



Pacific
Humanitarian
Team



TUVALU

COUNTRY PREPAREDNESS PACKAGE (CPP)



OCTOBER 2020

Photo credit: UNDP



TUVALU

COUNTRY PREPAREDNESS
PACKAGE

OCTOBER 2020

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TUVALU COUNTRY PREPAREDNESS PACKAGE

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*With financial support from the
Russian Federation*



PHT MEMBERS:

- ▶ *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*
- ▶ *International Organization for Migration*
- ▶ *International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies*
- ▶ *OXFAM*
- ▶ *Save the Children*
- ▶ *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*
- ▶ *The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women*
- ▶ *The United Nations Children's Fund*
- ▶ *The United Nations Development Programme*
- ▶ *The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs*
- ▶ *The United Nations Population Fund*
- ▶ *The United Nations World Food Programme*

WHAT IS THE COUNTRY PREPAREDNESS PACKAGE?

The Country Preparedness Package (CPP) is a joint initiative of the Government of Tuvalu and the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT). The CPP is intended to strengthen preparedness and collaboration between national and international actors in disaster response. The CPP is developed and agreed upon with the national government before a disaster. Through the process, national actors become more aware of international tools and services and how they can be activated. This will enable a more 'country-driven' response, tailored to the specific context.



TUVALU

POPULATION DATA

(Census 2012)

Male: 51%

5,515



Female: 49%

5,267

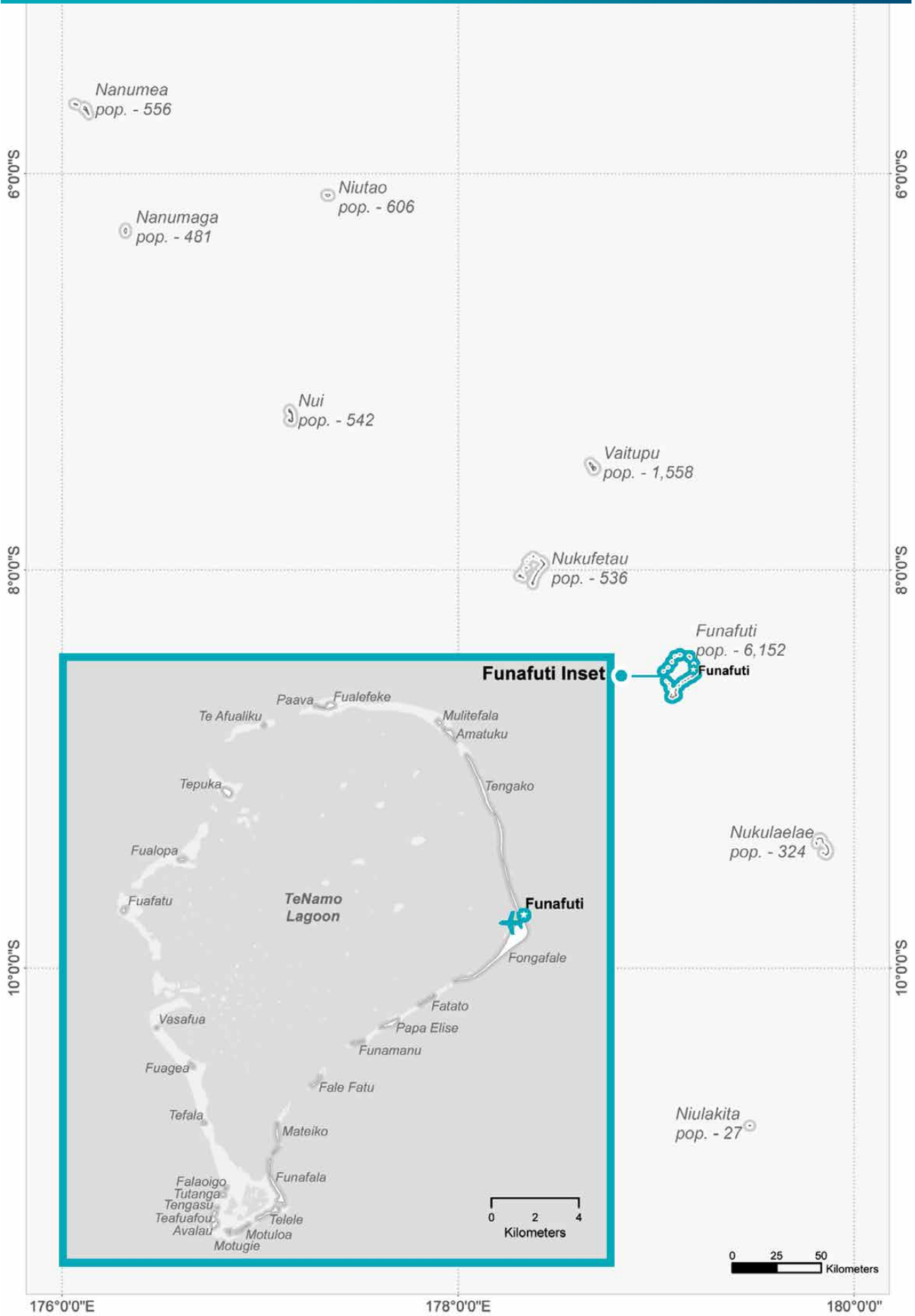


POPULATION BY ISLAND, 2012

Island	Male	Female	Total
Nanumea	294	262	556
Nanumaga	258	223	481
Niutao	298	308	606
Nui	281	261	542
Vaitupu	749	809	1,558
Nukufetau	267	269	536
Funafuti	3,188	2,964	6,152
Nukulaelae	164	160	324
Niulakita	16	11	27
Total	5,515	5,267	10,782

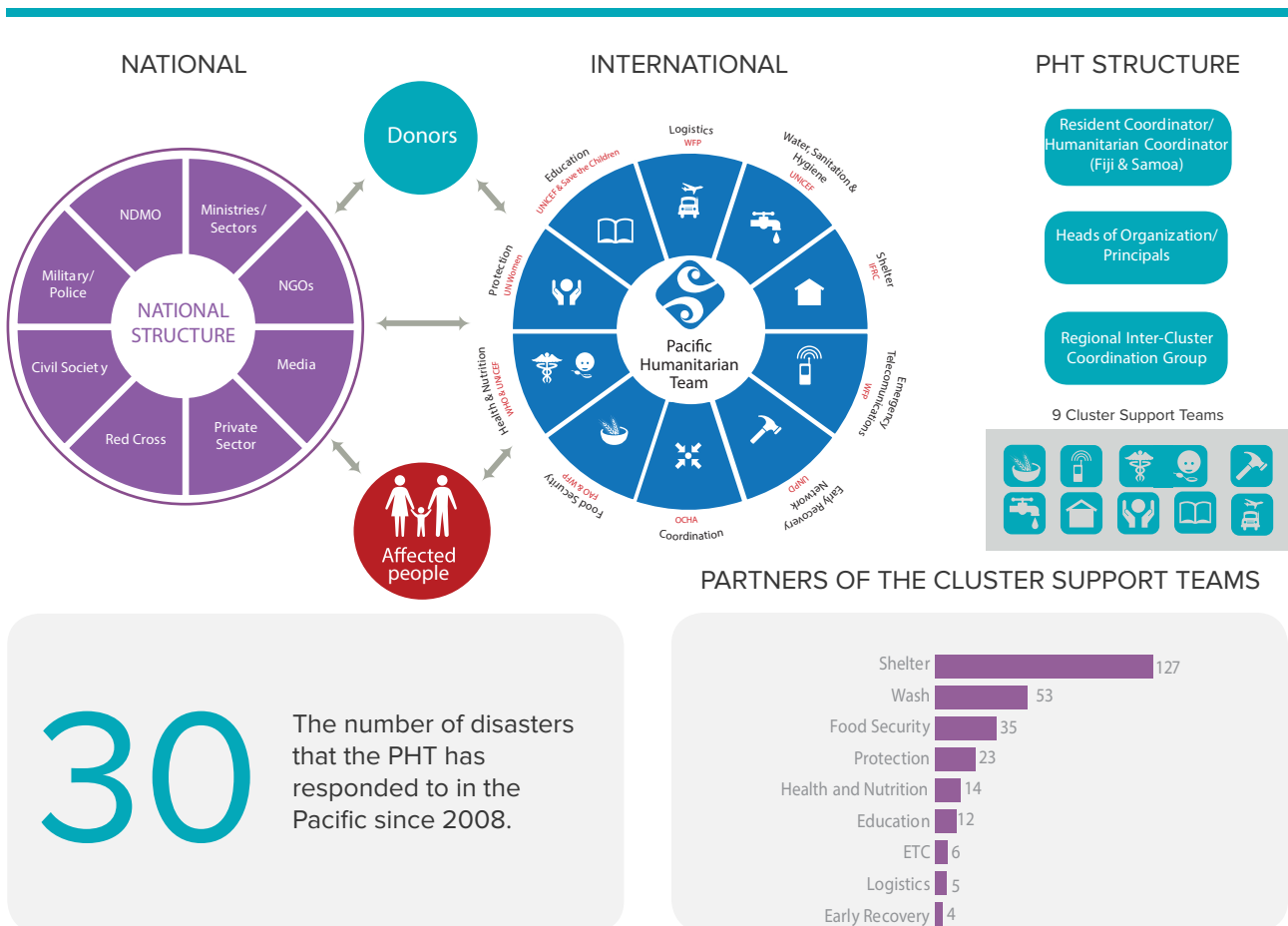
Source: Tuvalu National Census 2012

TUVALU MAP

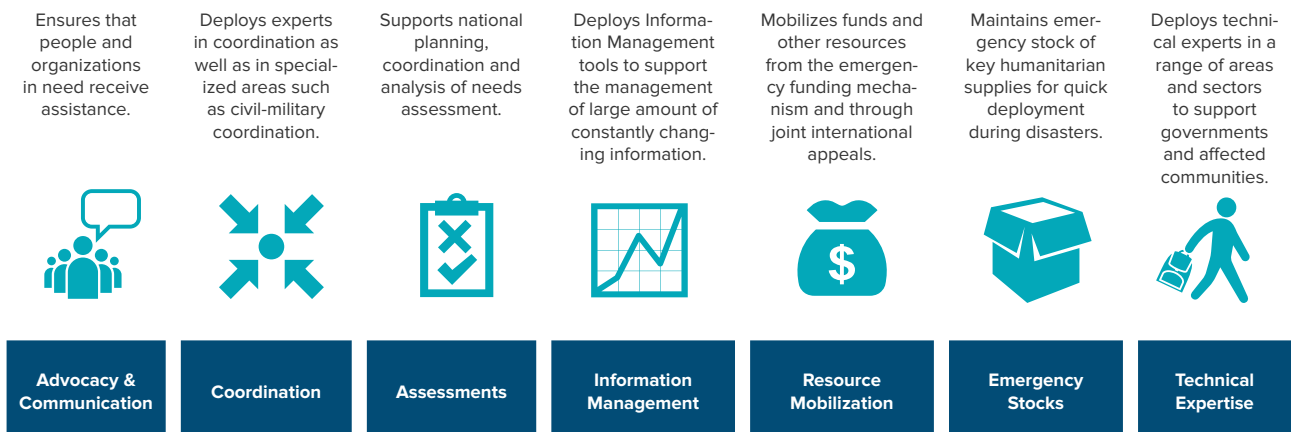


The Pacific Humanitarian Team at a glance

The Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) is a network of humanitarian organizations that work together to assist the Pacific island countries prepare for and respond to disasters. During disasters, the PHT provides support to governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and communities in delivering a fast, effective and appropriate disaster response. Outside of disasters, the PHT works with the Pacific governments and partners to ensure that the necessary arrangements are in place to enable effective international support to nationally-led disaster response. The PHT is guided by and is committed to humanitarian principles and gender equality and promotes participation of and accountability to the affected communities.



Services offered by the PHT



For more information, please refer to the PHT Booklet: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/pacific-humanitarian-team-commitment-action>

The CPP also helps international actors become more aware of the existing national systems and structures by clearly documenting and making key information available to all. This helps ensure that responses are nationally-led with international actors supporting and working through the existing national structures.

The CPP outlines existing national structures and the agreed plans for utilizing international support during a disaster. The document is available online and includes links to national reference documents.

About this document

This document comprises 21 sections, covering a range of topics and issues relevant to international support of disaster response in Tuvalu. The 21 sections reflect sectors and processes through which response may be channelled or targeted following a disaster. This structure is intended to assist the rapid identification of specific information, as well as allow information to be easily updated across multiple partners.

The structure builds upon previous CPPs established for the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and the Cook Islands, and has an element of consistency for familiarity and ease of reading.

Each section in the CPP includes the following three components:

1	National Arrangements	A brief summary of the current status and arrangements within the country related to that topic, including links to key national reference documents (e.g. terms of reference or standard operating procedures or websites) and the names and contact details of key national structures or focal points.
2	Support Arrangements	An outline of how the PHT and international community will provide support to the national authorities in the event of a disaster, in relation to the thematic area. This section is expected to be as specific as possible and agreed upon with the government and other national actors in advance. This section may also note areas of disaster preparedness and response where Tuvalu seeks development support.
3	Reference Information	Reference information providing links to international guidance relevant documents and two or three basic standards (or minimum requirements) that countries in the Pacific should aim towards.

A photograph of a modern, multi-story building with a white facade and large glass windows. The roof is covered with solar panels. A flagpole in the foreground holds the Tuvalu flag. The building has a prominent white gabled entrance with a crest on the wall. The sky is clear and blue.

TUVALU

Country Preparedness Package (CPP)

The Country Preparedness Package (CPP) is a joint initiative of the **Government of Tuvalu** and the **Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT)**.

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AEfATP	Achieving Education for All in Tuvalu Programme
BGAN	Broadband Global Area Network
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CePaCT	Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees
CPP	Country Preparedness Package
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DevCC	Development Coordination Committee
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education Centres
EdDep	Education Department
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPDVA	Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act
FRANZ	France, Australia, New Zealand Arrangement
FSPI	Foundation of the People of the South Pacific International
GAD	Gender Affairs Department
GEF	Global Environment Fund
HCC	Health Cluster Coordinator
HF	High Frequency
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDC	Island Disaster Committee
IEC	Information, Education & Communication Materials
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INFORM	Index for Risk Management
JPO	Joint Presence Office
MECD	Monitoring, Evaluation and Coordination Department
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA	Maritime Surveillance Advisors
NAPA II	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCC	National Coordination Centre
NDC	National Disaster Committee
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NEOC	National Emergency Operation Centre

NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NZ	New Zealand
NZDF	New Zealand Defence Force
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PDF	Pacific Disability Forum
PHT	Pacific Humanitarian Team
PIANGO	Pacific Island Association of Non-Government Organisations
PIPSO	Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation
PITA	Pacific Islands Telecommunications Association
PMH	Princess Margaret Hospital
PTWC	Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre
PWD	Public Works Department
RC	Resident Coordinator
RESPAC	Disaster Resilience in the Pacific SIDS
SMS	Short Message Service
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPC	Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme
TANGO	Tuvalu Association of NGOs
TEC	Tuvalu Electricity Corporation
TESP III	Tuvalu Education Strategic Plan
TISIP	Tuvalu Infrastructure Strategy and Investment Plan
TMS	Tuvalu Meteorological Service
TNCW	Tuvalu National Council of Women
TNPSO	Tuvalu National Private Sector Organisation
TRC	Tuvalu Red Cross
TTC	Tuvalu Telecommunications Corporation
TVBC	Tuvalu Broadcasting Corporation
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
VHF	Very High Frequency
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization



PREAMBLE

The Tuvalu CPP is a living document. It was developed in readiness for the 2018-2019 tropical cyclone season, but during a time when Tuvalu was reviewing its National Disaster Management Act 2008 and the National Disaster Risk Management Arrangement 2012. Accordingly, the Tuvalu CPP will be reviewed in the future to ensure that it remains in line with new developments around the National Disaster Management implementation.

Tuvalu is a small and remote archipelagic country in the Pacific. The nine reef islands and atolls forming the country are spread over vast areas of water, rendering contact with outer islands challenging, especially in poor weather, as might be expected during cyclone season.

Being made up of reef and atoll, surface water is non-existent on the islands. There is limited freshwater lens and rain water is the only source of freshwater supply in the country. Soils are poor and the majority of food is imported. All agriculture activity is subsistence in nature and focuses on produce such as swamp taro, bananas and bread fruit. Fish is a key staple of the population's diet.

The population of the country is small, a total of 10,837 people; 5,269 females, 5,568 males. The population younger than 15 years 32.5 %, 15–59 years 58.9%, 60+ years 8.6%. (2012 Census). Most people live in Funafuti (57.2%) when compared to the outer islands.

As with many small island countries, government departments are often small riddled with limited capacities. A national disaster can stretch small departments, especially when relief is needed in distant outer islands.

COUNTRY PREPAREDNESS PACKAGE (CPP)

- ▶ Disaster Risk Mechanisms
- ▶ Legislation, Plans, Policies and Standard Operating Procedures
- ▶ Engagement of Ministries
- ▶ Humanitarian Principles and Gender Protection
- ▶ Partner Presence and Coordination
- ▶ Civil-Military (Police) Coordination Arrangements
- ▶ Private Sector Engagement
- ▶ Assessment Protocols / Mechanisms
- ▶ Information Management
- ▶ Response Monitoring Mechanisms
- ▶ Public Information / Communicating with Communities
- ▶ Emergency Funding
- ▶ Logistics and Infrastructure
- ▶ Emergency Telecommunications
- ▶ Health & Nutrition
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Wash
- ▶ Food Security & Livelihoods
- ▶ Protection
- ▶ Shelter
- ▶ Early Recovery



CURRENT STATUS

Tuvalu is a geographically remote nation of nine small atoll islands with a combined land area of 25.9 km², set within 900,000 km² of ocean.

Events which threaten Tuvalu arise both from natural sources (tropical cyclone, king tide, long distance swells, tsunami, drought and outbreak or epidemic), and from technological or man-made sources, such as major air crashes, maritime disaster (including oil spill), fire or explosion and/ or hazardous material/ toxic release. Due to the low-lying nature of the atolls, rising sea levels due to climate change compound existing threats. In terms of priority, the greatest disaster threats facing Tuvalu are cyclone, drought and tsunami. The cyclone season runs from November to April. May to October represents the dry season. Structural fire incidents are also not uncommon.

The majority of Tuvaluans understand the key hazards that may cause disasters. They have experienced them for many years including the Drought in 2011, Cyclone Pam in 2015, Cyclone Ula in 2016 and Cyclone Tino in 2020.

Risk Monitoring

The prime risk monitoring body in Tuvalu is the Tuvalu Meteorological Service (TMS). The TMS analyses hydro-meteorological information to identify climate-related threats. The Office also receives tsunami alerts from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (PTWC) in Honolulu, Hawaii. The TMS analyses this data and determines whether public advisories need to be issued. When the TMS detects a major threat, it notifies the Chairperson of the National Disaster Committee (NDC – see Section 2) and the Department of Disaster Management).

The TMS works closely with other agencies. For example:

- The National Water Task Force consisting of TMS, Department of Disaster Management and Public Works Department (PWD) is convened in times of emerging water supply threats. In this respect, data on access to potable water supply is generated by PWD, while the TMS provides rainfall data.
- Island Disaster Committee (IDC) reports to NDC with the Department of Disaster Management as secretariat any risk in the island communities and acts as a link between the national government and local community in all disaster-related matters. The IDC is chaired by the Pule Kaupule. The FaleKaupule represents community and village elders, and links regularly with village committees on the outer islands to remain up-to-date on emerging issues.

Approaching the cyclone season,

- The TMS prepare daily weather forecast bulletins and broadcasts them over the AM radio.
- Department of Disaster Management, together with the TMS, usually conducts an awareness pre-cyclone season radio program to the general public based on TMS cyclone season forecasts.
- Department of Disaster Management will also conduct a pre-cyclone season briefing with all NDC members.

For hazards such as cyclone or drought, the Department of Disaster Management receives advisory and information from TMS, PWD or the Kaupule, before advising the activation of the NDC to determine a course of action (for instance continue monitoring, activate the SOPs etc.).

Warnings

Currently, the Government is upgrading the early warning system for Funafuti and the outer islands through the installation of sirens and chatty beetle terminals on each island and two islets in Funafuti The

TMS has three outstations manned by observers in Nui, Nanumea and Niulakita.

The TMS uses equipment called 'Chatty Beetle' to receive and send early warning messages to all islands. The 'Chatty Beetle' is used as a mode of communicating risk and disasters between Funafuti and the outer islands. All islands have Chatty Beetles. Each island has standard operating procedures for the use of the system.

In Tuvalu, all the Chatty Beetles are connected to sirens that can be activated onsite or remotely by TMS office and Department of Disaster Management in Funafuti.

Needs

The improvement of sea state forecast mainly on storm surges is greatly needed. To give a close to real guess on the magnitude and expected damage.

Communications Work

The TMS develops information products for public dissemination. This includes the seasonal outlook for rain, dry season and forecast for tropical cyclone season, including close monitoring of El Nino and La Nina periods.

The TMS participates in the monthly teleconference of all regional meteorological services. During this teleconference, Meteorological Services present their findings based on indicators and software models they use. From their discussion, they collectively agree on forecast and outlook based on their recommendation. This information is then used for public dissemination.

The TMS is the official national focal point for issuing "strong wind warnings", "tsunami warnings" and weather and climate-related matters. TMS produce updates and advisories on tropical cyclones that may pose threats to Tuvalu. TMS together with the Department of Disaster Management office delivers public awareness programmes when needed over Tuvalu Radio to share information and analysis with the community.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Commonwealth Network** | <http://www.commonwealthofnations.org/country/tuvalu/>
- **Tuvalu Meteorological Services** | <http://informet.net/tuvmet/>

National Key Contacts

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Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
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INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **Index For Risk Management (Inform)**
<http://bit.ly/12kulOx>
- **The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Guiding Principles: Community Early Warning Systems**
<http://bit.ly/2tAj2jl>
- **World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Guidelines on Early Warning Systems**
<http://bit.ly/2tAyZWx>
- **Pacific Disaster Centre** | <http://bit.ly/2purAYi>
- **UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC)** | www.undac.org



CURRENT STATUS

Disaster risk management (DRM) in Tuvalu is governed by the National Disaster Management Act of 2008, which provides for the management of the pre and post-effects of natural disaster in Tuvalu and other disaster-related matters. Currently, the Government is reviewing the Act and the National Disaster Risk Management Arrangement of 2012.

Disaster management operations are outlined in the Tuvalu National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements of 2012. These outline an all-hazard approach to disaster, including the Disaster Risk Management Framework for Tuvalu, as well as the National Disaster Management Operational Plan (found in Part 2) and key Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and specific actions (found in Part 3).

National Structure

Disaster management operations are outlined in the Tuvalu National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements of 2012. These outline an all-hazard approach to disaster, including the Disaster Risk Management Framework for Tuvalu, as well as the National Disaster Management Operational Plan (found in Part 2) and key Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and specific actions (found in Part 3).

The National Disaster Committee (NDC) is the principal executing body at national level, acting on behalf of Cabinet. The Committee comprises:

- Secretary to Government
- Commissioner of Police
- CEO, Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development and Agriculture
- CEO, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- CEO, Ministry of Fisheries and Trade
- CEO, Ministry of Justice, Communications and Foreign Affairs
- CEO, Ministry of Transport, Energy and Tourism
- CEO, Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Gender
- CEO, Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Environment, Labor, Meteorology and Disaster
- CEO, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
- CEO, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
- Director, Public Works Department
- Director, Tuvalu Meteorological Service
- Pule Kaupule, Kaupule of Funafuti
- Secretary General, Tuvalu Red Cross Society
- Director, Department of Disaster Management

The NDC is the peak decision-making body in times of disaster, providing advice to Cabinet on strategic decisions, for instance, the need for international assistance.

There are no clusters in Tuvalu. However, the NDC may establish ad hoc committees to target specific issues as they arise. As members of the NDC, ministerial Permanent Secretaries appointed as the sector focal points during disasters.

On occasion, partner agencies may be invited to sit in NDC meetings as observers. For example, international actors were invited to present and provide brief updates on activities following TC Pam. Nevertheless, invitation to attend NDC meetings as observers is not the norm – this is ad hoc.

The NDC is chaired by the CEO to Government who is also the National Risk Controller.

Terms of Reference for the NDC has been produced.

The DD provides secretariat support to the NDC and monitors and reviews DRM arrangements at national and Island levels. The standard operating procedures / Terms of Reference for the Department of Disaster Management are noted in the National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements of 2012. The Department of Disaster Management comprises of the Director, Policy Analyst, Relief and Recovery Officer, Community-based DRM Officer, Preparedness and Response Officer and Office Administrator. The Department of

Disaster Management is under the Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Environment, Labour, Meteorology and Disaster. .

National response plans exist for specific hazards, (Cyclone SOPs, Tsunami and, Droughts) although they are at different stages of development. The SOPs for cyclones and tsunami are completed, and a draft aerodrome plan and oil spill plan are still being developed. The Government is in the process of developing a drought monitoring plan for Funafuti with the assistance of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP).

Kaupule Structure

The *Kaupule* are the Councils (local government) in all the islands comprising of a President (*Pule Kaupule*) and five other *Kaupule* members. They are the executive arm of the *Falekaupule*. The *Falekaupule* is a traditional governance system comprising of the Paramount Chief and all the elders and adults of the communities. The *Kaupule* is the administrative arm of the *Falekaupule* (Island Councils).

The operations of the *Kaupule* are governed by the *Falekaupule Act 2008*. It acts as a local government, administering public services on the islands. Disaster-related responsibilities of the *Kaupule* include, the construction and maintenance of community water supply, provision of relief in times of drought and famine, environmental health inspection, fire abatement, maintenance of public space and infrastructure (including schools, wharf/ boat ramps and roads), control of building and development activities, and regulating controls to promote and maintain public safety on the island.

For Funafuti, the *Kaupule* has a Strategic plan (2016-2020) *Moeakiga o Malefatuga II* to guide their work. The role of the *Kaupule* in disasters is articulated in strategic goal 2 of the strategic plan (Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction). Additionally, Section 52 (1) (2) of the *Kaupule Act (2008)* empowers the *Kaupule* to be involved in disaster response.

SOPs for the *Kaupules* are detailed in SOPs for Island Disaster Committees, which are listed in the National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements and re-

spective Island Preparedness, Response and Recovery Plans. There is no direct contact between *Kaupule* and external agencies. Any support goes through the Department of Disaster Management / NDC.

The work of the *Kaupule* is assisted on the outer islands by the Island Disaster Committees (IDC). Each of Tuvalu's eight outer islands has an IDC as well as a disaster response plan outlined in their respective Island Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery Plans. IDCs are chaired by the *Pule o Kaupule*. Local Government is operated by the *Kaupule* overseeing various activities, including risk reduction. During crisis, the IDC is activated and plays a facilitative role in disaster preparedness and response. IDCs report directly to the NDC.

In times of disaster, the *Kaupule* mobilise their own support, such as machinery and tools to assist the community to clean up debris and to clear blocked roads.

Disaster relief to outer islands is coordinated by the Government and is channeled through the IDCs. Tuvalu Red Cross also coordinates humanitarian relief efforts through their established channels. The organisational structure for Tuvalu during crisis is provided in Annex 1.

Declaration of a Disaster

When the NDC and the Department of Disaster Management are alerted to an emerging event by an authorised agency, it triggers the national activation system. A meeting of the NDC is convened to review the situation and to immediately respond by activating the relevant SOP.

Tuvalu is a constitutional monarchy and the Head of State is the Governor General who represents the Queen. When a disaster strikes, the NDC advises the Prime Minister of the situation. The Prime Minister advises the Governor General who declares a State of Emergency.

Review of Disaster Management Arrangements

The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of

the Government is presently reviewing the National Disaster Act of 2008 and the National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements of 2012. The expectation is that the changes will result in a more concise and targeted national disaster management plan that provides clarity on roles and responsibilities of national, local and international actors. Importantly:

- Under the revised National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements, government departments and agencies are expected to develop individual department plans for managing disaster risks (at present, only the Education Ministry appears to have an up-to-date plan);
- Each island will develop their own disaster management plan, detailing procedures for responding to identified disaster and climate change risks at the island level; and
- Ministerial procedures for disaster response are being developed. The role of the Head of State will be clarified, initial damage assessment templates for outer islands and the national Situation Report template is being reviewed.

Evacuation Points

The Government Office building, Nauti Primary School, Seventh-Day Adventist School, and Fetuvalu Secondary School buildings will be used as tsunami evacuation centres. The Community Hall and Church building with schools can be used as cyclone evacuation centres. Princess Margaret Hospital (PMH) will be used by patients as an evacuation centre, only if necessary.

Preparedness Work

The IDC works closely with the Department of Disaster Management to conduct community training to prepare for and respond to disaster events.

Gaps / Challenges

According to consultations conducted for the CPP, the coordination and delivery of supplies during Tropical Cyclone Pam was challenging. Some stakeholders

considered that the key roles and responsibilities of agencies outlined by the National Disaster Risk Management arrangements may not be fully understood and there is a need for awareness raising, training and simulations.

Donor Assistance

When a disaster is declared, the Prime Minister, through the Ministry of Justice, Communication and Foreign Affairs notifies development partners (governments, international and humanitarian agencies, etc.) if assistance is needed.

Offers of external assistance are communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Communication. Following this, all financial assistance is recorded, acknowledged and deposited into the Tuvalu Survival Fund by DCC. The Department of Disaster Management is responsible for reporting to the Prime Minister and Cabinet all assistance received from the development partners, both Aid-in-Kind and Cash contribution.

The NDC will verify and approve requests which are submitted to the Ministry of Justice, Communication and Foreign Affairs to be communicated to development partners for assistance.

Awareness of UN disaster funding mechanisms is low among national disaster structures.

Customs and Immigration

Disaster Relief is the direct responsibility of the NDC with formal requests put through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (for exemption of custom duties). The Ministry then advises Customs that these items will require exemption from tariffs, and Customs obliges. There are no formalised arrangements at present for customs clearance for relief items in Tuvalu, however this matter will be considered in the review of the disaster risk management arrangements. Tuvalu Red Cross has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Customs Office for exemption of duty/ tariff fees for all relief items.

Entry of Humanitarian Staff

For humanitarian personnel seeking to enter the country, Government should be notified in advance so that Foreign Affairs and Immigration can be alerted to facilitate entry. However, during emergencies, visas are stamped on arrival and their corresponding agencies on the ground are notified for the facilitation of their entry into the country with immigration, Foreign Affairs and DCC.

Partnerships

The Tuvalu Red Cross is working in partnership with the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA II) project, Department of Disaster Management, DCC and TMS to develop Island Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery Plans.

- Needs during preparedness phase
- Communication across Tuvalu is challenging after a disaster because of large distances between islands. This can render the identification needs difficult. More support for emergency telecommunication is required, especially for communication between Funafuti and the outer islands during an emergency when all modes of communication are affected.
- Training and support are required for the early warning systems.
- Awareness raising is needed on key roles and responsibilities of different agencies as outlined by the National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements.

Support Arrangements

In case of any medium-large scale emergency or disaster requiring international assistance based on humanitarian needs, an official request can be sent to the co-chairs of the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT), the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and the OCHA Head of Office if the Government would like to receive PHT support.

The letter of request should outline specific support

based on humanitarian needs that is requested from the PHT.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Disaster Management Act**
- **Tuvalu National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements** (Contact Department of Disaster Management)

National Key Contacts

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INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- IFRC International Disaster Relief Law Guidelines | <http://bit.ly/2tlgoCF>
- Regional Guidelines for International Disaster Assistance and Cooperation in the Pacific
- Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Disasters in the Pacific: Workshop Report



3

ENGAGEMENT OF MINISTRIES

CURRENT STATUS

The NDC coordinates the disaster response, relief and recovery operations. It comprises secretaries from all ministries, as well as the Tuvalu Police Services, Tuvalu Red Cross Society, Public Works Department, TMS, Department of Disaster Management and Pule Kaupule of the Funafuti Kaupule. As the chair of the NDC, the disaster controller (CEO to Government) briefs the Prime Minister on disaster management arrangements.

From time to time, the NDC may invite persons with technical expertise or those with responsibility over specific matters of relevance to the NDC on an adhoc basis. This includes directors, government and project officers, consultants, researchers, civil society organisations and the Special Envoy for Disaster Relief.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Terms of Reference for NDC**
(Contact Department of Disaster Management)
- **Tuvalu National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements**
(Contact Department of Disaster Management)
- **National Disaster Management Act**
<https://bit.ly/2rNOD3U>

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4

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES AND GENDER PROTECTION

CURRENT STATUS

The Government of Tuvalu is working to strengthen its focus on humanitarian principles in emergency response as existing legislation has limited recognition of these principles.

However, training has been conducted in relation to gender and disaster management and such focus in other sectors will be also treated importantly.

Tuvalu is also an active member of the UN General Assembly and advocates strongly on the impacts of climate change as a humanitarian issue.

Gender

The national focal point for gender is the Gender Affairs Department (GAD). The unit is responsible for gender mainstreaming and provides awareness training to ministries, e.g. media, education, police.

A National Gender Policy for 2014-2019 exists. The policy includes matters related to women's economic empowerment, decision making and leadership roles, institutional strengthening, capacity building and preventing violence against women. Protection is not explicitly addressed in the national policy or legislation. The gathering of gender disaggregated data to inform Government responses to climate change is clearly outlined in the National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. Further analysis needed on the data collected and their use to further inform climate change adaptation projects. Nevertheless, the policy does recognise the need for specialised shelters for women with disabilities, following a disaster.

Gender needs following a disaster are communicated from IDC to the Kaupule. Gender needs can also be communicated via the women's associations in each island.

Gender assessments undertaken over the years include the post-TC-Pam gender assessment supported by SPC and that carried out with the assistance of the SPC Statistics Division under the supervision of the GAD.

The distribution of relief following a disaster is delivered through IDCs. Disaster assessments identify the number of men, women and children on disaster-affected islands to inform/ calculate relief needs. Relief is then channelled through IDCs for distribution. No national guidelines or SOPs are presently in place for the safe distribution and beneficiary targeting to promote protection and gender implementation.

However, the GAD worked with Tuvalu Red Cross to include dignity kits for women and their relief supplies and it was successfully done with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) support. GAD had recommended and highlighted the need for such kits to support women's hygienic needs. Practices to ensure protection and fairness in the provision of relief are informal. Individuals with particular requirements (e.g. lactating mothers, persons with disabilities) need to specifically request special consideration for relief and this can only be given if supplies are available. As indicated in Section 2, the Ministry of Home Affairs – Disability Unit – successfully lobbied during the 2011 drought for additional relief supplies to be provided to persons with disabilities and lactating mothers. Nevertheless, the practice is informal.

Legislation for the prevention of violence against women exists, in the form of the Family Protection and Domestic Act (2014). The Act is presently at implementation stage. The awareness of the act in the outer islands is limited, but it has improved through awareness activities by GAD and the Police.

The GAD within the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare works with the Police Domestic Violence Unit on protecting women and addressing violence against women.

Gender-Based Violence

The National Gender Policy is intended to protect women from sexual exploitation and abuse, although it does not specifically mention the case of a disaster.

A unit was recently established in the Police Force for Gender-Based Violence (Domestic Violence Unit). Previously, New Zealand had provided support and training in the handling of victims, including those of gender-based violence. In Tuvalu, people live in extended families and gender-based violence is often unreported. The recently released Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act (FPDVA) only addresses family domestic violence. The police work collaboratively with the GAD and the Attorney General's Office to conduct awareness training for the outer islands on the FPDVA.

Gender-based violence and other violence or sexual offence cases are handled by the Tuvalu Police Services. After cases are investigated by the Police, they are referred to the office of Public Prosecution in the office of the Attorney General.

Partnerships

No specific gender analysis has been conducted by the Tuvalu Red Cross or the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The Tuvalu Red Cross will continue to work closely with the Gender Affairs Department.

Needs During Preparedness Phase

Training in how to operationalise humanitarian principles (GAD, OPM, Disability unit, Home Affairs)



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **National Gender Policy 2014-2019**
<https://bit.ly/2k68Mgh>
- **Tuvalu Study on People with Disability**
(Contact Department of Gender)

National Key Contacts

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INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **Humanitarian Principles** | <http://bit.ly/1oceeaz>
- **Protection from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation**
<http://bit.ly/2tkGV3a>
- **Disaster Response in Asia and the Pacific: Guide to International Tools and Services**
<http://bit.ly/29yPlq3>
- **Humanitarian Programme Cycle Tools and Guidance** | <http://bit.ly/2vc4F6T>



CURRENT STATUS

There is a small international presence on the main island of Funafuti.

The Taiwan Embassy is the only resident embassy in Tuvalu. Taiwan has assisted through their International Cooperation and Development Fund. As an example, Post Tropical Cyclone Pam in 2015, Taiwan supported the restoration of water security throughout Tuvalu. In the event of a disaster, the Taiwan Embassy can provide financial support to Tuvalu, after agreeing with the Tuvalu government on the areas of needs based on rapid assessments. The Embassy table its request to the Government and private sector of Taiwan. Currently, Taiwan is also providing support in other development areas such as food security, health and energy.

- The Australian High Commission has recently set-up a permanent diplomatic presence office in Tuvalu. The focal point in Tuvalu for the Australian Government in case of emergency is the, Australian Defence Force Maritime Surveillance Advisor, who is stationed at the National Coordination Centre). The Advisor provides support in areas, such as maritime security, border control, search and rescue support.
- In the event of a disaster, the Maritime Surveillance Advisor would help coordinate the Australian Government's response to any crisis, including being the point of contact for the Australian Government in Tuvalu.
- In the event of a disaster, the Tuvalu Contingency Plan for the NZ Office will be followed, which outlines the necessary procedure to be carried out. The Plan was developed to align with the Tuvalu National Risk Management Arrangements.
- Depending on the nature and scale of the disaster, NZ will work closely with the Government of Tuvalu to determine how New Zealand may be able to assist the response effort.
- New Zealand has a range of potential disaster

response support options that could be offered in support to the Government of Tuvalu, and any support would be closely coordinated with FRANZ partners, France and Australia, and other humanitarian actors, including the Pacific Humanitarian Team.

- UN Joint Presence Office facilitates communication and relationships among UN agencies on national authorities, and on preparedness and response to natural disaster and other emergencies.
- During crises, the Joint Presence Office (JPO) reports to United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) office in Suva.

A number of local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) exist. These include:

- Women's associations on each island. The associations are bound under the Tuvalu National Council of Women (TNCW).
- Tuvalu Fusi Alofa Association – local national Association for persons with disabilities.
- The Tuvalu Red Cross delivers programmes on Disaster Management, Health and First Aid. The Tuvalu Red Cross is an auxiliary to Government and is a member of the National Disaster Committee. Established under the Tuvalu Red Cross Society Act 2008, the Tuvalu Red Cross operates from national to community level in providing disaster preparedness and response support. The organisation has a total of six staff, headed by the Secretary General who is the Tuvalu Red Cross focal point in country, and supported by a dedicated Disaster Management Coordinator. The International Federation of the Red Cross plays a supportive role to the Tuvalu Red Cross.

Local level NGOs are nationally represented by the national umbrella organisation for NGOs – Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO). TANGO supports the development of 54 community-based and non-gov-

ernment organisations through capacity building, obtaining financial support from external donors, representing these organisations to the Tuvalu National Government and delivering projects. The organisation is presently implementing a project through the Pacific American Climate Fund to strengthen the use of indigenous/ traditional knowledge: focusing on climate change and health. TANGO is affiliated to the regional Pacific Island Association of Non-Government Organisations (PIANGO).

TANGO does not provide any form of support to its members during disaster. Nor does it sit or participate in the national disaster committee. Its link to the NDC is via the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Department. There is no disaster response plan for NGOs in place. Having said this, TANGO expressed interest in greater involvement in disaster response in the future.

Locally based partners do not meet formally to discuss preparedness for disasters. However, in previous events (for example, Tropical Cyclone Pam), post-disaster coordination was supported by international agencies, playing a significant role in bringing together government agencies, donors and humanitarian/development workers.

As noted in Section 2, international partners do not automatically attend NDC meetings following a disaster, although they may be invited to attend as observers on an ad hoc basis. Membership of the NDC is specified in the Disaster Management Act 2008.

There is no formalised forum for international development or humanitarian actors to meet and discuss disasters; however, some stakeholders felt that it would be beneficial to have a forum to bring together national and international agencies to discuss preparedness and response. Nevertheless, all agencies are based in Funafuti and contact is relatively easy due to mobility around the island.

Gaps

Logistics, and coordination of logistics if Tuvalu's Outer Islands are impacted, will always be a challenge given the geographic realities of the Tuvalu Island group. Strong central coordination of the response effort, and associated logistics is required in Funafuti.

Partnerships

During TC Pam, relief assistance was provided by Australia, New Zealand, Republic of China, Taiwan, Georgia, Kuwait, Niue and the United Arab Emirates. The relief items provided were surge capacity, medical staff, medical surveillance, education and medical supplies, shelter kits and others. The international community also contributed with the early recovery.

Additionally, in Tuvalu, TANGO also works with the Foundation of the People of the South Pacific International (FSPI) to support communities to build resilience by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into community plans.

PIANGO is the primary counterpart of TANGO. Any international assistance after disaster for TANGO would be facilitated by PIANGO and go through the NDC for consideration.

Needs During Preparedness

Clarify the role of the JPO in disasters and share with the Government and key national actors including by the NDC.

Needs During Disasters

There is a need for increased understanding of the status of disasters and needs.

Communication between Government and the international community could be enhanced. The Joint Presence Officer asks to receive information, such as minutes, etc. from meetings.

Food, clothing, water and building materials were key essential needs delivered in previous disasters.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

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INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **Red Cross** | <https://bit.ly/2lslFe3>
- **PIANGO** | www.piango.org
- **Taiwan Support** | <https://bit.ly/2wXzOQa>
- **IASC Reference Module for Cluster Coordination at Country Level** | <http://bit.ly/2utMdsX>
- **UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC)** | www.undac.org



6

CIVIL-MILITARY (POLICE) COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

CURRENT STATUS

There are no military forces in Tuvalu. However, the police are responsible for all Civil Military Coordination. The role of the police during disasters is to act as first responders during emergencies as they are the only service provider operating 24 hours. As a first responder, the type of assistance rendered depends on the nature and magnitude of the disaster. For example, during tsunami alerts, the Police play a crucial role in warning the public to ensure they evacuate to safety. The Commissioner of Police is a member of the National Disaster Committee. The role of the police is articulated in the National Disaster Risk Management Plan.

There are two police officers in each of the outer islands. The police maintain law and order, ensure safety with international and external assistance, provide and maintain security for storage and distribution of relief supplies and assist with evacuation operations. The police are part of the Island Disaster Committee.

Early Warning

On Funafuti, the Police and Fire Departments take an active role in the use of sirens as a form of early warning during tsunami alert. In outer islands, the Meteorological Service uses equipment called 'Chatty Beetle' to receive, send and monitor any risks or disasters that will occur in Tuvalu. The 'Chatty Beetle' is used as a mode of communicating risk and disasters between Funafuti and the outer islands.

Simulation Exercises

FRANZ partners and the Government of Tuvalu undertook a major exercise in 2010, Exercise Tropic Twilight. This involved testing a storm surge impact across a range of the islands and military personnel and assets from New Zealand, France and Australia worked

alongside the Government of Tuvalu for a two-week period. In addition, Civil Aviation conducted simulations in the past with exemplary response from the local communities.

Civil Military Training and Awareness

The engagement and awareness of civil-military coordination is limited. However, the Police have been invited to participate in other foreign training sessions, such as with the United States for planning, and with Australia for command, control and coordination.

The level of police awareness of international humanitarian principles is unclear. No specific training has been provided in the areas of humanitarian assistance, including civil-military coordination. Courses are being offered to members of the Tuvalu Police in other areas for capacity building and professional development, which includes sending members of the Police to attend training overseas.

Both the Police and Maritime Service coordinate with the Department of Disaster Management during disasters.

Arrangement With Other Countries and Partners

The Australian Government has provided Tuvalu with a patrol boat to assist Tuvalu in managing its maritime waters and boundaries and to respond to disasters.

The United States has assisted maritime officers in conducting joint training and exercises. The Police Commissioner and the Maritime Commander in coordination with Fiji are currently progressing with an agreement/ MoU and a National Action Plan for Search and Rescue conducting Aerial and surface surveillance.

Under the FRANZ arrangement, France, Australia and

New Zealand coordinate disaster reconnaissance and relief assistance in the Pacific. In 2011, FRANZ partners worked alongside each other to respond to a severe water shortage in Tuvalu. The New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF), working with the Australian Defence Force (ADF), deployed a NZDF desalination unit and maintenance team to Funafuti. This desalination unit was operated for approximately one month to build up a reserve of water stocks on Funafuti. The ADF supported transport of water to the outer islands.

In the event that military aid is supplied from overseas, the Police Commissioner would be the focal point for interaction. During TC Pam, Fiji and Samoa provided assistance by sending their patrol boats, which carried relief supplies. This was coordinated through the Australian Maritime Surveillance Advisors (MSA) in close liaison with the Commissioner of Police.

Needs During Preparedness Phase

The Commissioner of Police expressed interest for training in civil military coordination.



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INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines for The Use of Foreign Military Assets in Natural Disaster Response Operations** | <http://bit.ly/Rhh6tw>
- Oslo Guidelines on the use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief** | <http://bit.ly/1jOhpCc>
- UN Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination Field Handbook** | <http://bit.ly/2tgH43s>



7

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

CURRENT STATUS

The Tuvalu National Private Sector Organisation (TNPSO) is an umbrella organisation for a variety of businesses in Tuvalu. There were 41 members since 2017. Not all businesses in Tuvalu are registered with the organisation; nevertheless, the TNPSO covers a range of providers including fishing, tourism, retail, transport, mechanical workshop and farming. Most registered members are on the capital island of Funafuti, but TNPSO plans to extend its membership to the outer islands after 2018.

The organisation represents the interest of local businesses to the Government and also closely works in collaboration with the Business Centre as its counterpart in the Ministry of Finance. TNPSO promotes business development through training, meetings and workshops within and outside of Tuvalu. TNPSO had a strategic plan in place but this came to an end in 2016. The organisation will be working closely with Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO) to try and develop its next planning period 2018–2021, and align it with the National Strategic Plan, Te Kakeega III. Given limited resources within the organisation, donor funding assistance will be required to support and facilitate this activity.

TNPSO is funded by Government, which provides AUD30,000 per year for the administration of the organization.

TNPSO has not been active in the past in Disaster and Risk Management activities. However, TNPSO does recognise its importance in terms of helping its members provide opportunities in preparedness and protection measures for their businesses. This area needs to be included in the next strategic plan 2018–2021 to help members access information and training. This will enable them to plan and prepare for various types of disasters and how the impacts affect their businesses.

Partnerships

The organisation works with the Tuvalu National Council of Women to promote women in business. This partnership as planned for 2018 will increase to include other Non-Government Organisations but also to strengthen relations with youth groups, women's groups, farmers and fishermen's associations not only in Funafuti, but also on the outer islands.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Charter of the Organisation (2012)**
(Contact TNPSO)
- **Constitution of the Tuvalu National Private Sector Organisation (2012)** | (Contact TNPSO)
- **TNPSO Policy and Procedures Manual**
(Contact TNPSO)
- **Tuvalu National Private Sector Organisation**
<https://bit.ly/2k9dTwm>

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INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **Guiding Principles on Public-Private Collaboration for Humanitarian Action**
<http://bit.ly/2uUCZ90>
- **Connecting Business Initiative Report – Humanitarian Crises, Emergency Preparedness and Response: The role of business and the private sector** | <http://bit.ly/2uCNwpR>



CURRENT STATUS

Damage assessments after disaster in Tuvalu are conducted collectively by the Rapid Assessment Team established by the NDC on a needs basis and the IDC with the support of partners. They also determine the composition and leadership of the assessment teams, as well as the scope of the assessments and type of data to be collected. Standard members of assessment teams include agencies, such as:

- The Public Works Department that assesses damage to civil infrastructure, properties and water storage;
- The Tuvalu Electricity Corporation, which assesses access to power; and
- The Tuvalu Telecommunications Corporation who use engineers to assess telecommunications damage.
- The Public Health Department who assess the health situation of residents.

In the first instance, data for assessments are taken largely from IDCs and Kaupule. These local level house-to-house assessments are usually mobilised immediately after disasters, usually within 72 hours to determine the extent of damage and identify needs for affected families, and mobilising evacuation. Island committee members do the initial assessment. In urgent cases, a rapid report is communicated by telephone instead. Following this, the assessment teams visit the island and work jointly with the village committees to produce a damage and needs report.

To conduct assessments, Government conventionally hires a patrol boat to travel to outer islands. (In TC Pam, a patrol boat was hired from Samoa to mobilise the teams for assessment.) Damages are assessed by estimation and by taking pictures. In the case of the Tuvalu Telecommunications Corporation, accurate assessment of damage to underground cables is difficult because damages may not be easily detected.

Department of Disaster Management compiles national situation reports or SitReps for disasters using a standard SitRep format. The format for the national SitRep is presently under review. In particular, DCCD together with other stakeholders are trying to simplify the SitRep template for the outer islands to ease compilation by the IDCs.

Data from assessments are stored at the Department of Disaster Management. The CCPDCU recently conducted an audit of all houses and water tanks across Tuvalu. This will provide important baseline data to assess disaster impacts in the future.

Assessment Templates

There is no initial damage assessment template. The Information Management Sub-Committee of the National Disaster Committee is now working to produce a template for rapid assessments to determine immediate needs. This is a TC Pam “lesson learnt” outcome.

The Red Cross has its own dedicated initial damage assessment form to inform their support. Red Cross assessments are provided to the Department of Disaster Management to inform the needs of the affected population.

Baseline Data

A building audit has recently been completed for all islands by the Department of Climate Change and Public Works (with the assistance of volunteers on each island). The audit used the KoBo Toolbox, geotagging all properties and including issues, such as condition. The information is stored in a property registration system, which will be maintained by the DCC.

Gaps and Challenges

Needs assessments should engage with Kaupule rep-

representatives to ensure that the needs of the affected population are accurately reflected. Gender is a critical factor, which needs to be included along with disaggregated data.

Needs During Preparedness Phase

There is a need for equipment to test water quality after a disaster. Neither the Ministry of Health nor the Department of Public Works have equipment for rapid water quality testing.

With the finalisation of the initial damage assessment form (both national and for island committees), training will be needed to survey staff, possibly including guidelines for the formation and composition of needs assessment teams.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

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Support Arrangements

The Tuvalu Red Cross plans to train people in the outer islands on how to conduct assessments so that islanders can deliver their assessment rather than waiting for teams from Funafuti to be deployed.

In the event of a large-scale disaster, OCHA Office of the Pacific can provide support to coordinate assessments through technologies, such as the KoBo Toolbox.



INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

Reference Standards

- Red Cross branches standard Operations Procedures / outer islands
(Contact Tuvalu Red Cross)

International Guidance and Resource Material

- IASC Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) Guidance: <http://bit.ly/2tVfubu>
- Needs Assessment: Guidance and Templates: <http://bit.ly/2vwnqkl>
- Assessment Capacities Project Assessment Resources: <http://bit.ly/2tl6JMx>



CURRENT STATUS

Information management for disaster risk management in Tuvalu is led by the DDM. In this role, reports on disasters, including disaster impacts on Tuvalu are kept by the Department. A Data Management Officer for disasters is presently located with the Department of Disaster Management.

In addition to impact data, the Climate Change Policy Unit recently conducted a mapping exercise to register houses and water tanks across Tuvalu. This will provide important baseline data to assess disaster impacts in the future.

The Department of Disaster Management does not hold disaggregated demographic data by island. However, it does refer to census reports held at the Department of Statistics in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. In this respect, the Department of Statistics will provide updated census data to departments, such as the Department of Disaster Management upon request following a disaster. Data released by the Department of Statistics is not released at a detailed level for confidentiality purposes.

There is no data sharing policy for Tuvalu. No web platform has been established for managing or sharing information in an emergency. On the other hand, the Department of Statistics is seeking to develop a data dissemination plan in the future and this may speed disaster planning. Basic demographic data is already publicly available on the Government's web site although, with the last census conducted in 2012. The Statistics Department is presently planning a mini-census.

The Department of Statistics is not directly involved in disaster planning, assessment, analysis or response. Individual departments who conduct analysis and assessments use their own staff. As a result, there is no focal point for disasters in the Department of Statistics.

Partnerships

SPC provides support to Tuvalu in developing and managing census and data.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Tuvalu Demographic and Health Survey**
<https://bit.ly/2IRb6Wu>
- **Statistics for Development Division, SPC**
<http://sdd.spc.int/en>

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Support Arrangements

In the event of a large-scale disaster, OCHA Pacific Office can provide support with situation analysis, data collection and mapping at the request of the Government.



INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

Reference Standards

- Post-Disaster Needs Assessment Guidelines:
<http://bit.ly/2gY3wwO>

International Guidance and Resource Material

- Humanitarian Data Exchange
<http://bit.ly/23WPIV4>
- Pacific Disaster Net
- Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative: <http://bit.ly/2v1epnz>



CURRENT STATUS

In the past, relief for disasters was tracked through the IDCs – Department of Disaster Management would ask the island committees to provide a report of how many people were on the island to estimate relief needs. Then aid would be supplied to the island committees for distribution.

Islands committees were subsequently required to provide a report on the distribution of relief.

In practice, not all the relief was fully tracked (as in the case of relief for TC Pam where some relief items were not distributed). Department of Disaster Management has improved how relief is recorded and tracked to ensure transparency and accountability for all efforts. Information such as lists of relief stocks, recording of receipts and recording of relief distribution are collected and maintained for each island.

For assistance to damaged properties, the government assistance scheme in the form of building materials was introduced in 2016 for Tropical Cyclones Pam (March 2015) and Ula (January 2016). The scheme provided building materials to eligible owners from pre-authorised suppliers in Funafuti. The scheme encouraged owners to repair or rebuild their affected properties.

International donations are channelled to the Tuvalu Survival Fund. SOPs are in place follow to ensure that incoming funds and expenses are however, consultations indicate that not all agencies are aware of these SOPs.

Feedback

Feedback on the effectiveness and fairness of assistance is communicated through complaints to the island committees and/ or to government teams who visit islands after the disaster.

Partnerships

Red Cross may provide support in the distribution of relief.

Needs During Preparedness

The development of specific rules of assistance from overseas to facilitate tracking.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

National Key Contacts

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INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

International Guidance and Resource Material

- IASC Humanitarian Response Monitoring
Guidance: <http://bit.ly/2tl1YIZ>
- Response Monitoring on Humanitarian
Response: <http://bit.ly/2vwjj8f>
- Humanitarian Indicators Registry:
<http://bit.ly/1s1KMc8>



CURRENT STATUS

Media

Media in Tuvalu is served by the Tuvalu Broadcasting Corporation (TVBC). The Corporation provides a country-wide radio service, but no newspaper. While formerly a government department, the Corporation has been corporatized since 2015.

The TVBC is the only organisation that communicates information to the public, including information released by Government through a Media Advisor. The daily broadcast schedules go from 6:00 am to 9:00 am and from 11:00 am to 1:00 pm, 6:00 pm to 10:00 pm. Weather bulletins are issued twice a day, morning and evening and relayed to TVBC. During crises, TVBC will broadcast 24-hours a day.

The Secretary to Government is the authorised public spokesperson for the Government of Tuvalu during disasters. In this respect, a dedicated Media Advisor for the Government is based at the Office of the Prime Minister and acts as the official Government focal point for disaster communication under the Authority of the Secretary to Government.

General Communications

Media is represented in NDC meetings as observers, following a disaster. Official information is released from the Department of Disaster Management / NDC, which is then broadcast by the TVBC.

Public information is also shared by the Government via press releases prepared by the government Media Adviser. In most cases, an NDC/ Department of Disaster Management representative visits TVBC for the dissemination of a public message or for radio talk-back shows.

During disasters, the Island Disaster Committees from

the outer islands provide reports and information to the NDC and the corporation. Media also use this information for public consumption and update.

Radio Tuvalu is still the most effective mode of dissemination of information in Tuvalu.

Guiding Policies and Plans

General disaster communications arrangements described are not all documented as policy or guidelines but are, nevertheless, the current practice. Until this changes, the TVBC has completed work on Media Ethics and its corporate plan.

Gaps

According to the Corporation, the communication channel for public information is too slow. Previous efforts to communicate tsunami warnings to communities, following the Makira earthquake in 2017 were apparently slow. There is a need for improved coordination of communications across agencies in early warning.

Partnerships

Training opportunities have been provided by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) (such as working with SPREP's Media and Communication Department).

Department of Disaster Management, through NAPA II Project, have secured a portable broadcasting console and a backup generator for use by the Corporation during emergencies.

Partnership with National Agencies

The Corporation runs a monthly programme with the

Tuvalu Meteorological Service. Other key sectors like Health, Education, etc. have also been given opportunity to broadcast.

Tuvalu Red Cross has an active and well-followed Facebook page maintained in Funafuti by the Communications Officer who is trained in disaster communications. The Facebook page will be used to share preparedness and early warning messages before an emergency and, during and after the emergency, it will continue to be used for communication with communities.

The Tuvalu Red Cross has also recently provided briefings to media in Tuvalu, helping them to understand the roles and responsibilities of the Red Cross in times of an emergency and how they can work together to get information out to the communities. A similar training was also provided to Tuvalu Red Cross volunteers from across the outer islands.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Telecommunication Act (1993)**
<https://bit.ly/2rO0tdy>
- **Tuvalu Red Cross** | <https://bit.ly/2luUBfw>

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INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **Practice Brief: Communicating with Communities During the First Six Weeks of an Emergency Response:** <http://bit.ly/2t13LHK>
- **Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities – Tools and Resources:** <http://bit.ly/2nEYuXA>



CURRENT STATUS

The Government of Tuvalu established a Tuvalu Climate Change and Disaster Survival Fund in 2015. The purpose of this fund is to provide vital services to the people, and as a measure of response to future climate change impacts and disasters in Tuvalu. The fund shall be utilised to provide and support activities in response to the impacts of natural disasters or a declaration of a 'state of emergency' that has been declared in accordance with the laws of Tuvalu. The fund will also help ensure security to the people of Tuvalu against climate change and natural disasters by providing financial assistance in order to: (i) provide immediate emergency relief in times of natural disasters; (ii) assist the people to recover and adapt to adverse impacts of climate change; (iii) assist the people to build back and rehabilitate; and enhance resilience. The fund commenced with an initial investment of AUD5 million that, theoretically, the national budget will supplement annually (subject to budgets).

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has established a Tuvalu-Samoa-Tonga Disaster Savings Facility in which each country invests its ADB national allocation. The ADB regional allocation will match this combined investment. In the event of a disaster, some of the funds can then be withdrawn. The facility is operational now. Other funding available that may be triggered upon an emergency are the World Bank Crisis Response Window, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the recently established Pacific Early Recovery Fund (PERF), an Early Recovery Fund facility established within UNDP.

Procurement

Methods of procurement for goods, works and non-consulting services, other than open competitive bidding, are permitted only in circumstances, such as calamity or natural disaster. Individual ministries provide budgets for work needed, which the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development reviews.

If limited funds are available for assistance, certain provisions (e.g. development of an advance account) may be used to speed up the process of responding to an emergency.

Preparedness Activities

Preparedness work by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development for disasters focus on the development of policies and procedures for the use of the fund.

Needs During Preparedness Phase

Increased awareness of these funds and for what they are targeted.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Tuvalu Climate Change and Disaster Survival Fund** | <https://bit.ly/2Kw2HFh>
- **Tuvalu National Development Plan** <https://bit.ly/2wPqU7B>
- **Public Procurement Regulations 2014** <https://bit.ly/2lpCV8V>

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INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **HumanitarianResponse.info – Response Mobilisation** | <http://bit.ly/2vc4F6T>
- **Central Emergency Response Fund Guidelines**
<http://www.unocha.org/cerf>



CURRENT STATUS

There is only one airport in the country, located in Funafuti. The airport is functional, but the runway is made of bituminous asphalt on coral aggregate base and is 1600 meter in length. It has runway markings and lights. It is only designed to handle ATR-72 turbo prop aircraft.

The outer islands have no port facilities. Through the support of ADB, Nukulalelae, and Niutao atolls will receive new boat ramps, while a ramp for Nanumanga will be constructed through the support of the World Bank. These projects have commenced in 2018.

Access to the outer islands by boat is supported by the Marine Department of the Ministry of Transport, Energy and Tourism. The CEO and the Director of the Marine Department sit on the NDC.

In the event of a disaster, the Marine Department must ensure that all government vessels are on standby to transport response teams to outer islands. They ensure the port facilities are ready and are cleared for national response. They also ensure that all related logistics are organised for the vessels to be deployed for the response. This is done in collaboration with NDC.

The Marine Department does not have a Disaster Response Plan nor any standard operating procedures in place.

The Marine Department assesses reef passages to ensure they are clear before mobilisation of response team or any relief efforts. It also assesses sea ports and government vessels before they are deployed to determine any repair needs that must be approved by Cabinet.

Three government vessels and one patrol boat, HMTSS Te Matail from Australia, support the islands. The total carrying capacity is limited. The Nivaga III

vessel can carry up to 400 people, while the patrol boat can carry only 15-20 passengers.

Maritime maps of the country are out-of-date with some of the maritime maps for the outer islands dating back to the late 1800s. Because many marine charts are out-of-date, local knowledge for navigation is critical for the deployment of relief. This has been reported to the UK Hydrographic Office for a proper update.

Both the Police and Maritime Service coordinate with the Department of Disaster Management during disasters.

FRANZ Arrangement

Under the FRANZ arrangement, assistance is available on request from Australia, France and/ or New Zealand. The FRANZ Arrangement between France, Australia and New Zealand was signed on 22 December 1992. Under the arrangement, the three partners agree to coordinate disaster reconnaissance and relief assistance in the Pacific when requested by partner countries. FRANZ is a civilian-led arrangement that is supported by defence forces.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure issues are led by the Ministry of Public Works, Industries, Environment, Labor, Meteorology and Disaster. In this, the Ministry is responsible to provide infrastructural services to all islands of Tuvalu, including the operation and maintenance of all government assets, public buildings, public roads and sea walls. The exceptions to this are the airport, which is under the Department of Civil Aviation, and sea ports, which are under the Marine Department (responsible for the overall operation and maintenance of maritime assets, including the Port of Entry in Funafuti and the government vessels). For maintenance and repair, the Ministry mobilises technical support upon the request of departments.

There are no standard operating procedures to guide infrastructure support in Tuvalu, following a disaster. Equally, there are no standards or legislation to guide response. Rather, practice has been developed over time so that staff know what they are expected to do. When a disaster/ emergency is declared, the Ministry is part of the NDC and is mandated to have its resources on stand-by ready for mobilization to the affected areas. This involves mobilising machineries to repair damaged roads, clean debris, and helping communities who are in need for assistance. They work closely with the Kaupule to identify the “needy” areas in the outer islands before the resources are mobilised. The recently developed Tuvalu Infrastructure Strategy and Investment Plan (TISIP) 2016–2025, which was launched in 2017 to guide infrastructure investment over the next ten years, is linked to the recently adopted Tuvalu Asset management Framework. The Building Code is being reviewed as well to support infrastructure development in the long term in Tuvalu.

Energy

All islands in Tuvalu are solar powered. Funafuti distributes energy through grid. Energy supplies in Tuvalu are regulated by the Department of Energy, Ministry of Public Utilities and Infrastructure, but the implementing agency is the Tuvalu Electricity Corporation (TEC). The Department of Energy sits on the NDC.

Together, the Department of Energy and the Tuvalu Electricity Corporation (TEC) are responsible for providing awareness to the community on use of renewable energy, energy conservation and how to use energy efficiency equipment. The departments enforce the Tuvalu Energy Efficiencies Act (2016) that regulates the use of refrigerator, air conditioning and lights. The National Energy Target set in 2001 is for Tuvalu to achieve 100% in power generation by 2020. This target has been renewed under Tuvalu National Determined Contributions made in 2016 to achieve 100% renewable energy for the electricity sector by 2025.

In times of disaster, Tuvalu Red Cross has Luci inflatable solar lights that are prepositioned on the outer islands, which can be distributed to families who need them. Additionally, under the early recovery plan, Tu-

valu Electric Corporation, under the Ministry of Public Works, Industries, Environment, Labor, Meteorology and Disaster is mandated for restoring the power station and/ or portable generators located in the islands and operating for essential services. Staff are then deployed to support disaster response at the direction of the NDC.

The National Advisory Committee for energy is responsible for energy-related development work. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) chairs the committee.

Partnerships

In the area of logistics, the Australian Maritime Support Service provides the following support to Tuvalu; Maritime Security, Boarder control, surveillance and assistance during disasters. At this stage, there is no specific bilateral agreement between the Government of Tuvalu and Australia for assistance during disasters. This is provided on a case-by case-basis. Any assistance or support provided to Tuvalu during emergencies is managed through the Australian High Commission in Suva in liaison with the Maritime Surveillance Adviser on Funafuti.

In the area of infrastructure, the Government of Australia – through the Australia Volunteer Scheme – is presently seconding an Australian civil engineer to the Ministry of Public Works, Industries, Environment, Labor, Meteorology and Disaster. One more Structural Engineer volunteer is anticipated for the scheme.

Challenges

As with many smaller islands developing states in the Pacific, national administrations are small, and focal points in the Government are often off island doing work. This can make the scheduling of drills difficult.

Other challenges faced include:

- Defects in the vessels and the availability of spare parts (It can delay operations if vessels need to be dry docked).
- Blockages on boat passages. There is no equipment available to clear these blockages. This ex-

ercise is expensive and often delays mobilisation of assessment teams.

- Weather conditions after disasters may not always be favourable. Usually it takes time before weather becomes clear and safe for response to be mobilised.
- There is no facility for people with disabilities on the vessels. Transporting them is difficult as the facilities are not conducive for those with special needs.
- In the energy sector, manmade disasters, such as oil spills can be a challenge as the country does not have a facility in place to address this. Tuvalu has a Recovery plan for oil spills, but this has not been tested. The Marine Director is the Chairman of the taskforce to address oil spills incidents.
- No proper evacuation centres and evacuation transportation are in place.
- There is a supply shortage of solar lanterns from Taiwan. These need to be restocked.
- Support is only provided when the needs arises.
- There is an inadequate number of staff to address community needs after disasters.

Needs During Preparedness Phase

Need to conduct exercises and simulation with national authorities.

Needs During Disasters

The most immediate issue facing Tuvalu following a disaster is the distance between islands. All islands, other than Funafuti, can only be reached by boat. The boat to the north-western-most island, Nanumea, takes around 24-26 hours to reach, depending on weather.

Availability of equipment, materials finance and not enough technical capacity.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **The FRANZ Agreement** | <http://bit.ly/2AxIUop>
- **Tuvalu Maritime Act** (Contact Ministry of Communication and Transport, Director of Marine)
- **Tuvalu Electricity Corporation**
<http://www.tectuvalu.tv/>
- **Tuvalu National Energy Policy**
<https://bit.ly/2lxUOhN>
- **Petroleum Act** | <https://bit.ly/2IRCL9K>
- **Tuvalu Electricity Corporation Act**
<https://bit.ly/2lxUSy3>
- **Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act**
<https://bit.ly/2rQAIJz>

National Key Contacts

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Support Arrangements

In an event of a medium-large scale emergency, the Logistics Cluster Support Team (led by the UN World Food Programme (WFP)), can:

- Provide logistics coordination support;
- Provide logistics services, such as warehouse surge and transport capacities; and
- Provide logistics Information Management support.



INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Emergency Response Preparedness Guidelines**
<http://bit.ly/2tab299>
- **WFP Pacific Stockpile Mapping**
<http://bit.ly/2talwFz>
- **Logistics Cluster Pacific page website**
<https://logcluster.org/preparedness/pacific>



CURRENT STATUS

Emergency telecommunications are led by the Tuvalu Telecommunications Corporation (TTC). TTC has a response plan and disaster operation manual to guide its response work. TTC operates under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Communications.

In 2017, an early warning system (EWS), comprised high frequency (HF) radio and tsunami sirens, was deployed in Tuvalu under the NAPA-II project led by the Government of Tuvalu and supported by UNDP. The EWS links the main islands and was deployed in collaboration with communities, the Tuvalu Meteorological Office, the Department of Disaster Management, and other stakeholders.

In addition to the EWS, the meteorological stations in the outer islands each have a Chatty Beetle unit (which uses satellite connectivity), managed by Meteorological Services. Satellite phones are also used.

In church groups, each of the pastors on all the outer islands have access to HF radios – these are separate from the NAPA II radios. Broadcast radio is used for people to receive information.

Internet

Internet in Tuvalu is supplied by the Tuvalu Telecommunications Corporation (TTC), which is government-owned and the sole provider of telecommunication services. TTC provides mobile services, fixed lines and internet services to the whole of Funafuti and the outer islands.

TTC provides mobile phone services in Tuvalu with 3G-4G coverage limited to Funafuti. It plans to extend mobile services to the rest of the islands in 2018. Internet coverage is confined to the three main islands of Vaitupu, Nukufetau, and Nui, apart from Funafuti. It is intended to extend internet services to the remaining

islands in the next two years. TTC's recently initiated 4G services with the aim of providing efficient service with reliable and consistent weather forecasting to the whole country with cloud backup.

The TTC is the distributor of Sky Pacific television services in-country. Currently, there is only one satellite link, although the intent is to increase this to two links in 2018.

In the event of a disaster, TTC usually activates an operations centre separate from the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC). Outer islands communications are manned by its own personnel who report to the national office. The TTC then provides updates to the NEOC/NDC. To ensure that any fault is quickly addressed, the main office in Funafuti prepositions spare parts and deploys these together with technicians immediately when the need arises. This is also the same practice in the event of a disaster.

The TTC works together with the Tuvalu Department of Disaster Management to provide a Short Message Service (SMS) platform that disseminates disaster warnings to the public.

In times of disaster, TTC provides internet and telephone services to the disaster committee and community to ensure that all communities can access telecommunication services, but raises an invoice to Government for that service, later.

In times of disasters, high frequency radios and satellite phones are used for emergency telecommunications. The high frequency radios were purchased through the NAPA II (climate change adaptation) project, along with a satellite-based two-way text messaging system called Chatty Beetles, which have emergency warning sirens that can be activated remotely or onsite.

Assessments and Site Visits

The Tuvalu Broadcasting Corporation is always part

of the Government team when they are deployed for assessments during disasters and emergencies.

Information and Communication System

The Tuvalu Broadcasting Corporation is establishing its own information and telecommunication system. Instead of relying on the Government internet line, the new system will ensure that the Tuvalu Broadcasting Corporation has its own internet lines through TTC, enabling easy access to internet and improved services.

It also recognises that the Department of Disaster Management and Tuvalu Red Cross have emergency telecommunication equipment as well, such as satellite, which are also useful during disaster and emergency.

Preparedness Activities

In addition to the work of the Tuvalu Broadcasting Corporation, Kaupule (island councils) reinforce disaster advisories issued by the NDC to ensure that communities are well prepared. They work together with the Ministry of Education and National Disaster Committee (NDC) if schools need to be closed.

Gaps / Challenges

- The restoration of TTC network, following a disaster may be a challenge due to the fast pace and changes in technology in telecommunication where compatible issues may arise.
- TTC may need to upgrade its systems after each damaging event to be compatible with the new hardware provided by suppliers.
- TTC preferred to invest in wireless telecommunication for outer islands since it is easier to restore, compared to fixing cables and so forth. However, the backhaul link (point-to-point link) is the key issue to maintain or restore communication between the islands. In order to solve the problem, TTC is investing to have at least two satellite links on each island.

- There is limited technical capacity for re-establishing connections.

Partnerships

The TTC is a member of the Pacific Island Telecommunications Association (PITA) organisation. PITA usually provides telecommunications support in the aftermath of a disaster. If there is any damage to the system, PITA deploys technical staff and equipment to provide support.

The TTC also receives support from donors, such as the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, usually mobilised through the NDC, following a disaster.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Telecommunication Act (1993)**
<https://bit.ly/2rO0tdy>

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Support Arrangements

In an event of a medium-large scale emergency, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) (led by WFP), can provide support to:

- Co-lead the cluster and provide overarching ETC

coordination support;

- Conduct assessments to ascertain the communications status and identify priority areas;
- Provide technical support staff (surge capacity) to establish Information and Communications Technology (ICT) services and provide coordination support;
- Establish emergency communications (voice and data) using equipment brought in by the regional cluster. Such communication solutions may include: 1. HF and Very High Frequency (VHF) radio; 2. Satellite phones and satellite data terminals (Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN), Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT)); and 3. Internet access solutions in common hubs; and
- Provide ongoing technical advice and support.



INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **ETC Preparedness in the Pacific**
<https://www.etcluster.org/project/etc-preparedness-pacific>



CURRENT STATUS

There is no health and nutrition cluster or committee in Tuvalu. Health issues are coordinated by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, which is a member of the National Disaster Committee. The focal point of the NDC is the Permanent CEO of Health.

Disaster Preparedness in the Ministry

The National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements outline the role and responsibility of the Ministry of Health during disasters. It also makes reference to preparedness and response in terms of health. Currently, there is no specific health plan for emergencies/ disasters. The Ministry uses the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on how to respond to disasters, including health in emergencies.

The Ministry recently participated in a first Regional Health in Climate Change workshop held in Nadi, which looked at health issues related to climate change and how small island states respond to disaster. The workshop was part of a project under the Global Environment Fund (GEF) implemented by UNDP in collaboration with WHO. As an outcome of the workshop, the Ministry will need to produce a public health plan for disasters (to respond to disasters), including climate change. This will also include different protocol for dealing with health in emergencies and disasters.

Related Documentation

The Ministry is guided by a number of policies and Acts: Sexual Reproductive Health Policy, HIV/ AIDS Policy, Breastfeeding Policy, Public Health Act and the Tobacco, Medicine and Equipment Donation Policy Act. There are currently no standard operating procedures in place for health in emergencies and disasters, although the need for this is recognised.

WHO has held training sessions in 2018 on emergency response with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. A Tuvalu Health Outbreak Manual is currently being updated.

Prepositioning of Stocks

The Ministry does not specifically preposition stock for disasters due to space and storage issues (especially for medical supplies). The Government only stocks supplies for hospital service.

Clinics and Facilities

Tuvalu has one hospital (Princess Margaret Hospital) located in Funafuti. There are two additional clinics located on both sides of Funafuti that are not presently operating; therefore, the public must use the main hospital Princess Margaret Hospital (PMH). All the outer islands have one clinic with one mid wife, one nurse permanently stationed, one junior nurse, and a sanitation aid.

Assets and Personnel

Two ambulances are available in Funafuti, as well as ten local doctors and three international doctors.

Reports and Analysis of Key Vulnerable Groups

The Ministry recognises key vulnerable groups, such as children, pregnant mothers, the elderly and people with disabilities. This may be captured in the annual reports but not per se as 'vulnerable groups'. Nevertheless, the Ministry retains records on those who visit the hospitals and clinics.

NGOs in Tuvalu also have programs for vulnerable groups, such as for people with disabilities and wom-

en. Currently, there is no specific study or report available on the nutritional status of the population. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has also worked with the Ministry of Education in Tuvalu to assess the nutritional status of children.

Key Health Issues

Non-Communicable Diseases (cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer and chronic respiratory diseases) are a major issue in Tuvalu. Re-emerging of infectious diseases is increasingly becoming a problem as well. While there are currently no specific major outbreaks, Tuvalu has had a high incidence of hepatitis A and diarrhoea and vomiting in school-age children in the outer islands.

Challenges

Preparing and managing disasters comes in two levels: the national and local. At national level, MoH (PMH) manages overall preparedness and, at local level, the outer island health clinics are responsible for managing disasters/ emergencies. The challenge is to have a collective understanding as to how to prepare and respond to outbreaks/ disasters. (e.g. there is no guide on how many cases are needed to determine that an outbreak has occurred).

Public health management faces several gaps. There is a lack of financial resources allocated for public health programmes. The Public Health Act is outdated and needs to be revised.

In addition, lack of human resources is a challenge for the health sector in Tuvalu. Only three public health specialists operate on the ground.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare is working on SOPs for disaster response and international assistance.

Partners

The Tuvalu Red Cross society has a dedicated Health Coordinator. They also play an advocacy role in health and provide first aid support.

WHO has previously provided technical assistance in the development of policies and guidelines upon request. WHO has also provided specific support for projects during and after the Tropical Cyclone Pam. The Ministry has a good relationship with WHO and often call for their assistance if required.

Needs During Preparedness Phase

- Carry out emergency drills in preparing for disasters and emergencies, e.g. plane crash/ fire, etc.
- Development of SOPs for health in emergencies.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Sexual Reproductive Health Policy**
(Contact CEO of Health)
- **HIV/AIDS Policy** (Contact TNPSO)
- **Breastfeeding Policy** (Contact TNPSO)
- **Public Health Act** | <https://bit.ly/2rPUQeB>
- **Tobacco Control Act** | <https://bit.ly/2LcW0cf>

National Key Contacts

- **Dr. Taniela Kepa Siose**
CEO, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
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Support Arrangements

WHO provides technical support in health emergency preparedness, including running a table-top exercise in Funafuti, and supporting the development of an all-hazards response plan for the health sector. WHO is also available in case of a crisis with deployable technical assistance in coordination (Health Cluster Coordinator (HCC), outbreak response and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)/ environmental health)



INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **International Health Regulation 2005**
<https://bit.ly/2r00tdy>
- **WHO List of Guidelines for Emergency Response I** <http://bit.ly/2u3pEsr>
- **Global Nutrition Cluster Handbook**
<http://bit.ly/2uDh9Hs>
- **Sphere Minimum Standards in Health Action**
<http://bit.ly/2uxp5JF>
- **Health Cluster Guide I** <http://bit.ly/2uxkJ5k>
- **Western Pacific Regional Framework for Action for Disaster Risk Management for Health**
<http://bit.ly/2t9TA4J>
- **Inter-Agency Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings**
<http://bit.ly/1DPPqVC>



CURRENT STATUS

There is no education cluster or committee in Tuvalu. The coordination of education and schooling is led by the Education Department (EdDep), under the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS). The CEO for MEYS is represented on the NDC.

All schools have evacuation plans. They do evacuation training for fire, cyclone and tsunami, although drills have not been done for some time to date.

Assets

Two secondary schools (including Motufoua Secondary School, a boarding facility on Vaitupu) and 18 Early Childhood Care and Education Centres (ECCE) exist in Tuvalu. In the event of a disaster, schools are used as evacuation centres, if needed. Generally, as a precaution measure schools are closed during a weather-related event. For Motufoua Secondary School, during cyclonic events classes are suspended and students continue to remain on campus under the care of school staff.

The Education Department does not preposition stocks and does not have School-in-a-Box reserves.

Analysis of gender and protection needs to be conducted in schools as a future action, along with a template to assess school needs. There is presently no template to assess school disaster impacts.

Preparedness Activities

The Education Department has designated a School Supervisory Unit to oversee Child Protection and Safe Schools, which is in line with School Safety Plans. The Unit teaches students and teachers about school safety and what to do in the event of a cyclone, which is incorporated in the evacuation plan. However, there

is an inconsistency in the actual provision of drills and/or practice.

School disaster preparedness has been included in the school environment through the Achieving Education for All in Tuvalu Programme (AEfATP). In addition, UNICEF has worked in collaboration with Save the Children in providing technical assistance, building capacity of the MEYS on Risk Informed preparedness and contingency planning.

Challenges

According to the MEYS, attention to disaster preparedness in the Ministry can be challenged by limited human resources and capacity. There is a policy gap and operational gap, but most schools have plans.

Partnerships

UNICEF has previously funded projects in education and has sent technical advisers to assist Tuvalu in AEfATP, including aspects of school safety in the school-based management planning. UNICEF and Save the Children have built the capacity of the Ministry through training on risk informed contingency planning, and this has been shared with schools through school stay visits and in-service programs.

UNICEF provided Education in Emergency supplies to the MEYS in response to the TC Pam storm surge. The PHT Education Cluster also provided technical assistance to the MEYS in the development of damage assessment templates, as well as sector support to achieve the outcomes of the Tuvalu Education Strategic Plan (TESP III).

The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the World Bank assist in early childhood work.

UNESCO has provided support in the past to create policies.

Needs During Preparedness Phase

- Training in child protection
- Contingency plan for education
- Clear policies for schools in case of a disaster (e.g. who to contact when there is not enough water in schools)
- Awareness raising on cyclones for children



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Constitution** | <https://bit.ly/2k5lig7>
- **National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP)**
– locally known as Te Kakeega
- **Education Act** | <https://bit.ly/2rQtFQ8>
- **Tuvalu Education Strategic Plan**
(Contact Ministry of Education)

National Key Contacts

- **Dr. Tufoua Panapa**
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- **Neaki Letia**
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INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **Global Education Cluster Toolkit**
<http://bit.ly/2u3LYlq>
- **Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies Toolkit** | <http://bit.ly/2utWISz>



CURRENT STATUS

Tuvalu faces chronic water shortages. In the context of Funafuti, where over 50 per cent of the population live, water shortage is a main issue due to the high population and water storage capacity at both household and government levels.

There is no cluster for WASH. Water quality issues are monitored by the Ministry of Health, while water supply and sanitation services are led by the Ministry of Public Utilities and Infrastructure.

Both agencies sit on the National Disaster Committee. The agencies operate closely as needed.

Water Supply

Tuvalu has no piped water supply. Rather, water is predominantly sourced from rain-water harvesting. The Ministry of Public Works, Industries, Environment, Labor, Meteorology and Disaster manages six major water storage facilities (cisterns) on Funafuti and six on the outer islands.

All island community halls have cisterns. The Ministry also provides water tanks to communities. In addition to rainwater harvesting, the Ministry may sell water during peace time at the rate of AUD16 per 1000 gallons (including carting).

For sanitation, the Ministry of Public Works, Industries, Environment, Labor, Meteorology and Disaster approves septic tank designs and provides backup services, for example, bailing of septic tanks. It has an ongoing project on compost toilets in Funafuti, to minimise the use of water and is environmentally friendly.

Additionally, the Ministry has partnered and worked closely with Pacific Community (SPC), strengthening management of water resources at all levels of their national supply structure.

Back-Up Water Supplies (Including for Disaster)

To ensure that adequate water supply is provided, the Ministry of Public Works, Industries, Environment, Labor, Meteorology and Disaster has portable desalination units that can be mobilized to outer islands. Three (3) islands have desalination units – one in the government secondary school in Vaitupu, one in Nanumea and one in Nanumaga.

Besides the desalination plant, Government has water reserves only in Funafuti, and communal reserves exist in the outer islands. The Kaupule has 10 water cisterns available, as well as water tanks to supplement water supplies during emergencies.

During peace time, the Kaupule sell water to the community at the rate of 2 cents per gallon for private residences and 20 cents per gallon for government and businesses.

Water Services During Disaster

When a disaster/ emergency is declared, the Ministry is mandated to have resources on stand-by for mobilisation to affected areas. This involves mobilising machinery to repair damage. The Ministry works closely with the Kaupule to identify areas of need in the outer islands before the resources are mobilised.

During times of water shortage, the Public Works Department (PWD) will commence the rationing of government water supplies. Following several weeks without rain, Kaupule and communities automatically ration water. If matters become severe, PWD will take over the rationing of community water reserves, so that all families can have a share. In a drought disaster, PWD conducts assessments of water security, prepares materials and prepare to mobilise a response team.

During disasters, both the Government and Kaupule

supply water rations to the communities free-of-charge and the water is sourced from Government / Kaupule storage supplies around Funafuti and the outer islands.

No water international standards (Sphere) are applied during an emergency. Instead, water supplies are usually determined on the number of people per household using 25-litre buckets.

Assessment on accessibility to potable water supply was being conducted by SPC at the time of this research, for which the results can be used as a baseline.

According to the Ministry, no disaster management plan for water and sanitation is in place (although a national drought plan is presently being drafted). Based on past practice and experience, the Ministry and department personnel have developed a clear understanding of their roles during disaster. In cases of disaster, the Ministry mobilises technical staff in different sections (carpenters, sea wall engineers, mechanical, electrical, refrigeration and air conditioning technicians, water engineers, architects and quantity surveyors) to support response.

Preparedness Activities

Awareness raising on water security, maintenance of tanks and installation of pipes, attaining and fitting. Government projects to provide water tanks to members of the public. Compost toilets project to minimise the use of water.

Partnerships

In a disaster, SPC commonly provides response support, either through personnel deployment from Fiji or through their in-country water security officer.

Other partners in disaster planning are UNDP, ADB, World Bank, and SPREP through existing water quality planning projects.

The Solid Waste Authority of Tuvalu team collects rubbish for composting, of which the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the Tuvalu Red Cross are key partners.

Needs During Preparedness Phase

There is a need for equipment to test water quality after a disaster. Neither the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare nor the Department of Public Works have equipment for rapid water quality testing.

Gaps

When it comes to distribution of emergency supplies, particularly in camps/ communities, there is a need to properly brief and diversify the distribution teams to ensure that distribution is done smoothly and in line with local/ cultural context and other factors, such as gender and disability.

There is a need to determine beforehand the needs of PWD; for example, evacuation centres: toilet facilities suitable for those with disabilities.

Due to frequent outbreaks, there is a need for water and sanitation provision in schools, stockpiling of hand sanitizers, soaps, water treatment plants and a desalination system, etc.

There is a need for guidance on the physical protection of the police. The need for this can arise in cases, such as when Public Works take control of community water tanks for rationing and the community does not comply, resulting in the need for police intervention.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Tuvalu Sustainable and Integrated Water and Sanitation Policy 2012-2021**
<https://bit.ly/2rOLFv6>

National Key Contacts

- **Dr. Nese Conway**
CEO, Ministry of Public Works, Industries, Environment, Labor, Meteorology and Disaster

Support Arrangements

In an event of a medium-large scale emergency, the Wash Cluster Support Team (led by UNICEF), can provide support as listed below to the existing national structure.

- Co-lead national WASH clusters
- Provide surge capacity for cluster coordination, information management, etc
- Support initial rapid assessments
- Provide needs and gap analysis
- Support situation analysis and response planning, including prioritisation, activity identification and prioritisation (for example, Humanitarian Action Plan)
- Develop/ review awareness products and tools, including WASH information, education & communication (IEC) materials
- Assist in delivery of lifesaving WASH relief items (provider of last resort)

- Monitor of supply distribution
- Assess WASH cluster capacity. Evaluate WASH cluster coordination



INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **Global WASH Cluster Coordination Deployment Kit** | <http://bit.ly/2u3lrF7>
- **Global WASH Cluster Technical Guidance** | <http://bit.ly/2vwlszQ>
- **Sphere Minimum Standards in Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion** | <http://bit.ly/2uD5Pvg>



CURRENT STATUS

As indicated in the National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements, the islands of Tuvalu are atolls with poor soil quality, which support only limited subsistence food production. Key products are breadfruit, banana, fig tree (Felo), coconut, pandanus (a fruit) and giant swamp taro (Pulaka) – *Cyrtosperma*. Fish is a key component of the local diet. Aside from these, food in Tuvalu is mainly imported from overseas, which is challenging due to Tuvalu's isolation and distance to markets.

There is no food security cluster or group formally in existence in Tuvalu. Food Security issues are led by the Ministries of Health and Social Welfare and Home Affairs, Rural Development and Agriculture. There is no formal plan to manage collaboration between the Ministries.

No standard food relief package exists for Tuvalu. Immediate food supplies from any available source is usually done without any consultation from the nutrition personnel of the Department of Public Health. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Rural Development and Agriculture largely relies on food assistance from overseas and uses whatever is locally available in the meanwhile. At the same time, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Rural Development and Agriculture also provides plant material and seedlings to be distributed. On the outer islands, island committees can use local canteens to purchase food and retain the receipts for reimbursement from Government. The Ministry has standard operating procedures, relating to the distribution of food relief. Post TC Pam 2015-16, the Government procured food relief items from Fiji, which were distributed to all the outer islands in four intervals. Funafuti received one-off food relief. Approximately 26 tons of food and relief items were donated by Tuvaluan communities in New Zealand. Emergency food relief is facilitated through the Ministry of Home Affairs, Rural Development and Agriculture.

No gender and protection analysis have been conducted on food security and livelihoods. Relief provisions are provided to island committees to arrange distribution.

For assessment of food security issues, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Rural Development and Agriculture uses rapid assessment forms and electronic tablets for data collection. Following initial relief, further needs analysis may be conducted.

There is no prepositioning of supplies by Government for food security. As indicated, some food stock, etc. exist on outer islands in small canteens. However, during poor weather when boats cannot reach the islands, these supplies can rapidly run out.

Preparedness Work

Preparedness work is conducted by the Ministry in preparation for disasters, particularly advising farmers of El Nino or other threats and advising farmers on correcting actions/ responses (for example, the need for early harvest).

Partnerships

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has provided rapid assessment forms and electronic tablets for data collection.

SPC also provided assistance in terms of funding, materials and plants to support food security and improve livelihood.

Needs During Crisis

Logistics is an issue for the outer islands.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

National Key Contacts

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Support Arrangements

NAPA 1 project was provided assistance to enhance food security in terms of gardening fences, seeds, garden tools and tissue culture plants of salt tolerant pulaka variety, banana, yams, sweet potatoes, taro. Taronitana were brought by SPC's Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT) to be raised and distributed to all nine islands.

In addition, NAPA 1 also built 92 concrete pulaka gardens to prevent salted water intrusion into the pulaka gardens for Nanumaga Island.

TC Pam Recovery project provided garden tools, garden materials, pig-pen materials, seeds, animal drugs, animal feed and three nursery, tissue culture plants, such as pulaka, banana, taro, yam, sweet potatoes to be distributed to the three most affected islands (Nanumaga, Nui, and Nukulaelae) during TC Pam. In addition, it also provided 20 concrete pulaka gardens for Nui only, and tissue culture plants to all nine islands.



INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **IASC Reference Module for Cluster Coordination at Country Level**
<http://bit.ly/2utMdsX>
- **Global Food Security Cluster Emergency Preparedness Planning Guidelines**
<http://bit.ly/2u3tEJj>



CURRENT STATUS

The key legislation addressing protection is the 2014 Family Protection Act collectively administered by a multi-agency – Police, Gender Affairs, Attorney General’s Office and Judiciary – mainly Police as first responder. The Act has been passed by Parliament in 2014 and it is in use. Parts of the Act are still in the implementation phase, such as ‘setting up Protection Fund’ or having certified counsellors, etc.

Disabilities

The national focal point for persons with disabilities is the Ministry of Home Affairs, Rural Development and Agriculture–Community Affairs Department. The Department provides support to persons with disabilities (PWD) through a financial support scheme, as well as by targeting awareness of the rights of individuals with disabilities at national and community level (advocacy, training). The Ministry of Home Affairs, Rural Development and Agriculture is a member of the NDC.

The work of the Community Affairs Department is supported actively by the Tuvalu Fusi Alofa Association, a national NGO that represents the rights of people living with disabilities in Tuvalu. The Association is aligned with the Pacific Disability Forum (PDF) and Conventions on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which is also where it receives funding.

The Fusi Alofa Association mainstreams disability needs and considerations to Government (for example, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health) and community through raising awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities. This work has been ongoing since 2012. It also operates the only special school in Tuvalu with 24 students in attendance.

The Association has a strategic plan in place, but this does not contain a disaster response plan. Nevertheless, the strategic plan promotes for inclusivity of

persons with disabilities in government policies and plans. The link from the Fusi Alofa Association to Government is via the Ministry of Home Affairs, a Rural Development and Agriculture. The Association is not involved in disaster assessment.

At an operational level, Tuvalu follows a traditional approach to the welfare of persons with disabilities – families are expected to look after the well-being of their own family members with disabilities.

A national disability policy has been drafted and is awaiting approval by Cabinet for release. This can be expected in 2018 but is not publicly available in the interim. On the other hand, there is no response plan for persons with disabilities now. A disability study was conducted in 2017 with more evidence, information data on the PWD. The information can enable planning for emergencies.

There is no formal structure to accommodate persons with disabilities in the event of a disaster in Tuvalu, although there is an informal safety house structure. For now, the Ministry of Home Affairs lobbies for the needs of persons with disabilities following a disaster. As indicated in Section 2 (policies and procedures) and 4 (gender protection), this lobbying resulted in additional allocations of relief provided to babies and elderlies and lactating mothers during relief distribution in the 2011 drought.

Child Protection

UNICEF has previously provided support in child protection. This includes training in the handling of children who are victims and offenders. The Police requested UNICEF for a memorandum of understanding in 2017. It is possible regional arrangements or mentoring could be provided to the Tuvalu police on child protection.

A gender analysis is presently in the pipeline with the assistance of SPC (see Section 4).

Remote Communities

The national focal point for outer island communities is the Ministry of Home Affairs, Rural Development and Agriculture. It is formally connected to island communities. Once the NDC is activated, Home Affairs contacts the outer islands to activate the local Island Disaster Committees. Island Disaster Committees then report needs and issues to the NDC and Cabinet. Radio Tuvalu is then informed to broadcast to the entire nation the status of each island after the disaster.

Home Affairs disburses relief to the outer islands following a disaster (via island committees), in collaboration with the Red Cross, drawing on government funds. With the establishment of the new Survival Fund, this will be the pool of funds that Home Affairs uses in the future. Home Affairs then monitors implementation of recovery work by island disaster committees.

Referral (Complaint) Mechanisms

Presently, the distribution of relief is channelled through island committees, headed by the Pule o Kaupule. Some complaints have been received in the past about perceived unfair distribution of relief, following a disaster (for example, where a family has not been actively involved in community actions and so has been overlooked.) In the event of a complaint, the island committee will try to locally resolve this. If needed, the complaint can be passed to the Falekaupule who can refer matters to Home Affairs.

Cases of violence are reported to the police.

Preparedness Work

The Fusi Alofa association lobbies to remind everyone of the rights of PWD.

During peace time, the Government works with kaupule to inform them of El Nino/ La Nina threats and to remind island committees of the need to stock up on provisions, strengthen houses and to be sure everyone knows what to do.

Some projects also provide preparedness e.g. NAPA

It provided early warning support to the outer islands through the provision of Chatty Beetles.

For physical protection in a disaster, as part of their mandate in the roles of the IDC, the Kaupule have housing that is rented to the public. Kaupule ensure they are also protected prior to disasters.

Challenges

Limited resources and human capacity to provide support to persons with disabilities.

Financial constraints to supporting persons with disabilities.

Needs During Peace Time

- Awareness raising for judges and community members on the outer islands of the protection conferred through the 2014 Family Protection Act and people's rights.
- Awareness raising on People Living with Special Needs.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **2014 Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act** | <https://bit.ly/2Gwl6OQ>
- **National Gender policy 2014-2019** | <https://bit.ly/2k68Mgh>
- **Tuvalu Study on People with Disability** (Contact Department of Gender)
- **Fusi Alofa Association Strategic Plan** (Contact Fusi Alofa Association)
- **TC Pam Gender Analysis** (Contact GED)

National Key Contacts

- **Taufia Patolo**
CEO, Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture

- **Melton Tauetia**
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- **Vacant**
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Support Arrangements

In an event of a medium-large scale emergency, the Protection Cluster Support Team (led by UN Women), can provide:

- Support the national Gender and Protection Cluster or similar coordination committee/ sector on gender and protection response, which would include support for child protection (in partnership with UNICEF) and gender-based violence with a relevant national authority.
- Support for mainstreaming gender and protection across the other clusters/ sectors.
- Support a Rapid Protection Assessment.
- Provide technical support for rapid gender and protection analysis.



INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **IASC Operational Guidelines for the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters**
<http://bit.ly/2tAG8X6>
- **Sphere Standards for Protection**
<http://bit.ly/2vcut2J>
- **IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action (2013)** | <http://bit.ly/2vwR09Y>
- **Child Protection in Emergencies Coordination Handbook** | <http://bit.ly/2vcn7wc>
- **IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action** | <http://bit.ly/2tl2iRO>



CURRENT STATUS

The lead for shelter issues during disasters in Tuvalu is the Public Works Department, under the Ministry of Public Works, Industries, Environment, Labor, Meteorology and Disaster. PWD is part of the initial damage assessment team, which NDC appoints with Department of Disaster Management to lead and coordinate in times of disaster.

Apart from the Government, the Tuvalu Red Cross is the only organisation that provides emergency shelter support to affected communities in the form of tarpaulins, shelter tool kits and awareness.

Schools, churches, fales, community halls/ Falekauptule or Maneapa are commonly targeted for shelters.

There are no standard operating procedures to guide shelter support in Tuvalu. Instead, practice has been developed over time so that staff know what they are expected to do.

There is no building code in place for Tuvalu, so durability of buildings used as Emergency Centres are not cleared to withstand stronger disasters, especially private buildings. Public Works applies engineering standards to public structures.

There are no standards for emergency shelters/ evacuation centres in place that are used during a crisis. Tuvalu Red Cross provides the standard IFRC shelter kit (2 tarpaulins and 1 tool kit), with selected non-food items as the minimum standard emergency shelter relief package.

For construction of permanent houses, a draft of National Building Codes (from 1990) was under an Australian fund and serves as a guide for infrastructural development on general construction undertakings. This serves also as guide for shelter assistance, during the recovery and reconstruction phases. However, it has proven difficult to enforce these because there is no

Building Act in place. A draft exists and Tuvalu is awaiting assistance from the ADB to finalise the Act.

Partnerships

All outer islands in Tuvalu have local Red Cross branches and pre-positioned warehouse/ containers, containing disaster stocks and supplies. The local branches have standard procedures for distribution of items during disasters based on assessment.

There are eight local branches of the Tuvalu Red Cross. Red Cross can cater for 230 families if an emergency/ disaster strikes Funafuti.

In the outer islands, there are around 20 - 30 warehouses. Red Cross procures its own supplies of relief stocks.

In 2016, the IFRC provided training in emergency shelter for the Tuvalu Red Cross, who are presently investigating the provision of training female-headed households in shelter.

Needs During Peace Time

Supplies to meet shelter needs.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- **Draft National Building Codes (From 1990)**
(Contact Public Works Department)

National Key Contacts

- **Malofou Sopoaga**
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- **Dr. Nese Conway**
CEO, Ministry of Public Works, Industries, Environment, Labor, Meteorology and Disaster
- **Vacant**
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Support Arrangements

At the request of the shelter sector lead (Ministry of Public Works, Industries, Environment, Labor, Meteorology and Disaster), the Shelter Cluster Support Team (lead by IFRC) can support the development of the shelter sector, or 'cluster', assisting with preparedness initiatives, capacity building opportunities for the coordination team and shelter responders, and direct coordination support during the humanitarian phase of the response.

The Tuvalu Red Cross provides support in the form of temporary shelter supplies, such as tarpaulins – including provisions for training – during disasters.

Schools, churches, fales and the Kaupule office are commonly targeted for shelters.

There are no standard operating procedures to guide shelter support in Tuvalu. Instead, practice has been developed over time so that staff know what they are expected to do.



INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **Sphere Minimum Standards in Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items** | <http://bit.ly/2uDfmCz>



CURRENT STATUS

Tuvalu is not familiar with the term ‘early recovery’. The term more commonly used is simply ‘recovery’. By default, any ‘early recovery’ work delivered during the humanitarian phase is led by the National Disaster Committee and Department of Disaster Management, which oversees relief. This includes, for example, the provision by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Rural Development and Agriculture of plant materials and seedlings as soon as possible, following a disaster.

By comparison, general recovery is led by the Development Coordination Committee (DevCC), comprising CEOs from the Ministries. Terms of reference for the DCC can be accessed from the Monitoring, Evaluation and Coordination Department (MECD) within OPM.

Proposals for post disaster recovery are submitted to the national development committee for decision making. The DCC reports to Cabinet.

At the same time, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development play a key role in post disaster recovery. As indicated in Section 12, the Aid Coordination Unit of the Ministry appraises requests for international funding.

Needs During Preparedness

The Aid Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development considers that it needs capacity building in early recovery.



NATIONAL KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

- Terms of reference for the National Development Committee (Contact Evaluation and Coordination Unit within OPM).

National Key Contacts

- **Lototasi T. Morikao**
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- **Dr. Tapugao Falefou**
Secretary to Government
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- **Pepetua Latasi**
Director, Department of Climate Change (DCC)
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Government of Tuvalu
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- **Sumeo Silu**
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Support Arrangements

Support from regional partners to improve the country’s understanding of these mechanisms and to integrate into strategic planning is required.

International assistance in conducting post disaster needs assessment is likely to be required for medium to large-scale events and to inform international funding requests.



INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

- **Disaster Needs Assessment and Recovery Framework Guidance** | <http://bit.ly/2uxje7d>



TUVALU

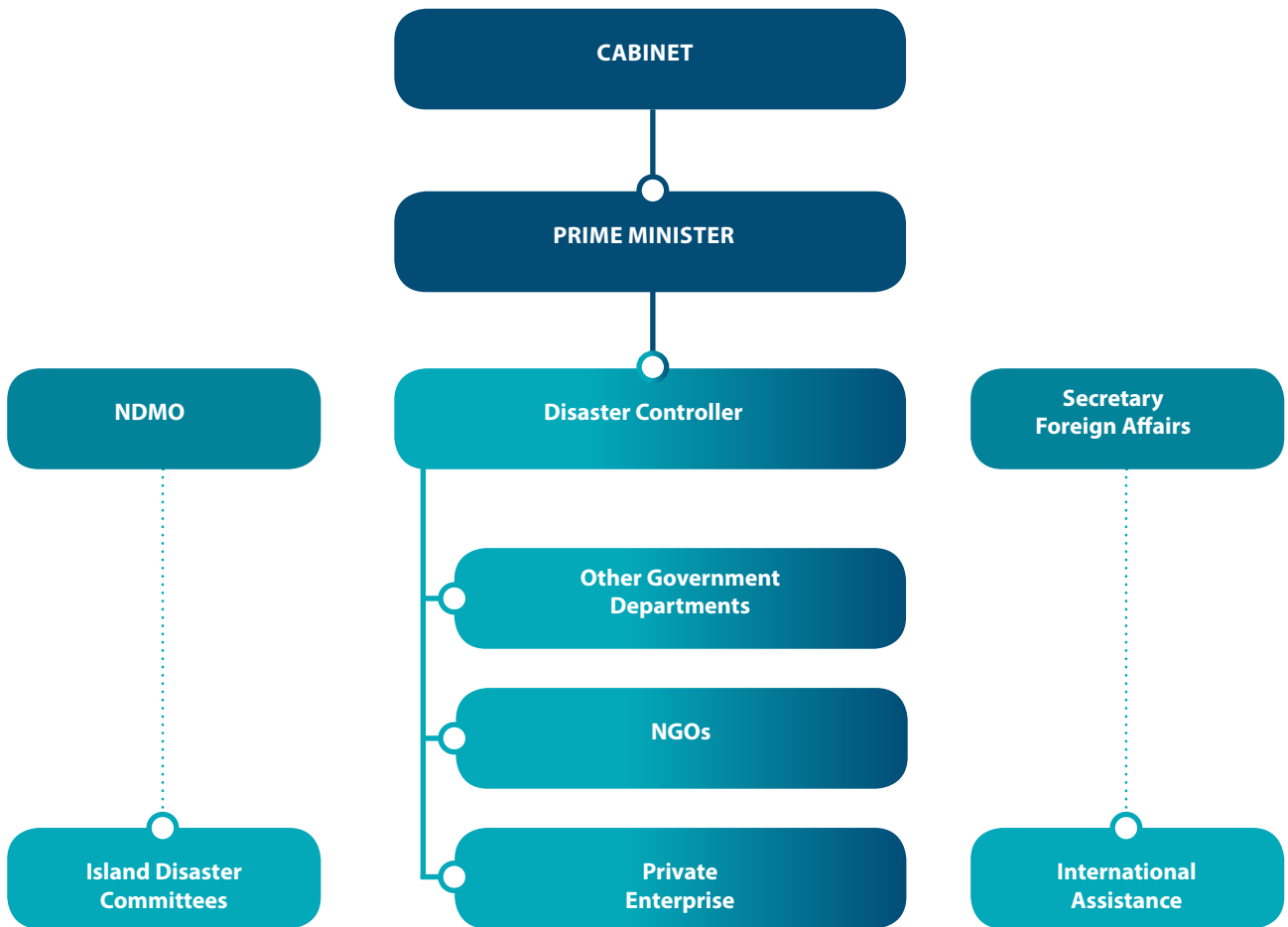
Country Preparedness Package (CPP)

The CPP is intended to **strengthen preparedness and collaboration** between national and international actors in disaster response.

ANNEXES

- ▶ **Annex 1:** National Disaster Risk Management Structure for Tuvalu (During Crisis)
- ▶ **Annex 2:** Tuvalu Ministries and Key National Partners and Relationships with PHT Cluster Support Team
- ▶ **Annex 3:** Pacific Humanitarian Team Contacts

National Disaster Risk Management Structure for Tuvalu (During Crisis)



Tuvalu Ministries and Key National Partners and Relationships with PHT Cluster Support Team

PHT SUPPORT CLUSTER TEAM										
	Education	Logistics	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	Emergency Telecommunications	Early Recovery Networks	Food Security	Shelter	Health & Nutrition	Protection	Coordination
Ministry of Public Utilities & Infrastructure	Public Works Department									
	Tuvalu Red Cross (KP)									
Ministry of Communication & Transport	Department of Energy									
	Tuvalu Electricity Cooperation									
Ministry of Education	Department of Marine									
	Tuvalu Telecommunication Corporation									
Ministry of Health	Education Department									
	Tuvalu Red Cross (KP)									
Ministry of Natural Resources	Agriculture Department									
	Climate Change Policy and Disaster Unit									
Office of the Prime Minister	NDMO									
	Tuvalu Red Cross (KP)									
Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development	Department of Energy									
	Tuvalu Electricity Cooperation									
Attorney General	Monitoring, Evaluation and Coordination									
	Community Affairs Department									
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Disability Unit									
	Kaupule									
Police	The Aid Coordination Unit									
	Private Sector									

PHT CLUSTER COORDINATORS							
Cluster	PHT Coordinator Role	Name	Country of Residence	Organisation	Email Address	Office Phone	Mobile Phone
Coordination	Coordinator	Peter Krakolinig	Fiji	OCHA	krakolinig@un.org	(+679) 3316760	(+679) 9993499
Early Recovery	Coordinator	Kevin Petrini	Fiji	UNDP	kevin.petrini@undp.org	(+679) 3227503	(+679) 7155811
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Early Recovery	Alternate	Paula Cirikiyasawa	Fiji	UNDP	paula.cirikiyasawa@undp.org	(+679) 3227518	(+679) 9904295
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Education	Co-coordinator	Shairana Ali	Fiji	Save the Children	shairana.ali@savethechildren.org	(+679) 3313178	(+679) 8613237
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ETC	Coordinator	Hlekiwe Kachali	Fiji	WFP	hlekiwe.kachali@wfp.org	(+679) 3316139	(+679) 7208521
Food Security	Co-coordinator	Joann Young	Fiji	FAO	Joann.Young@fao.org	(+679) 3384298 / 3384299	(+679) 9348470
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Health & Nutrition	Co-coordinator	Sean Casey	Fiji	WHO	scasey@who.int	(+679) 3234100	(+679) 7171583
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Health & Nutrition	Alternate	Frances Vulivuli	Fiji	UNICEF	fvulivuli@unicef.org	(+679) 3300439	(+679) 8094076
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Shelter	Coordinator	Robert Dodds	Fiji	IFRC	robert.dodds@ifrc.org	(+679)3311855	(+679) 9980173
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WASH	Coordinator	Iva Namela	Fiji	UNICEF	rnamela@unicef.org	(+679) 3300439	(+679) 7553587
WASH	Alternate	Milika Nabulivula	Fiji	UNICEF	mnabulivula@unicef.org	(+679) 3236145	(+679) 8745418
Protection	Coordinator	Michiyo Yamada	Fiji	UNWomen	michiyo.yamada@unwomen.org	(+679) 3301178	(+679) 9989725
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GBV (Protection)	Coordinator	Alexandra Robinson	Fiji	UNFPA	arobinson@unfpa.org	(+679) 3312785	(+679) 9985885
GBV (Protection)	Alternate	Ana Maria Leal	Fiji	UNFPA	leal@unfpa.org	(+679) 3308022	(+679) 8986257
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Cash Working Group	Co-coordinator	Shadiyana Begum	Fiji	WFP	shadiyana.begum@wfp.org	(+679) 3316193	(+679) 9767750
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Coordination	Alternate	Sutapa Howlader	Fiji	UNRCO	sutapa.howlader@one.un.org	(+679) 3312500	(+679) 9477256

PHT (INTER-CLUSTER SUPPORT)

Cluster	PHT Coordinator Role	Name	Country of Residence	Organisation	Email Address	Office Phone	Mobile Phone
Coordination	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	Mereoni Ketewai	Fiji	OCHA	mereoni.ketewai@un.org	(+679) 3316760	(+679) 9991981
Coordination	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	Sina Suliano	Fiji	OCHA	sina.suliano@un.org	(+679) 3316760	(+679) 9990021
Coordination	Information Management Officer	Rashmi Rita	Fiji	OCHA	rita@un.org	(+679) 3316760	(+679) 9991987
Coordination	Protection, early Recovery focal point	Patrina Fong	Fiji	RCO	patrina.fong@one.un.org		
Coordination	Early Recovery, Education, Food Security, WASH	Camilla Borrevik	Fiji	RCO	camilla.borrevik@one.un.org		
Coordination	Inter-Cluster Coordination Support	Temily Baker	Fiji	RCO	temily.baker@one.un.org		
Coordination		Mohammed Mozeem	Fiji	RCO	mohammed.mozeem@one.un.org		

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