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 1st (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 **26km²**
• 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
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
Urban centre
overpopulated
depleting resources
exceeds carrying capacity
MY PROJECT

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