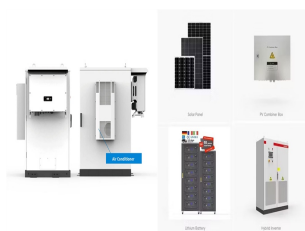


WALLIS AND FUTUNA JANUS EUROPE



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



Wallis and Futuna's colonial history began in the 19th century when European powers, particularly France, started to take an interest in the region. The islands were officially declared a French protectorate in 1888, marking the beginning of significant changes in the local governance and lifestyle.



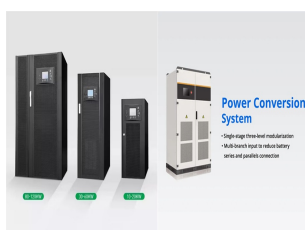
Wallis and Futuna, officially the Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands [A] [3] (/ E? w E? l Ea s f uE? E? t uE? n E? /), is a French island collectivity in the South Pacific, situated between Tuvalu to the northwest, Fiji to the southwest, Tonga to the a?|



The Wallis and Futuna Islands, nestled in the South Pacific, are a French overseas collectivity. They are divided into 3 main islands and customary kingdoms: Wallis (Uvea), Futuna (Sigave and Alo). The capital, Mata Utu, is a?|



Wallis and Futuna, with their unique blend of traditional Polynesian culture and French influence, offer an unparalleled journey through history, culture, and natural beauty. From the ancient marae to the vibrant local festivals, and from a?|



The last overseas territories to join the French republic, the Islands of Wallis and Futuna await you between New Caledonia and French Polynesia in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. This amazing destination isn't on most people's radar, so be a?|

WALLIS AND FUTUNA JANUS EUROPE



The territory consists of two groups of volcanic islands (Wallis and Horne) distant from each other about 200 km. The group of the Wallis islands consists of the island of Wallis or Uvea (96 sq km) and some islets of its lagoon, while the group of the Horne islands is formed by the islands of Futuna (83 sq km), and Alofi (32 sq km).



During the 16 th-century breakup of the Tu'I Tonga Empire, it was the last remaining Tongan stronghold on Wallis Island. Nearby Tonga Toto is a battle site related to this turbulent period of local history. #6. Climb mountains. The tallest peak of Wallis and Futuna is Mont Puke (Mont Singavi) which rises 1,719 feet above sea level.



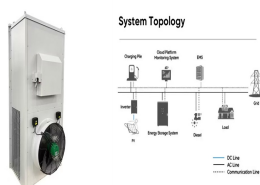
In Wallis and Futuna, masses are held in church to mark the start of a typical feast day celebration. The next highlight is the customary kava ceremony, generally followed by a katoaga, the presentation of offerings. The day ends with performances of traditional dances. Project co-financed by the European Union, the French Government and



The path to the convent turns off the road 200 metres past the only roundabout on the island. The only convent in Wallis and Futuna, it was founded in 2003 by Monsignor Lolesio Fuahea. The Wallis Carmel originally housed only six Carmelite sisters from Samoa.



The fragrance most characteristic of Wallis and Futuna is that of the kahoa kakala. According to Randy Thaman, ethnobiologist and environmental researcher at the University of the South Pacific, Wallis and Futuna are the only Pacific islands where plant populations and traditional skills for crafting kahoa kakala have been 100% preserved.



In Wallis and Futuna, the elders possess the skills and knowledge of traditional remedies but their wisdom is less and less often passed down to younger generations. There are three types of remedies differentiated by how they are applied. Project co-financed by the European Union, the

WALLIS AND FUTUNA JANUS EUROPE

French Government and the Territory of the Wallis and

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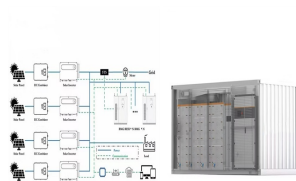
Like the islands themselves, places to stay in Wallis and Futuna are small and friendly. In Wallis, visitors have a choice of small quality family hotels, a bed and breakfast, an inn and a guesthouse. Each hotel offers guests a catering service, and there are also restaurants and snack bars on the island. Project co-financed by the European



Flache: 274 km2 a?? bestehend aus: Horn-Inseln (Iles Horn/te motu o Futuna/le motu o Futuna) 115 km2 [Alofi 51 km2 (19 km2; 32 km2); Futuna 64 km2 (83 km2)] und Wallis-Inseln (Iles Wallis/te motu o E>>Uvea bzw. te motu o Uvea/le motu o a?)



Wallis and Futuna 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. Europe (1823) Asia (8990) Africa (6640) South America (7342) Oceania (1471) Antarctica (412) View more. Country. Canada (2011



The Wallis and Futuna Islands, nestled in the South Pacific, are a French overseas collectivity. They are divided into 3 main islands and customary kingdoms: Wallis (Uvea), Futuna (Sigave and Alo). The capital, Mata Utu, is located on Wallis. In 2018, these lands were home to approximately 11 a?)



Floral necklaces scent the air and play an integral part in local cultural traditions in both Wallis and Futuna. They are closely linked to Oceanian traditions of welcome and hospitality. Flower necklaces, known as "tui se" in the Futunan language, woven mainly from tiare blooms (tiare in Futunan), mixed with other richly scented flowers



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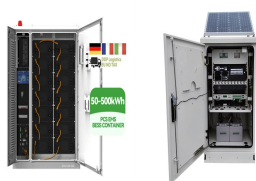
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WALLIS AND FUTUNA JANUS EUROPE



Wallis is surrounded by islets scattered inside the lagoon and Futuna, which is not near the lagoon, has only one islet that is much larger than those of Wallis. Unlike Wallis that has a low relief (highest point 151 m), Futuna and Alofi are high a?|



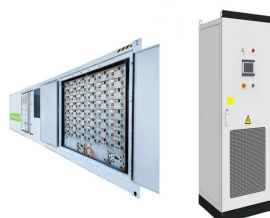
Luftaufnahme der Insel Wallis (Uvea). Das Territorium umfasst die zwei Inselgruppen der Wallis-Inseln (frz. Iles Wallis) mit der Hauptinsel Uvea (frz. auch Wallis, wallisian. E>>Uvea) im Nordosten und der Horn-Inseln (frz. Iles Horn) mit den Hauptinseln Futuna und Alofi im Sudwesten.. Die beiden Inselgruppen liegen 225 km (Insel Uvea bis zur Insel Alofi) voneinander entfernt im



Wallis and Futuna, self-governing overseas collectivity of France consisting of two island groups in the west-central Pacific Ocean. The collectivity is geographically part of western Polynesia. It includes the Wallis a?|



Despite the challenges of modernization, Wallis and Futuna continue to preserve their rich cultural heritage, offering a unique and vibrant experience for visitors and locals alike. This blend of the old and the new makes Wallis and Futuna a fascinating destination, showcasing the enduring legacy of French influence in the heart of the Pacific.



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 a?|

WALLIS AND FUTUNA JANUS EUROPE



3 Several Roads Lead to International Norms, but Few Via International Socialization: A Case Study of the European Commission; 4 Multiple Embeddedness and Socialization in Europe: The Case of Council Officials; 5 The Janus Face of Brussels: Socialization and Everyday Decision Making in the European Union; 6 Security Institutions as a?



European explorers later stumbled upon this hidden paradise, with the French ultimately claiming it as a territory. The blend of indigenous customs with European influences has created a unique cultural landscape on the island. Wallis and Futuna, often overlooked in the vast expanse of the Pacific, is a true hidden gem waiting to be



Wallis and Futuna was settled at least 3,000 years ago! Let's check out a few images below. Grab some lunch at local restaurants such as Le Paradis. Many homes in Wallis and Futuna are traditional and have thatched roofs, such as this fale in the chiefdom of Uvea. Restaurant Youyou. Lake Lalolalo is an amazingly round crater lake.