

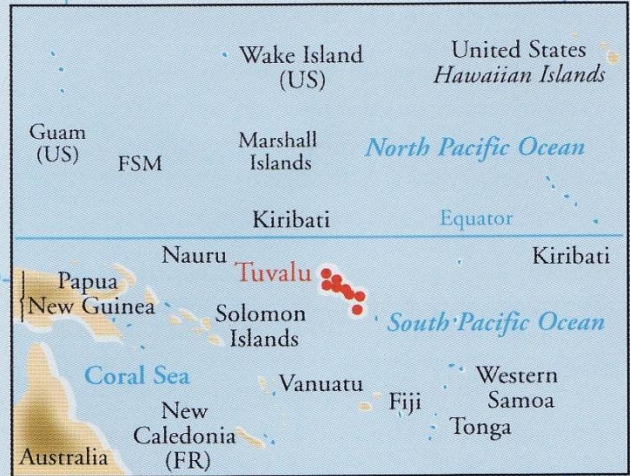
# TUVALU



# Map of Tuvalu



Source: Te Kakeega, Government of Tuvalu



# HISTORY in brief

**First sightings** - 1568 (Spaniard Explorer)

**Traders** – 1860's

**Missionaries** – 1861 (Elekana)

**Colonisation** – 1892 (by the British, became Gilbert and Ellice Islands)

**World War II** - 1945 (US soldiers set up camps on 3 islands)

**Independence** - 1978 October 1<sup>st</sup> (separate from the Gilbert Islands 1976)

**Became UN member** – 1999-2000



# GOVERNMENT

- Democratic government.
- Rely on international donors
- Receives 4 million/year in royalties for internet domain name .tv.



Maritime school trains sailors to work on overseas boats

# Fast Facts

- Population **11,000** people
- **Polynesian** Heritage
- 98% of population are **Christians**
- Land Area of **26km<sup>2</sup>**
- Highest Peak: **Less than 5m**
- 40% of Population resides on Funafuti (urban centre)
- large portion of population are **Migrating** to New Zealand. through NZ migration schemes.



# **CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT**



**CRISIS  
SEA LEVEL RISE**



**Higher tides**





**Unusual  
flooding**

2006 2 28

## Ground opens up on Niutao Island



# Soil Erosion

The sea is eating into the already Limited land area.

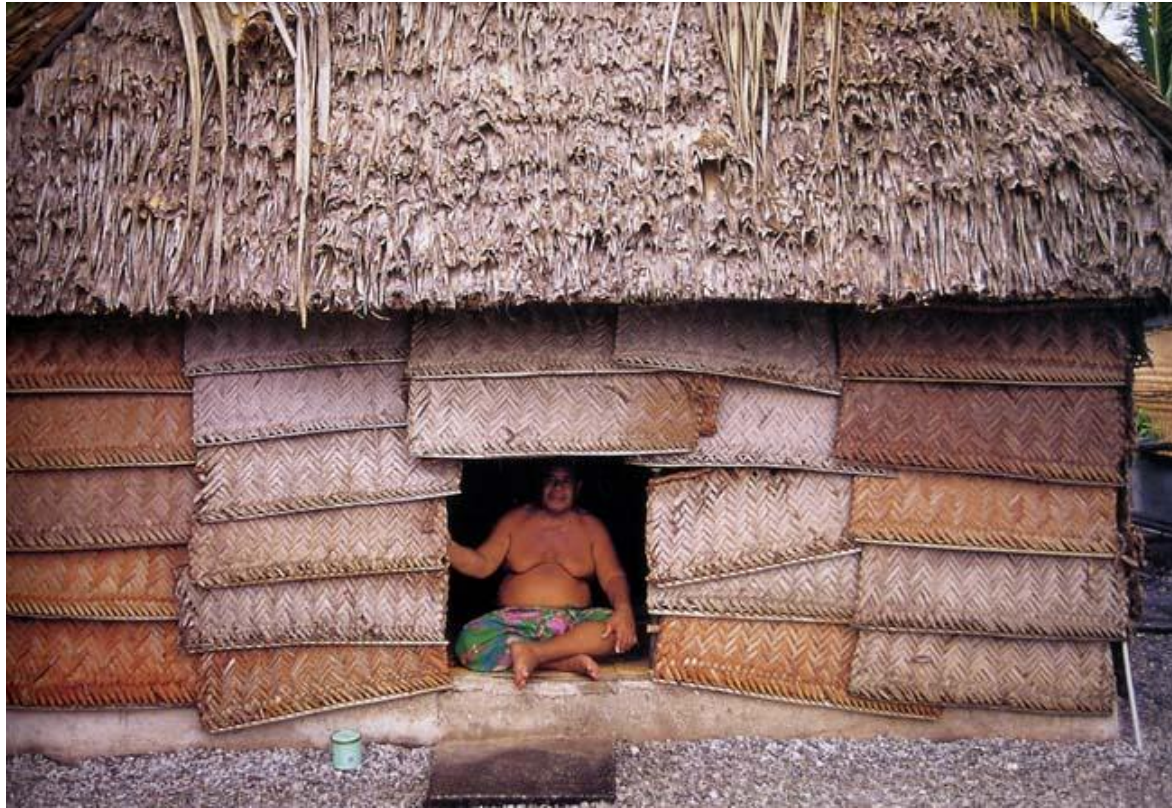
The extracting of sand and beach pebbles for construction purposes may contribute to the problem.



Salt water encroaching root crops, affecting stable diet.



# Traditional TUVALU







## Changing the thatch





# Modern TUVALU



# Funafuti - Capital





**Urban centre**  
overpopulated  
depleting resources  
exceeds carrying capacity



# MY PROJECT

- **ETHICAL HIGH-GROUND:  
ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE  
SETTLEMENT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE  
INDUCED MIGRATION - TUVALU**

