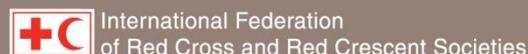


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## Operation Update Report Tuvalu / Pacific: Impending drought



DREF n° MDRTV002	GLIDE n° <a href="#">DR-2021-000120-TUV</a>
Operation update n° 1: 29 November 2021	Timeframe covered by this update: 23 August – 23 November 2021
Operation start date: 23 August 2021	Operation timeframe: 4 months until 31 December 2021
DREF amount allocated (CHF): 30,155	
N° of people being assisted: Planned: 10,204 people (5,242 male and 4,962 female) 1,755 households Actual: 1,473 households <sup>1</sup>	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Public Works Department (water division), Department of Disaster Management (NDMO), Kaupule of Funafuti, Tuvalu Meteorological Service, Water Scarcity Project, Live and Learn Project.	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

*This Operation Update is issued to inform stakeholders that the operation timeframe is extended by one month until 31 December 2021. The extension is required for Tuvalu Red Cross Society (TRCS) to complete data verification, input and analysis as household surveys were only recently completed. Surveys were done with 1,473 households across the seven islands, covering questions related to water access, water stress, health, livelihoods and access to early warning information. The TRCS will agree on relevant, appropriate actions in coordination with NDMO based on the data acquired.*

*Additional time is needed due to data collection challenges, as limited capacity has led staff and volunteers to use manual, paper-based methods instead of digital forms. These paper copies had to be delivered from the outer islands to Funafuti by infrequent boat service. Apart from the delays, there are no changes to the budget or activities.*

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

The TRCS has been monitoring potential drought since July 2021 using regional and national rainfall status and outlook data. Through the identified activities in this plan, TRCS is tracking if the dry meteorological conditions faced by the Northern islands in recent months is causing water stress in the community.

The Northern and Central island's activities have been completed (in Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufeta and Funafuti), with 1,473 surveys carried out across the seven islands between September and October. The data analysis from the water sounding and household surveys will determine if these communities are experiencing or facing water stress and related issues to health and livelihoods. The TRCS will analyze the data collected to identify likely areas of impact, the number of people potentially affected, the event's expected effects, and the possible timeframes and determine if they need to prepare and respond with certain activities.

<sup>1</sup> No. of people to be confirmed after assessment data is analyzed.

The current internal Pacific Red Cross EAR Watch (Early Action Rainfall Watch<sup>2</sup>) for November 2021 to January 2022 shows that Northern Tuvalu is at the Dry Warning stage. Concurrently, the NIWA outlook for the same period predicts below normal rainfall for Tuvalu (87% chance, moderate confidence). These forecasts flag Tuvalu as facing potential high-water stress. This information will be considered when reviewing data to understand the experience of water stress at the household level.

Tuvalu is highly reliant on rainfall as the primary source of freshwater<sup>3</sup>. There are no rivers on the islands, and groundwater is extremely limited<sup>4</sup>. Rainwater is harvested and stored in household tanks, island community and church tanks, cisterns and a large government cistern. Funafuti's water harvesting system is inherently sensitive to dry spells because it is entirely dependent on rainfall. Their water systems reflect the timing, frequency, and intensity of rainfall. Groundwater resources, where available, are brackish and exposed to saltwater intrusion from flooding and rising sea level, as well as human and animal waste contamination.

## Summary of current response

### Background

Rainfall for April to June 2021 was in the lowest 25 per cent on the national historical record, causing the regional Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Early Action Rainfall (EAR) Watch to issue a "Dry Warning" for Tuvalu. Despite the July/August 2021 National EAR Watch forecasting normal rainfall for the following three months, the likelihood of Tuvalu proceeding to seriously or severely dry conditions remains high. Preparedness and early actions were advisable, given the past and future seasonal data. Tuvalu relies almost solely on rainwater for consumption, indicating that continued monitoring and data collection would be of high value, as the situation can deteriorate rapidly.

Drought levels are identified from local EARWatch stations in Tuvalu. These are a reliable indication of the overall drought situation across the country (source: Tuvalu EARWatch).

### Overview of Host National Society: Actions Taken

Early action already taken by the National Society includes:

- Household surveys are completed in 1,473 households across the seven islands, covering questions related to water access, water stress, health, livelihoods and access to early warning information ([the survey details are in Annex 1](#)).
- Carry out water sounding<sup>5</sup> (WS) training and information gathering across all surveyed households (1,473 households). The WS training trains households to determine how full or empty their household water tank is.
- Develop SOPs for drought, which is completed with NDMO on all six Islands with the Island Disaster Committees (Funafuti already had an SOP), with final versions and full endorsement across the six Islands expected by the end of the year.
- Drought awareness IEC material has been shared and distributed, reaching 1,473 households. This includes alternative handwashing tips in times of dry periods, drought posters in Tuvaluan entitled 'Every Raindrop is Precious', tips to improve water capture, boil drinking water, stay tuned to radio Tuvalu, etc.

The capacity of the National Society to ensure a continuous response:

- Presence on all seven islands through an established branch network.
- Trained volunteers who have been involved in the household and water sounding surveying to ensure they are available to support if further action is planned.
- Strong links with NDMO and Met office to continue assessing the situation and developing a plan of action as/if required.
- Ability to develop a relevant, contextually appropriate response to identified water scarcity needs. This ability results from quality data collection, analysis and programme design by TRCS, with operations and technical support available from the IFRC country cluster delegation in Suva (IFRC CCD).

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

The IFRC continues to provide technical support to the TRCS in disaster risk management, climate communications, and operations support, specifically finance, where needed. The ICRC supports broadly via the climate action officer position; a role recruited and onboarded in November.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

<sup>2</sup> The regional Earwatch combines rainfall status (previous three months rainfall) with rainfall outlook (forecasted three months rainfall) and determines wet or dry levels of action based on this.

<sup>3</sup> McCubbin, S., Smit, B. & Pearce, T. Where does climate fit? Vulnerability to climate change in the context of multiple stressors in Funafuti, Tuvalu. *Glob. Environ. Chang.* (2015). doi:10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.10.007

<sup>4</sup> Government of Tuvalu. Second National Communication of Tuvalu. (2015).

<sup>5</sup> Water sounding carried out by TRCS: is the process to determine the depth of water in a rainfall water tank to determine how full or empty the tank is. The manual process is undertaken by striking the side of the tank, where the sounds determine the level of full or emptiness.

- Several meetings have been held on an ongoing basis with NDMO to ensure current and up to date information is shared.
- Currently, all actions are in coordination with the Drought Committee members, who are being updated regularly.
- Plans to coordinate a response to identified water stress, scarcity and related needs (if/where identified) with NDMO are in place as data from the household surveys and water soundings are analyzed.
- Recent coordination during the National Climate Outlook Forum in Tuvalu continues partnership coordination and enhanced ways of working with Tuvalu Met service, whose objectives are aligned with Early Warning Early Action(EWEA )themes.
- The Tuvalu National Drought Committee (DC) was activated on 5 July, who agreed to meet weekly to provide updates on both thresholds (rainfall received and government water reserves). The Ministry of Public Works has established seven water distribution points operational since 12 July on Funafuti. All households can collect six buckets of water (approximately 60 litres per household per day). These have now been temporarily ceased.
- Of note is the variation in average household across the island groups. As a guide on Funafuti, the average household has eight members (according to the 2017 census). Technically, according to SPHERE standards, families are entitled to about 120 litres daily, equivalent to 12 buckets per day. Therefore, the daily allocation of 60 litres per household is below the recommended SPHERE standards for water supply, where each person requires a minimum of at least 15 litres per day. Understanding current water availability at the household level across the seven affected islands (through water sounding support by TRCS to government) will be critical to ensure needs are being met in the short, medium and long term.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

Island	Total Households On The Island <sup>6</sup>	Household Surveys Completed
Nanumea	122	122
Nanumaga	118	118
Niutao	137	137
Nui	120	120
Vaitupu	192	192
Nukufetau	111	107
Funafuti	955	677
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1755</b>	<b>1473</b>

The TRCS has completed all activities in the following Islands, reaching a total of 1,473 households.

Reach was slightly lower than planned due to households being unavailable. In the case of Funafuti, several small islands surrounding the main island were included in the initial number but not part of the planned survey due to logistical and accessibility reasons. These are extremely small islands and have a wide geographical spread. They often only house one or two families, and it was not feasible to assess them all with the funds or the timeframe available.

As Funafuti is the largest populated island, the sample taken (80%) is representative. In total, 84% of all planned northern and central islands households have been surveyed.

Cleaning and uploading the assessment data has led to some delays, as capacity challenges led to using paper rather than digital/Kobo forms. These paper copies had to be delivered to Funafuti from the outer islands by an infrequent boat service before being uploaded by volunteers with conflicting commitments. The TRCS will now complete quality analysis and ascertain whether interventions to support identified pressing needs are required.

Analysis has taken place from 25 November. Island-by-island results will be considered, and common themes in health, livelihoods, agriculture, and water stress, especially access or availability, will be identified and reviewed with technical support from IFRC CCD.

Where the data analysis identifies core needs, TRCS will promptly share findings with NDMO and other DC members to ensure a coordinated plan of action is possible. The TRCS will take into account current cyclone and seasonal outlooks as well as their potential impact.

### Operation Risk Assessment

TRCS has identified the following risks and mitigation actions to control and limit risks to the operation.

Risk area	Controls
The public complains about our volunteers conduct during the survey and at water distribution points	All volunteers will use the SMEAC <sup>7</sup> briefing and be briefed on the Code of Conduct, Child Protection Policy and Fundamental Principles before deployment. All volunteers deployed to sign the Code of Conduct. All volunteers deployed use TRCS high visibility vests when on duty.

<sup>6</sup> 2017 Census household figures

<sup>7</sup> Situation, Mission, Execution, Administration, Command

Risk area	Controls
Negative media coverage related to the handling of the response operation	Proactive communication with media and stakeholders. Community engagement and accountability. Thorough needs analysis, planning, prioritization and reporting.
Scaling activities in areas new to the NS, outside the technical scope	Identify red lines based on a do no harm approach and the existing technical capacity of the National Society.
Social unrest and community resistance; stigma against humanitarian workers and volunteers	Gathering and analysis of community perceptions. Community engagement and accountability. Evidence-based action with community and media stakeholders.
Not providing feedback to communities on our actions/ activities after the survey review is completed	Ensuring progress is reported back to Island Drought Committees and decisions made / actions taken are reviewed and are inclusive, transparent and shared.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

According to the plan, TRCS is progressing in the following areas:

- **Carry out continuous needs' assessment, including considering gender and diversity aspects and analysis.** The assessments have been carried out considering gender balance and household dynamics. Data split by male and female household members interviewed will be available after analysis. TRCS will ensure compliance with the minimum standards for PGI, and support will be provided by CCD PGI technical where needed.
- **Ensure integrated programming between sectors.** Programming planning if/when further action is needed will be holistic. Currently, the household survey have collected data on livelihoods, health, EWEA and WASH.
- **Ensure local government participation.** The NDMO accompanied TRCS on the data collection and assessment excursions and co-led the IDC development of SOPs.
- **Community engagement.** The TRCS will keep communities informed of operational activities and progress, including selection criteria, support available, delays, and exit. To date, households have been given opportunities to participate in the operation through water sounding training and sharing information in the survey. In addition, several members of the communities in each location have participated in the development of IDC SOPs for drought. TRCS will continue to consider best practices for community feedback and complaints being collected and acted on.

The following considerations will determine if intervention is required and what type, in any of the Northern or Central Islands of Tuvalu:

- Priority will be given to the community Island Disaster Committee (IDC) and household feedback and support for the needs/gaps identified by the respondents.
- Ensure continued community participation and that response action will build on the existing local capacities and knowledge.
- Consider specific needs on gender, ethnicity, age, disability and other factors increasing vulnerability where possible.
- Consider and respect Sphere standards in the plan wherever possible.
- Mechanisms or steps are in place to enhance transparency and accountability, such as monitoring and reviews.
- Plan for the end of project lessons learnt, including actions taken to capture, analyze and share data, information from the project with partners involved.
- Any other need for additional data to fill gaps identified.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 1,477 households (# of people TBC)

Male: TBC

Female: TBC

#### Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people (1,755 HHs) indirectly reached with awareness campaign activities etc.	10,204 people (1,755 HHs)	# of people tbc (1,473 HHs)

#### Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of integrated assessments completed in targeted islands	7	7

#### Progress towards outcomes

- Conducted seven trainings across seven Islands for 55 TRCS volunteers with NDMO, on conducting water sounding at household level including estimation of water volume, water height, etc.
- Conducted initial sounding for all 677 households on Funafuti in coordination with NDMO/Public Works Department.
- Conducted initial sounding for 377 households in Northern Islands (Nanumea, Nanumanga, Nuitao).
- Conducted initial sounding for 419 households in Nui and surrounding islands (Vaitupu, Nukufetau).
- Completed data collection upload with KoBo Toolbox and carried out analysis. This was not possible with KoBo due to challenges by volunteers in the field, therefore paper copies transcribed to MS Excel is now in progress, and almost all island data is now digital.
- Conducted one training for TRCS volunteers on how to conduct preliminary needs assessment survey, including a refresher session on KoBo Toolbox. Assessment training was successful, however field teams were unable to progress with using KoBo due to challenges with the tool.
- Conducted water sounding activity at the same time as WASH, health and livelihoods household-level surveys. The water sounding data will also be cleaned, analysed and assessed during the one-month extension to support interventions needed.
- Distributed drought posters and IEC materials to 1,473 households across seven islands.



### Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 1,477 households (# people TBC)

Male: breakdown pending

Female: breakdown pending

#### Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people / HHs indirectly reached with awareness campaign activities etc	10,204 people (1,755 HHs)	# of people tbc (1,477 HHs)

#### Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Villages reached with awareness campaign activities (radio, TV, social media etc.)	7	X
SOPs developed with participation and feedback from the community (CEA)	6	6

#### Progress towards outcomes

- **Conduct an hour recorded show on Radio Tuvalu and Tuvalu TV to update the public on drought preparedness and answer possible public queries.**
  - Due to changes in rainfall across the country, the Drought Committee suggested waiting for survey results and targeting radio programmes with key messages. These messages would be either island specific to match the intervention or notifications related to EWEA/preparedness and will broadly cover potential drought conditions faced by communities.
  - In addition, Tuvalu Met Service has stressed its objectives in raising awareness on messaging and dialogue related to seasonal outlooks/three-month forecasting, including what forecasting means and how communities can use forecasts to take meaningful preparedness or early warning actions.
  - This was identified by Island Women's Associations and the Kapule Agriculture Departments as extremely useful and of value for planning preparedness and awareness.
- **Play key hygiene-related drought awareness messaging on Radio Tuvalu or Tuvalu TV (30 second drought messaging).** As the government has not declared a drought, messaging will likely be tailored towards preparedness, key information, and examples such as the 'five days of alternative handwashing options in dry periods'. The messages will also match the findings of the survey.
- **Publish essential drought awareness messaging on TRCS' Facebook page.** To date, TRCS has published its activities related to the household survey and water sounding. It aims to tie further social media actions with the above points, including messages like the '5 days of alternative handwashing options in dry periods'.
- **Six island-level drought SOPs (linked to WASH) drafted through** inclusive CEA approaches.

## Strengthen National Society

**S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
An insurance framework for national staff and volunteers with active provider/s	yes	X
<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
100% of mobilized volunteers are insured	yes	X
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Volunteers have been insured.		

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

**S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
At least two lessons learned findings are actionable and can result in changes at the National Society, local, national or international level	yes	0
<b>S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Lessons learned workshop	1	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
The lessons learned workshop will be held in early December.		

## D. Financial Report

The total DREF allocated to the Tuvalu impending drought operation is CHF 30,155. Up to CHF 31,050 of acquittals from TRCS have been processed. The remaining CHF 895 will be spent by the end of the operation. Final expenditures will be accounted for in the Final Report. The interim financial statement is available at the end of this report.

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/8-2021/10	Operation	MDRTV002
Budget Timeframe	2021/8-2021/11	Budget	APPROVED

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 29/Nov/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRTV002 - Tuvalu - Impending Drought

Operating Timeframe: 23 Aug 2021 to 30 Nov 2021

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>30,155</b>
DREF Allocations	30,155
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-31,050</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>-895</b>

#### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	19,504	9,788	<b>9,716</b>
AOF2 - Shelter			<b>0</b>
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			<b>0</b>
AOF4 - Health			<b>0</b>
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	7,938	21,263	<b>-13,325</b>
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			<b>0</b>
AOF7 - Migration			<b>0</b>
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>27,442</b>	<b>31,050</b>	<b>-3,609</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,578		<b>1,578</b>
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,136		<b>1,136</b>
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			<b>0</b>
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			<b>0</b>
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>2,714</b>		<b>2,714</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30,155</b>	<b>31,050</b>	<b>-895</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/8-2021/10	Operation	MDRTV002
Budget Timeframe	2021/8-2021/11	Budget	APPROVED

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 29/Nov/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRTV002 - Tuvalu - Impending Drought

Operating Timeframe: 23 Aug 2021 to 30 Nov 2021

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>		<b>205</b>	<b>-205</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs		205	-205
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>18,149</b>	<b>6,666</b>	<b>11,483</b>
National Society Staff	2,133	2,788	-655
Volunteers	16,016	3,878	12,138
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>-126</b>
Workshops & Training	2,054	2,180	-126
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>8,112</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>7,973</b>
Information & Public Relations	7,275		7,275
Office Costs	178		178
Communications		137	-137
Financial Charges		2	-2
Other General Expenses	658		658
<b>Operational Provisions</b>		<b>19,965</b>	<b>-19,965</b>
Operational Provisions		19,965	-19,965
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>-55</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	1,840	1,895	-55
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30,155</b>	<b>31,050</b>	<b>-895</b>

## 1. Household Information:

1a. Head of Household: \_\_\_\_\_ 1b. Village: \_\_\_\_\_

1c. GPS location: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Household Members Information:

	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 17	18 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 +	TOTAL	Disability	TYPE
Male													
Female													

Disability types: Physical(P), Visual(V), Hearing(H), Mental(M), Terminally Sick (S) Other (O)

## 2. Water Usage:

### 2a. What do you usually use water at home for? (Tick all that apply)

- Bathing/ Shower  Toilet flushing  Laundry  Drinking and Cooking  Brushing teeth   
 Washing dishes  Cleaning  Pot-plants  Pets  Baby Formula  Other

Has your water usage changed in any way:

Now  or in the last three months  or in the last six months  No change in water use, water available as needed/usual

If yes, what changes, when and how.....

Estimated daily water usage: \_\_\_\_\_ litres and change in use if applicable \_\_\_\_\_ litres

### 2b. What livestock do you have? (Tick all that apply)

- Pigs  Chicken  Ducks  Other

Do you have any concerns about having adequate water for your livestock either:

Now  or in the last three months  or in the last six months  No concerns, no livestock deaths from water scarcity

If yes, what concerns.....

Estimate daily water usage: \_\_\_\_\_ litres

### 2c. What crops do you have? (Tick all that apply)

- Home Garden  Bananas  Pawpaw  Breadfruit  Taro  Swamp Taro   
 Cassava  Kumara  Potatoes  Other

Do you have any concerns about growth of your crops either:

Now  or in the last three months  or in the last six months  No concerns, all crops thriving

If yes, what concerns.....

Estimated daily water usage: \_\_\_\_\_ litres

### 2d. Which of the below 3 activities do you think use the most water? (Tick up to 3)

- Bathing/ Shower  Toilet flushing  Laundry  Drinking and Cooking  Brushing teeth   
 Pets  Gardening  Livestock  Washing dishes  Cleaning  Pigs  Chicken  Ducks   
 Home Garden  Bananas  Pawpaw  Breadfruit  Taro  Swamp Taro

NAME OF SURVEYOR: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Cassava  Kumara  Potatoes

Have you changed the way you manage your crops, livestock or your household activities in any way due to any concerns relating to water?

Now  or in the last three months  or in the last six months  No changes

If yes, what changes

**2e. In what ways do you save water?**

Reserve water-cleaning rice  Reserve water - washing dishes  Reserve water-washing clothes

Use Live and Learn bucket for handwashing  Wash hands into a bucket to flush toilet  Other

Have you employed any of these methods?

Now  or in the last three months  or in the last six months  No

If yes, why.....

**2f. What is your main source of drinking water:** Boil water at home  Buy filtered water  Buy bottled water  Don't boil water

Solar purifying  Walter filter system at home

**If you could change your water access, what would you do?/ What is your preferred way to access water?**

Wouldn't change  Solar purifying  Access a well with safe drinking water  Walter filter system at home  Electric pump  Overhead tank

**2g. What type of toilet do you have at home?**

Flush toilet  Water-seal toilet  Composting toilet  No toilet

**2h. Do you have:**

1. Electric pump  Overhead tank  **Hygiene (Household)**

Handwashing hygiene behavior knowledge check. When are the key times you wash your hands?

- After using the toilet
- Before eating or preparing food
- After working or playing
- After coughing or sneezing
- After changing babies nappies
- Before and after caring for someone

**2. Solid waste management - observation**

Method	Plastic	Bottle	Food	Sanitary Pads & Diapers	Paper	Tin	Tree branches & grass
Burn							
Bury							
Recycle							
Compost							
Littering							

**3. Water Shortage Information:**

**3a. Have you ever used the Government/ Kaupule water distribution sites?** YES  NO

When was the last time you accessed the sites?

Was it because you had: less water, weren't sure how much water you had, had no water, the government was providing it

NAME OF SURVEYOR: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**3b. Which Government/ Kaupule water distribution site do you have access to?** \_\_\_\_\_

**3c. Where else do you access water besides the Government/ Kaupule water distribution sites?** \_\_\_\_\_

**3d. Do you have 6 buckets of water for water rationing?** YES / NO. If you answered No, how many buckets do you have now? \_\_\_\_\_

**3e. Who usually collects the buckets of water for water rationing?**

Female Household member  Male Household member  girl household member  boy household member  Relative from another household  Nobody  Other

## **4. Impacts of water shortage**

**4a. Who are mostly affected by water shortages in your household?**

Babies  Young children (1yr – 5yrs)  Children (6yrs – 12yrs)  Teenage girls   
Teenage Boys  Women  Men  Elderly  Pregnant/ Breastfeeding women   
Person with disability  Sick person

**4b. What are the main activities impacted by water shortage in your household?**

Bathing/ Shower  Toilet flushing  Laundry  Drinking  Cooking  Brushing teeth   
Pets  Agriculture  Livestock  Washing dishes  Cleaning  Livelihood activities   
Other

Are you currently feeling these impacts (i.e. are you employing these coping strategies?)

Now  or in the last three months  or in the last six months  No changes

If yes, why

Has anyone in your household become unwell from what you believe would be the result of lack of access to clean water? Yes/No

If so, with what did they become sick? \_\_\_\_\_

**4c. In what ways do you save water during periods of low rainfall/ water shortages?**

Get daily ration of water from Government/ Kaupule source  Use water from another source  please detail below

Reduce shower/ bathing frequency  Daily Sea baths  Use well water  Reduce laundry/ washing

Reduce water to pigs  Reduce water for agriculture  Reuse/ Recycle water

Are you currently experiencing periods of water shortages?

Yes – explain

No

If you have a rainwater tank system, what condition is it in?

Good, needs repair, big damage

## **5. PREPAREDNESS/ MITIGATION:**

**5a. Do you have access to?** Radio Tuvalu  Tuvalu TV  Phone  Facebook  Email

NAME OF SURVEYOR: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**5b. Have you heard any awareness programs** from Tuvalu Met Services, Department of Disaster Management, Public Works Department, Climate Change Department, Live and Learn Project, Tuvalu Red Cross Society on water management? YES  NO

When?

If yes What do you remember

**5c. How do you prepare for future water shortages?**

Fix water harvesting system (roof, guttering)  Increase water storage  Fix leaky taps/ toilets/ pipes

Have a household water management plan  listen for warnings/ messages Other  Change usage and consumption  Sell livestock/ crops

### 6. TUVALU RED CROSS POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS

Which of these options would be the most useful for you/ your household to support drought preparedness?

Provide NFIs  Household water soundings  Community Outreach  WASH trainings   
 Develop Community Water Management Plans  repair/ maintenance skills  Other

**NAME OF PERSON SURVEYED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNATURE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_ / 08 / 2021

### LIVELIHOOD

1. Main type of livelihood activity? (Please check box if it's for consumption or commercial purpose)

Activities	Consumption (for eating)	Commercial (for selling)	% Affected (no damage, partial or totally damaged)	Comments
Poultry (chicken, ducks)				
Livestock (cow, pigs, goat)				
Vegetables				
Root Crops				
Yaqona/Suki				
Rice/Sugar Cane				
Fishing				
Agriculture Labor				
Non-Agriculture Labor- eg, mechanic, carpenters, cashiers, drivers etc				
Lease/Rental of Land				
Handicraft				
Small Business				
Others:				

**NAME OF SURVEYOR:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Identify the disaster impact and the HH coping strategy to recover

Impact of the Disaster	Yes/No		Coping Strategy	Yes/No
Loss/Reduction of income source			Dietary changes	
Loss of productive assets- eg. losing crops, machineries			Decreased Expenditure	
Increased Expenses			Sale of productive assets	
Inability to cover basic needs- eg. Food, hygiene items, transportation, rent			Loans- eg, bank, money lender etc	
Increased debt			Change of source of income	
Loss of savings			Migration	
Others			Support from relatives	
			Others (if any, please list it below	

Others-

.....

3. What are your current livelihoods needs?

**Note: Please ask permission first before asking about income and expenditure**

Needs	Yes/No	Income and Expenditure	Before	After
Farming inputs (seeds, fertilizer etc.)		Weekly Income		
Irrigation		Weekly Food Expense		
Animal stock with feeds		Weekly Non-Food Expense		
Technical trainings		Livelihood Expense		
Loans/capital support		Top 3 Markets where HH access supplies:		
Water (for livestock and irrigation)				
Others:				

4. Do you have a preference on the type of assistance you would like to receive?  
 (Encircle the answer)

- A.** In Kind Material      **B.** Cash/Voucher Assistance      **C.** Both      **D.** No preference

Additional points for health

Regarding talking to nurses, the most common short term related diseases would be the common outbreaks often seen around the Pacific LTDD (Leptospirosis, Typhoid, Diarrhoea, Dengue).

-gastrointestinal/diarrhoeal illnesses might be the most common in this instance, if lack of water for handwashing or food prep. If babies are bottle fed at all, they might see water borne illnesses/gastro in this age group, if not being made up with clean water.

-Dengue or other vector borne disease if there are areas of water usually larger or more flowing that become stagnant and mosquito breeding grounds.

-If food supply is affected significantly and (esp maybe for children) they're getting malnourished, then they might see anaemic and malnourished kids who will be more prone to other illnesses such as respiratory illness (including pneumonia).

-Psychosocial stress or distress

NAME OF SURVEYOR: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

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Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
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## DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS – HOUSEHOLD SURVEY



NAME OF SURVEYOR: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_