



Wallis and Futuna greenpower

What does Wallis & Futuna do?

About four-fifths of the population of Wallis and Futuna engages in subsistence farming, growing yams, taros, bananas, and other food crops. Some livestock is raised, mostly pigs.

Where is Wallis & Futuna located?

Wallis and Futuna, officially the Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands [A] [3] (/ 'wʔII s ... fu: 'tu: nʔ /), is a French island collectivity in the South Pacific, situated between Tuvalu to the northwest, Fiji to the southwest, Tonga to the southeast, Samoa to the east, and Tokelau to the northeast. Mata Utu is its capital and largest city.

Why did Wallis & Futuna win a weed control prize?

Wallis and Futuna was awarded the prize in 2021 following success in managing invasive weeds and animals with very limited support due to travel restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

How did SPREP help Wallis & Futuna?

Work to build effective coordination and implementation across the three different projects was the focus of a mission to Wallis and Futuna by SPREP in April. To help catalyse this, meetings were held with His Majesty Lavelua King of Wallis, the Vice-President of the Territorial Assembly, the Prefect and Superior Administrator of Wallis and Futuna.

When did Futuna get its name?

[5] Futuna was first put on European maps by Willem Schouten and Jacob Le Maire, during their circumnavigation of the globe, in 1616. They named the islands of Futuna "Hoornse Eylanden", after the Dutch town of Hoorn where they hailed from.

Resilience building in Wallis and Futuna is being strengthened by various projects coordinated by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). Support for biodiversity conservation, ...

Wallis and Futuna. Key Data. General information: Constitutional status: Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom; Land area: 142 km²; Exclusive Economic Zone: 262,566 km²; Population: ...

On Wallis and Futuna, the environmental impacts of unregulated landfills, watershed erosion, pig-farm effluent and the lack of resources for effective waste management, particularly for disposing of hazardous waste like oil and batteries, raise the ...

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Wallis and Futuna Islands. . . . 2015. . . Fish catch (tonnes) 830 2014 2014 Change in fish catch from previous year (%) -1 Energy. . . Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected (%) 1 ...

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Wallis and Futuna Islands. . . . 2015. . . Fish catch (tonnes) 830 2014 2014 Change in fish catch from previous year (%) -1 Energy. . . Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected (%) 1 1. . . . 2014 2014 Energy use intensity (kg oil eq.) per \$1,000 GDP (Constant 2005 PPP\$) 2014 Renewable electricity production (%) 0 Air and ...

Biodiversity and sustainable management of the marine and coastal environment and related resources in the context of climate change in Wallis and Futuna 2.Land/water management, 4 cation and awareness, 5.Law and policy, 7.External capacity building

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Resilience building in Wallis and Futuna is being strengthened by various projects coordinated by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). Support for biodiversity conservation, nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation, waste management and invasive species management are addressed by three projects led ...

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