

What is the political system of Wallis and Futuna?

Wallis and Futuna's politics take place in a framework of a parliamentary representative democratic French overseas collectivity, whereby the President of the Territorial Assembly is the head of government, and of a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government.

What is the territory of Wallis and Futuna?

The territory of Wallis and Futuna is divided into three traditional chiefdoms ( royaumes coutumiers ): Uvea on Wallis Island, Sigave on the western part of Futuna Island, and Alo on the eastern part of Futuna Island and Alofi Island. Uvea is further subdivided into three districts: Hihifo, Hahake, and Mu'a.

What is Wallis & Futuna?

Wallis and Futuna is an overseas collectivity of France divided into three districts that correspond to three traditional political divisions, or kingdoms (more accurately, paramount chieftaincies).

Are Wallis & Futuna members of the Pacific Islands Forum?

Wallis and Futuna became an associate member of the Pacific Islands Forum in 2018, two years after France's other Pacific territories became full members of the organization. Visit the Definitions and Notes page to view a description of each topic. Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Who inhabited Wallis & Futuna?

The earliest inhabitants in Wallis and Futuna were people of the Lapita culture, who had reached the islands by at least 800 BCE. Archaeological evidence indicates that the people engaged in agriculture and fishing. Later waves of other Polynesian sailors reached the islands about 1400 CE: Samoans settled on Futuna, and Tongans on Uvea.

Does Wallis & Futuna attract tourism?

Wallis and Futuna attracts a limited amount of tourism. There is an international airport at Hihifo, northern Uvea, that is linked to French Polynesia and New Caledonia. Flights operate between Uvea and Futuna islands. A cargo vessel travels between the islands and Nouméa, New Caledonia, about a dozen times a year.

Wallis & Futuna, located in the South Pacific, comprises two main inhabited islands and a number of smaller islets, with a population of about 11,000 individuals. The population is dispersed unevenly, with most residents living on the Wallis Island. The geographical isolation and scattered population pose challenges for technological and telecommunication infrastructure.

The hinterland of Wallis and Futuna is thus comprised of New Caledonia and metropolitan France, as well as other territories such as French Polynesia. 2 Wallis and Futuna experienced a population decline of 2% per

annum between the two most recent censuses (2003 and 2008) (Pacific Community 2016). 3 The Pacific research method known as talanoa ...

The islands were a natural midpoint between Fiji and Samoa. Around A.D. 1500, Tongans invaded Wallis and a chiefdom system resembling Tonga's formal hierarchy developed on the island. Tongans attempted to settle Futuna but were repeatedly rebuffed. Samoans settled Futuna in the 1600s and a slightly less centralized chiefdom system formed.

new power generators for the atolls, STEPHEN LEVINE & - WALLIS AND FUTUNA The French territory of Wallis and Futuna has long been considered a trouble-free spot, forgotten in the middle of the Pacific, its people living under the paternalistic authority of customary law, the Catholic church, and the French administration. Gaul-

Wallis ja Futuna eli virallisesti Wallisin ja Futunan yhteis- [1] on Ranskan merentakainen alue eteläisellä Tyynellä Alue koostuu kolmesta pöytäsaaresta, Wallisista (Uvua), Futunasta ja Alofista, sekä noin 20 pienemmistä saaresta ja luodosta. Saarista vain Wallis ja Futuna ovat asuttuja. Wallis ja sen pöytäkaupunki Mata-Utu on alueen hallinnollinen keskus.

Wallis ja Futuna (Wallis et Futuna), 264 1,5 8000 1961 (territoire d'outre-mer) 2003 (collectivité; ...

Political organization Wallis and Futuna is currently divided into three administrative districts, modeled after the three kingdoms of the territory (Uvea, Alo and Sigave). They have competence ranging from civil status to road management. The administrative districts have an autonomous budget and are integrated into the organization of their local and traditional based institutions: ...

In 1991, BNP Nouvelle-Calédonie, a subsidiary of BNP Paribas, established a subsidiary, Banque de Wallis-et-Futuna, in the territory. Two years earlier Banque Indosuez had closed its branch at Mata-Utu, leaving the territory without any bank. Following this, the Bank of Wallis-and-Futuna (BWF) with its head office in Wallis was created in 1991.

Wallis and Futuna, officially the Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands [A] [3] (/ ' w ? l l s ... f u : ' t u : n ? /), 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. The territory's land area is ...

Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power Reduction is RE Avoided divided by sum of avoided and emitted Avoided emissions from renewable power Reduction in power emissions due to RE in

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sector Elec. & heat generation CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in TARGETS, POLICIES AND MEASURES 0.0 0.5 1

A key concern for Wallis and Futuna is an aging population with consequent economic development issues. Very few people aged 18-30 live on the islands due to the limited formal employment opportunities. Improving job creation is a current priority for the territorial government. Industries copra, handicrafts, fishing, lumber

Explore the rich royal traditions of Wallis and Futuna, from historical roots to modern-day cultural practices. ... close links with Tonga continued for two centuries and led to the establishment of a pyramid-type chiefdom system which remains to this day. In Futuna, attempted Tongan invasions were repelled during the 15th and 16th centuries ...

The CFP franc (called just franc locally, symbol F, ISO currency code XPF) is the currency used in Wallis and Futuna, French Polynesia and New Caledonia. The initials CFP stand for Collectivité's françaises du Pacifique ('French Communities of the Pacific'). It is pegged to the euro at a fixed rate of 119.33 francs. CFP coins are in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 francs, ...

The COVID-19 pandemic in the Wallis and Futuna is part of the ongoing worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The COVID-19 pandemic was confirmed to have reached the French overseas collectivity of Wallis and Futuna on 16 October 2020. As of 24 August 2021, there have been ...

To determine whether you need a power adapter for your trip to Wallis and Futuna, consider the type of plugs and voltage used in your home country compared to what is used in Wallis and Futuna. Wallis and Futuna uses power plugs and sockets of Type C and Type E, with a standard voltage of 220 V and a frequency of 50 Hz.

Wallis und Futuna (französisch Wallis et Futuna; manchmal auch Uvea und Futuna) ist ein französisches Überseegebiet (Collectivité d'outre-mer) im südlichen Pazifik, das aus zwei zwischen Fidschi und Samoa gelegenen Inselgruppen besteht. Die Hauptstadt ist Mata Utu auf Uvea. Das Gebiet besteht aus den drei seit 1961 anerkannten Küstengebieten Uvea, Sigave und Alo

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