 332 islands (of which 106 are inhabited) and 522 smaller islets. Three-quarters of the total land area of the country belong to the two biggest islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. Other islands and island groups include Taveuni and Kadavu (the third and fourth largest islands, respectively), the Mamanuca Group (just off Nadi) and Yasawa Group, which are popular tourist destinations, the Lomaiviti Group, off Suva, and the remote Lau Group.





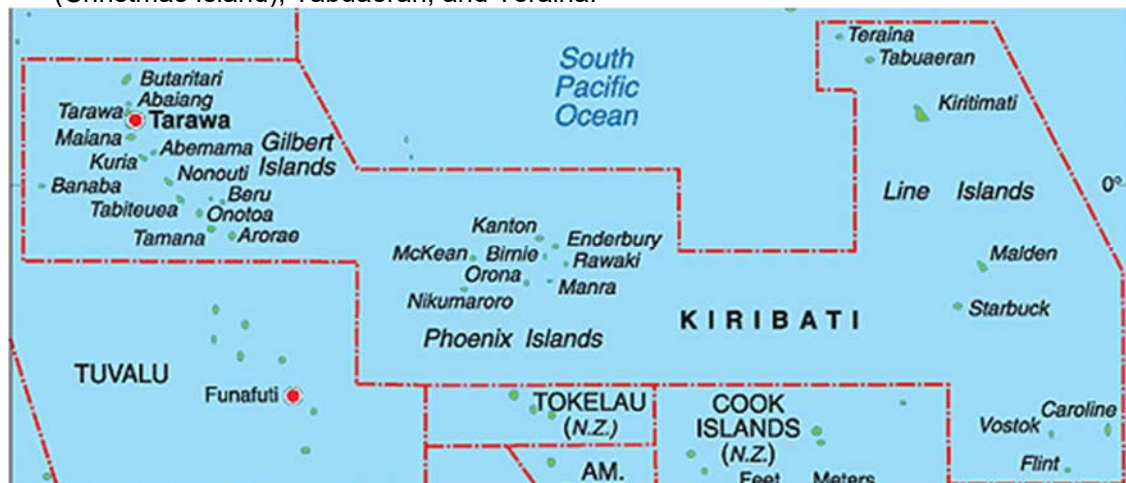
The **Marshall Islands**, the third smallest country in Oceania and seventh smallest in the world, consist of 29 atolls and five islands that form two approximately parallel island chains: Ratak (sunrise) and Ralik (sunset). Twenty-four of the atolls and islands are inhabited:

- Ratak Chain: Majuro Atoll (capital), Arno Atoll, Wotje Atoll, Mili Atoll, Maloelap Atoll, etc;
- Ralik Chain: Kwajalein Atoll, Jaluit Atoll, Ailinglaplap Atoll, Namu Atoll, Ebon Atoll, etc.

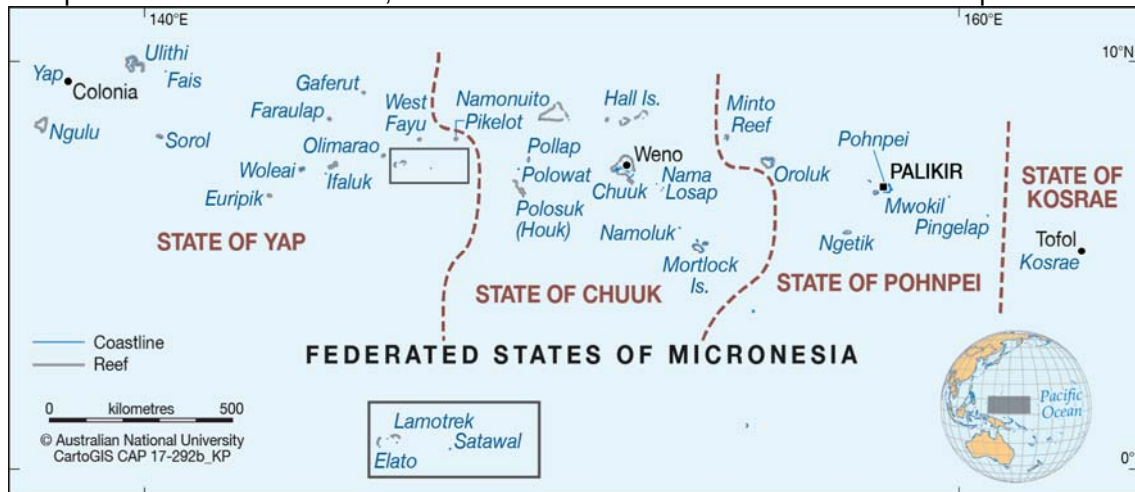
The remaining atolls are uninhabited due to poor living conditions or nuclear contamination.

**Kiribati** is the only country that is situated in the eastern and western hemispheres, as well as the northern and southern hemispheres. It consists of 32 atolls and one island:

- Banaba (also Ocean Island): an isolated island between Nauru and the Gilbert Islands;
- Gilbert Islands: 16 atolls, home to 90% of Kiribati's population, including the capital Tarawa;
- Phoenix Islands: 8 atolls and coral islands, almost completely uninhabited;
- Line Islands: 8 atolls and one reef, with populations on the three northern islands of Kirimati (Christmas Island), Tabuaeran, and Teraina.

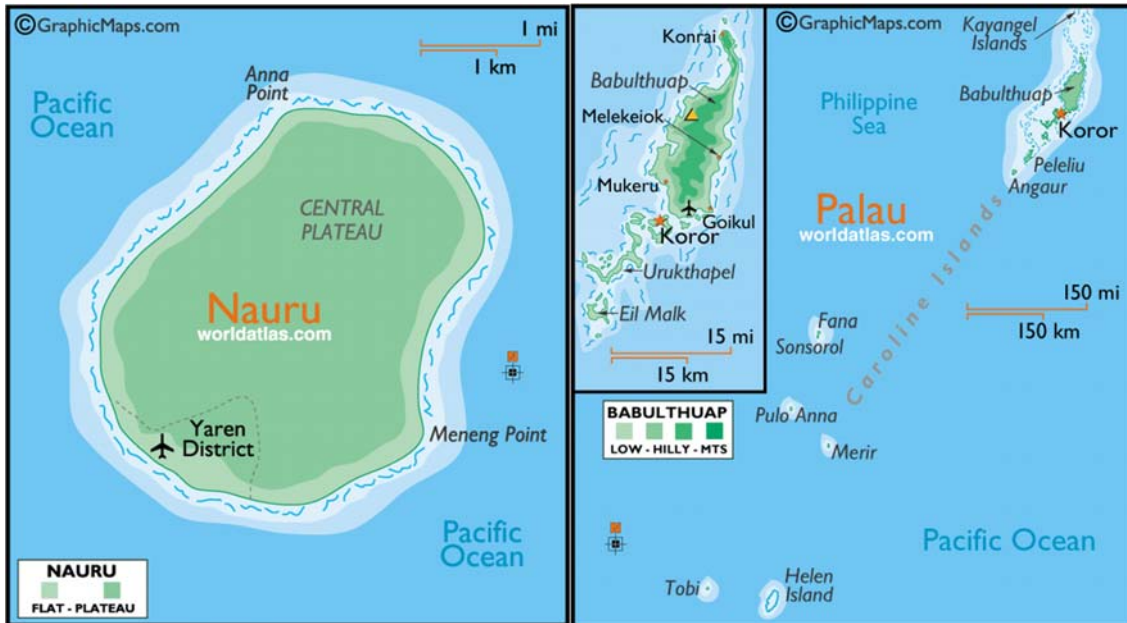


The **Federated States of Micronesia** consists of 607 islands, with a total land area of 702 km<sup>2</sup>, spread over a distance of 2,900 km just north of the equator. The islands are grouped into four states, which are Yap (population 16000), Chuuk (population 55000), Pohnpei (population 35000), and Kosrae (population 8000). The capital Palikir is on Pohnpei Island. The potential for tourism exists, but the remoteness of the islands hinder development.



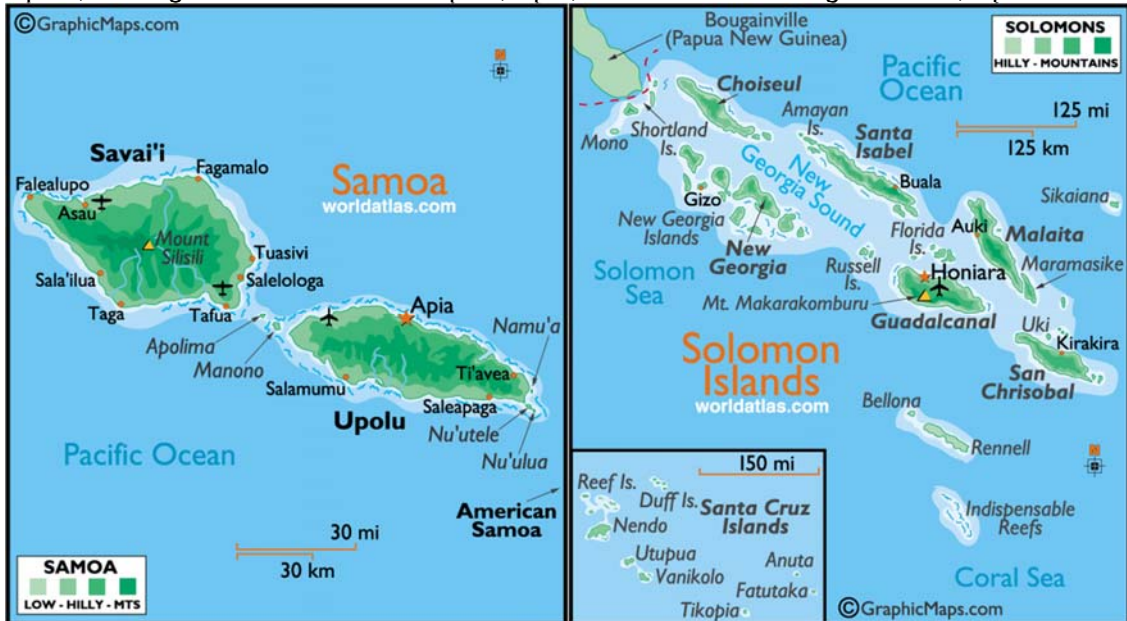
**Nauru** is an oval-shaped island situated just south of the equator. With an area of 21 km<sup>2</sup>, it is the third smallest country in the world after Vatican City and Monaco. Nauru is a phosphate-rock island, but its phosphate resources have been depleted.





**Palau** is an archipelago about 1000 km east of the Philippines. The capital Ngerulmud is located on the largest island Babeldaob (also Babelthuap), but most of the population live on Koror Island. The Rock Islands (or Chelbacheb), comprising about 300 islands between Koror and Peleliu, make up Palau's popular tourist sites. A remote group of six islands (Fanna, Sensorol, Pulo Anna, Merir, Tobi and Helen Reef) lie about 600 km from the main islands.

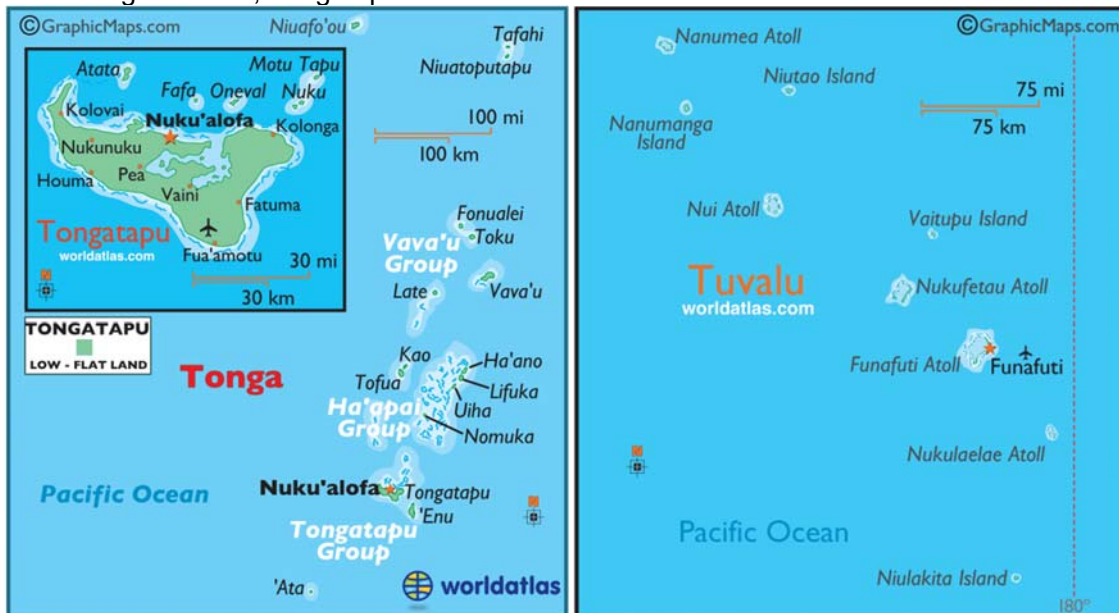
**Samoa** (known as Western Samoa until 4 July 1997) consists of two main islands, Savai'i and Upolu, and eight small islets. The capital, Apia, is on the second largest island, Upolu.



**Solomon Islands** comprise a double chain of six large islands: Choiseul, Santa Isabel, Malaita, New Georgia, Guadalcanal and Makira (San Cristobal), and over 900 smaller islands. To the east are the Santa Cruz Islands and the tiny outliers, Tikopia, Anuta, and Fatutaka.

**Tonga** is an archipelago of 169 islands, 36 of them inhabited, divided into three main island groups: Tongatapu in the south, Ha'apai in the centre, and Vava'u in the north. Isolated islands include the Niuaotupapu, or Niua, island group (comprising Niuafo'ou, Niuaotupapu,

and Tafahi) in the far north and 'Ata in the far south. The capital city of Nuku'alofa is located on the largest island, Tongatapu.



**Tuvalu**, with a total land area of 26 km<sup>2</sup>, is the fourth smallest country in the world, after Vatican City, Monaco and Nauru. It consists of three reef islands (Nanumanga, Niutao and Niulakita) and six true atolls (Funafuti, Nanumea, Nui, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae and Vaitupu). Eight of the nine islands of Tuvalu were inhabited; thus the name, Tuvalu, means "eight standing together" in Tuvaluan. The smallest island, Niulakita, was not continuously inhabited.

**Vanuatu** is a Y-shaped archipelago made up of about 82 small islands (65 of them inhabited). The two largest islands are Espiritu Santo (or Santo) and Malakula. The capital Port Vila is situated on the third largest island Efate. Vanuatu is divided into six provinces, with names derived from the initial letters of their constituent islands:

- Malampa (**M**alakula, **A**mbrym, **P**aama)
- Penama (**P**entecost, **A**mbae, **M**aewo)
- Sanma (**S**anto, **M**alo)
- Shefa (**S**hepherds group, **E**fate)
- Tafea (**T**anna, **A**niwa, **F**utuna, **E**rromango, **A**neityum)
- Torba (**T**orres Islands, **B**anks Islands)

