

**GOVERNMENT OF TUVALU**



**NATIONAL COVID-19 TASKFORCE**

# **Talaaliki Plan**

**17 April 2020**





## Table of Contents

(i) Acknowledgements.....	i
1. Introduction and Purpose.....	1
2. PHASED CONTINGENCY PLANS.....	1
2.1 Governance Structures and Systems Contingency Plan.....	1
2.2 Health Contingency Plan.....	3
2.3 Food Security Contingency Plan.....	5
2.4 Fuel Contingency Plan.....	6
2.5 Education Contingency Plan.....	7
3. IMMEDIATE CONTINGENCY PLAN.....	8
3.1 Repatriation Contingency Plan.....	8
4. Annexes.....	9

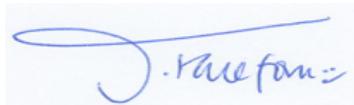
**(i) Acknowledgements**

This comprehensive worst-case scenario plan (**Talaaliki Plan**) would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of certain sub-committees of the National COVID-19 Taskforce. While all sub-committees contributed in one way or another in the formulation of this plan, I would like to specifically thank the following sub-committees: the Sub-Committee on Civil Services and Legal Affairs for its guidance on the Governance Structures and Systems Contingency Plan; the Sub-Committee on Health for its work with the Health Contingency Plan; the Sub-Committee on Finance and Food Security for its assistance with the Food Security Contingency Plan; the Sub-Committee on Transport, Repatriation, and Relocation for its guidance on the Fuel and Repatriation Contingency Plans; and the Sub-Committee on Education for its work on the Education Contingency Plan.

Furthermore, I would like to register a big thank you to the National COVID-19 Taskforce as a whole for its enduring efforts through this continuing “State of Public Health Emergency.” The long hours the Taskforce has committed to meeting and discussing matters critical to the current pandemic and its effects on Tuvalu have informed much of the current TP. Similarly, I would like to thank the Friends of the Chair (FoC) who have worked closely with me in shaping this plan. It was deeply encouraging to collaborate with FoC in putting together Sub-Committee plans in the current document, and I am grateful for their support and thoughtful consideration of Tuvalu’s current situation and the scenarios it may encounter in dealing with COVID-19.

Lastly, this plan could not have been crafted had it not been for the initiative and guidance of our leaders in Cabinet. Their unwavering leadership and commitment to ensuring the people of Tuvalu are fully protected from COVID-19 has been truly commendable.

Tuvalu Mo Te Atua.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J. Falefou', is displayed on a light blue rectangular background.

Dr. Tapugao Falefou (*Ph.D.*)

**Co-Chair, National COVID-19 Taskforce**

## 1. Introduction and Purpose

COVID-19 and its unprecedented impacts around the world have not only catapulted Tuvalu and many other countries into a “State of Public Health Emergency,” but have also put our people in a state of uncertainty. Over the course of the last few months, a number of plans and actions have been compiled and have started to be implemented to address the likelihood of such an impact on our people should the coronavirus arrive at our shores. While the primary focus is still to prevent this contagious disease from entering Tuvalu, we continue to prepare ourselves and be ready. In other words, we are “preparing for the worst and hoping for the best.”

The **Talaaliki<sup>1</sup> Plan** (TP) is, therefore, being established to provide Tuvalu with a “blueprint for action” for our nation in the event that the country is at a “worst-case scenario.” There are two worst-case scenarios that the TP serves to address: (i) when food, fuel, and other essential imported goods may be unavailable due to supplying countries deciding not to export (even if Tuvalu is free of COVID-19 cases); and (ii) if there is an outbreak (i.e., one confirmed case) of COVID-19 in the country. Furthermore, the TP includes a section on how to address repatriation issues should countries such as Fiji, New Zealand, and others decide that they can no longer accommodate expatriates (due to pressure on their own systems). In this case, they may mandate the return of foreigners to their countries of citizenship.

Developed on the basis of the *COVID-19 Alert Levels and Response Plan Matrix*, the TP addresses five major areas critical to Tuvalu safely escaping the most negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The five areas are referred to as **Phased Contingency Plans** and are as follows: (1) Governance Structures and Systems, (2) Health, (3) Food Security, (4) Fuel, and (5) Education. The TP offers the ways and means of how Tuvalu should address challenges in these sectors in a progressive manner: from 2, 4, to 6 months and beyond, depending on how long the COVID-19 pandemic progresses. Furthermore, the TP also includes one **Immediate Contingency Plan** on Repatriation, which addresses forced and voluntary repatriation.

## 2. PHASED CONTINGENCY PLANS

### 2.1 Governance Structures and Systems Contingency Plan

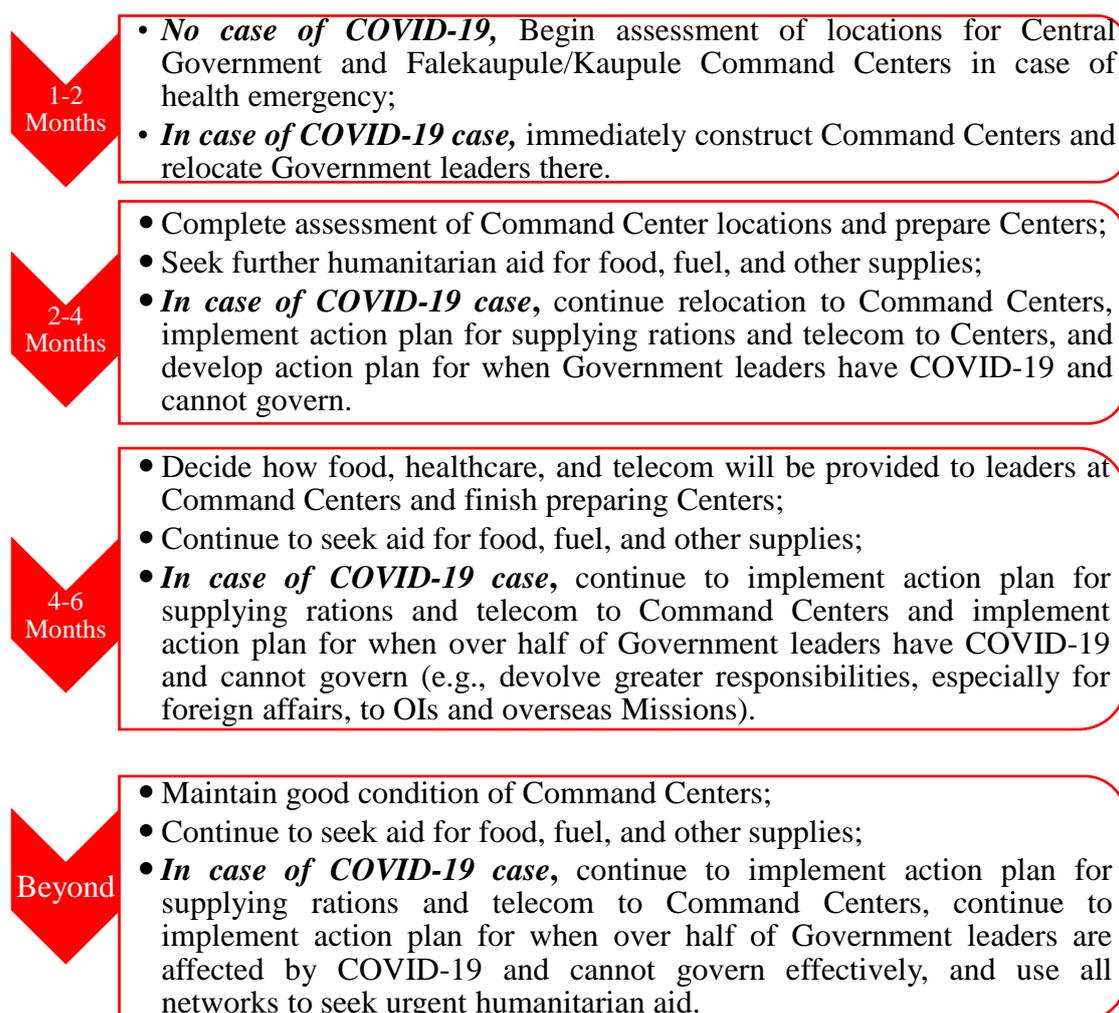
The Governance Structures and Systems section of the Talaaliki Plan outlines how

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<sup>1</sup> *Talaaliki* is a rare species of bird that is typically only found in Tuvalu during cyclones or other extreme weather events. The *talaaliki* is traditionally believed to be a special bird that signals an imminent threat when it flies over people or settlements and makes a loud sound.

governance will continue in Funafuti and Tuvalu's outer islands should (1) the COVID-19 pandemic be prolonged and Central and Local Governments need to function as food, fuel, and other items run in short supply, and/or (2) COVID-19 reaches Tuvalu, an outbreak occurs, and/or Central and Local Government leaders contract the virus.

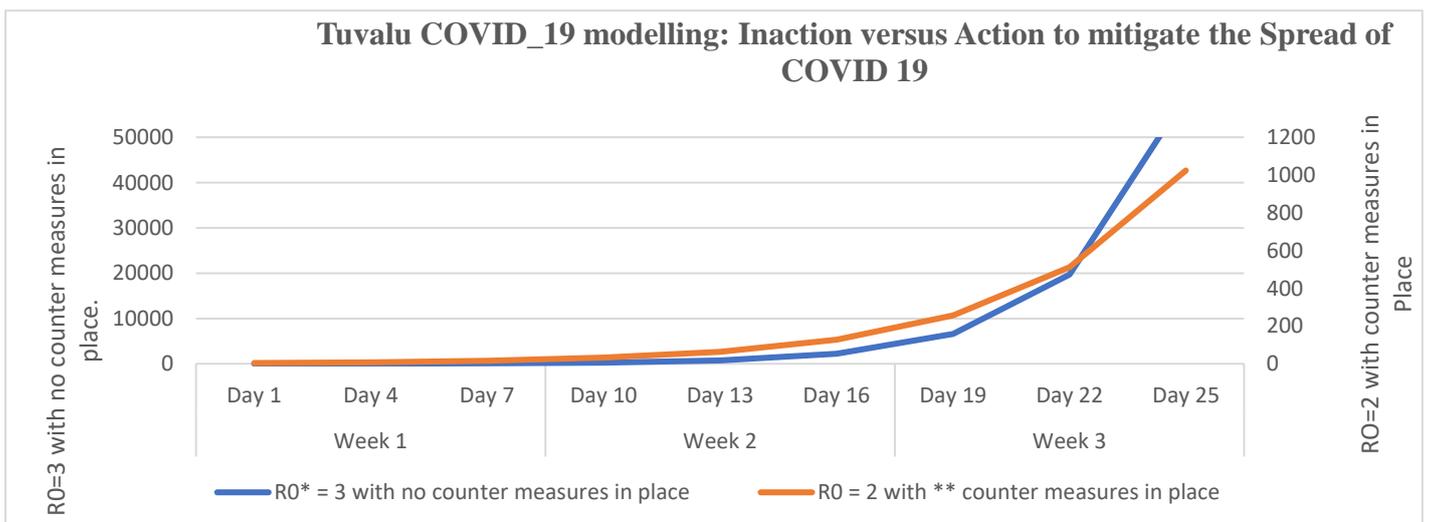
Consideration is made for how the Central Government will continue to function as the COVID-19 pandemic unfolds, especially given that Funafuti will be hardest hit by food, fuel, and other shortages *and* any infiltration of the virus. At the same time, consideration is made of how Local Governments will function. Major concerns in this section are (1) how to keep leaders safe and fit to govern while ensuring that they can easily communicate with the general public, each other, and regional and international organizations; (2) what protocols should be enacted if a leader contracts COVID-19 or is otherwise indisposed due to the pandemic; and (3) how to balance Central and Local Governance mechanisms especially if the Central Government is adversely affected by shortages or COVID-19. The following graphic outlines key steps to be taken at 1-2, 2-4, and 4-6 months, and beyond. For the full contingency plan, see *Annex 1*.



## 2.2 Health Contingency Plan

The purpose of the Health Contingency Plan is to identify key considerations in the event that Tuvalu reaches Alert Level 4 (i.e., *Confirmed Case in Tuvalu*) in the COVID-19 Risk Alert Levels.<sup>2</sup> The major approaches for containing the virus that have succeeded in maintaining low case counts of COVID-19 in other countries, including Singapore, Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan, China, and Fiji, will be two-fold: Mitigation and Suppression, the latter of which is more optimal. Infectivity of COVID-19 is determined by its reproduction number, or  $R_0$  (pronounced R naught), which current epidemiological estimates suggest lies between 1.5 to 3. This means that every COVID-19 positive person can infect up to three other people on average (refer to the graph below, which is just a hypothesized scenario for Tuvalu) if no containment measures are implemented, where  $R_0=3$ ; if some containment measures are implemented, there will be less infectivity, but still some, where  $R_0=2$ . The suppression strategy will require the elimination of human-to-human transmission by lowering the  $R_0$  to less than one, which is assumed to halt the spread of the infection. Mitigation strategies are unlikely to reduce  $R_0$  to less than one.<sup>3</sup>

The identification of infected individuals by rapid and reliable testing will be crucial to building an effective approach to impede the spread of the infection, which is the ultimate goal of the Health Contingency Plan. The following graphic outlines key steps to be taken at 1-2, 2-4, and 4-6 months, and beyond. For the full contingency plan, see *Annex 2*.



<sup>2</sup> WHO, [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200411-sitrep-82-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=74a5d15\\_2](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200411-sitrep-82-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=74a5d15_2), downloaded 12 April 2020.

<sup>3</sup> WHO, <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/events-as-they-happen>, downloaded 12 April 2020.

## 1-2 Months

- ***In case of COVID-19 case***, implement lockdown, social distancing, and school/community-space closures until vaccines are developed; test as many people as possible;
- Finalize triage, isolation, and quarantine stations;
- Procure biomedical (including testing) equipment, PPEs, medical consumables, drugs, and medical personnel;
- Train volunteers and participate in clinical Webinars;
- ***For outer islands***, maintain lockdown to and from outer islands, revert to traditional foods, and address misinformation by opening channels of communication.

## 2-4 Months

- Continue Mitigation and Suppression approaches (as per 1-2 Months above).

## 4-6 Months

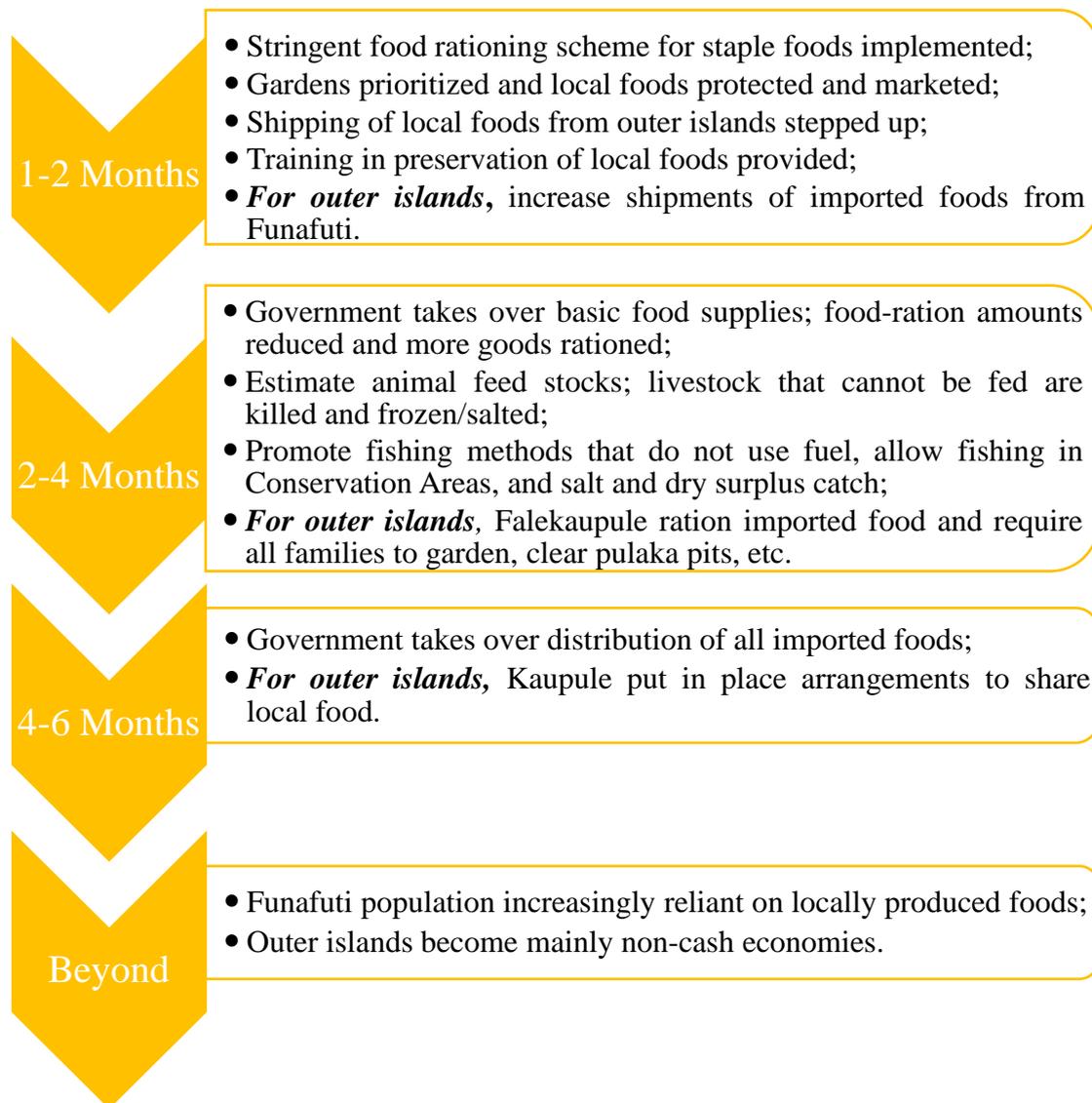
- Continue Mitigation and Suppression approaches (as per 1-2 Months above).

## Beyond

- Continue Mitigation and Suppression approaches (as per 1-2, 2-4, and 4-6 Months above).

## 2.3 Food Security Contingency Plan

This section of the plan aims to prepare Tuvalu for a “worst-case scenario” in which disruption to global and regional supply chains greatly reduces food and fuel imports. Providing enough food for the population will be very challenging. This may be compounded, especially in the longer term, by general damage to both the local and global economy, which may impact our ability to finance Government services and jobs. The “worst-case scenario” occurs at Alert Level 4, with problems compounded by an outbreak of the virus in Tuvalu. Lockdown to limit the spread of the disease will cause problems for production and sale of local produce. Transport of imported food to, and local food from, the outer islands may have to stop if shipping poses a risk of spreading COVID-19. The following graphic outlines key steps to be taken at 1-2, 2-4, and 4-6 months, and beyond. For the full contingency plan, see *Annex 3*.



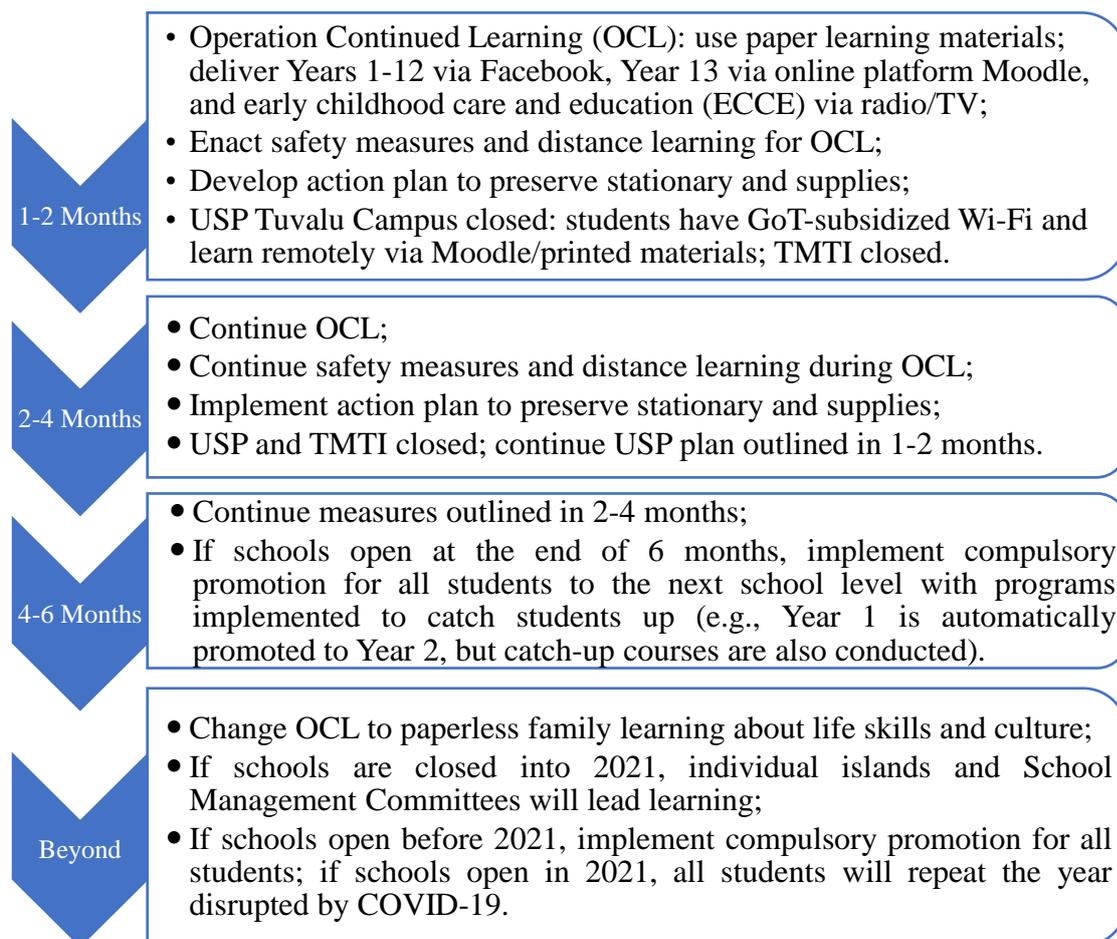
## 2.4 Fuel Contingency Plan

This section of the report outlines the “worst-case scenario” for fuel and power needs when Tuvalu reaches Alert Level 4 for COVID-19. While the detailed contingency plan (see Annex 4) outlines activities that must be completed, it also gives background information on fuel brought into the country monthly and its cost, as well as fuel consumed in Funafuti and the outer islands daily. Assessing the amount of fuel brought into the country and its cost, this report highly recommends that the rationing (power shedding) and reduction of fuel consumption be implemented immediately so that there is fuel reserved for future use. The following graphic outlines key steps to be taken at 1-2, 2-4, and 4-6 months, and beyond. For the full contingency plan, see *Annex 4*.



## 2.5 Education Contingency Plan

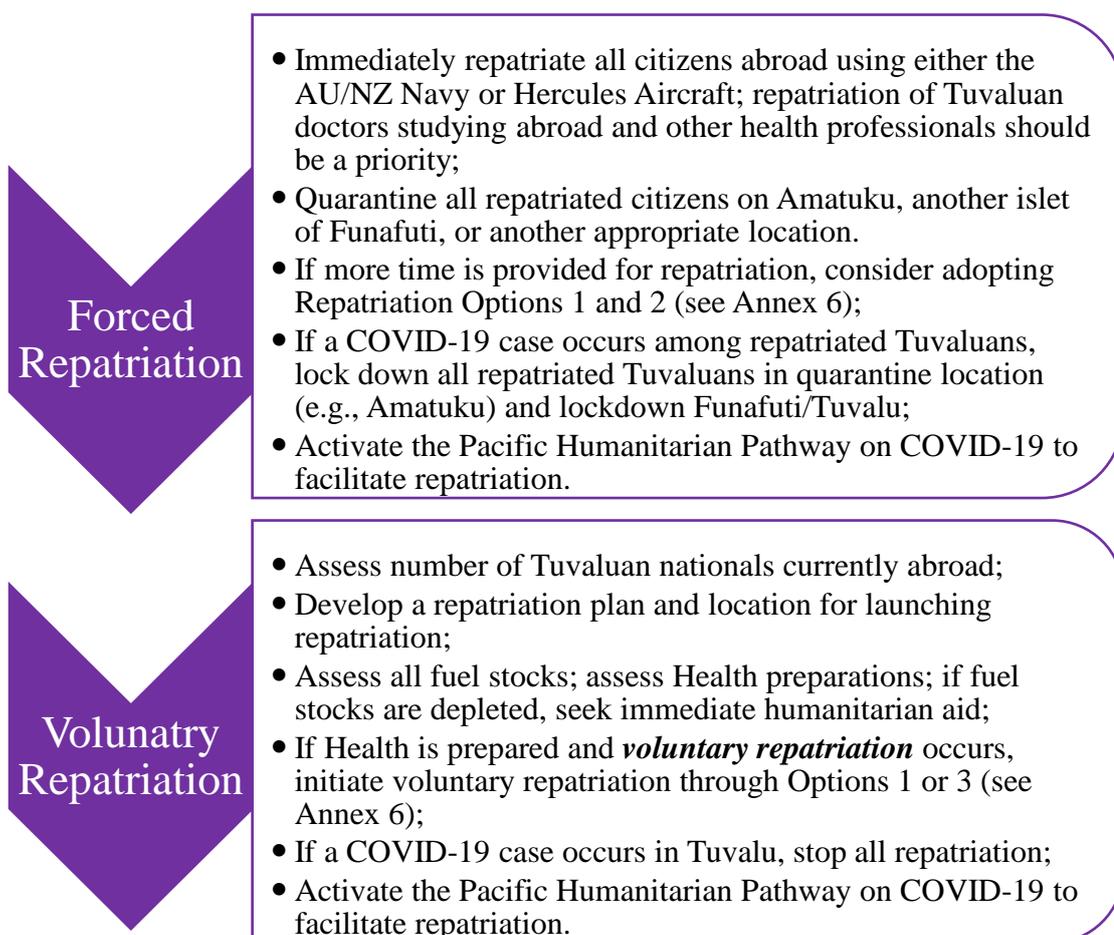
The Education section of the Talaaliki Plan outlines how education will continue in Funafuti and Tuvalu's outer islands should schools remain closed due to (1) the prolongation of the COVID-19 pandemic outside of Tuvalu, and/or (2) COVID-19 actually reaching Tuvalu and an outbreak occurring. Consideration is made of how learning can continue over the next 6 months, as well as before the end of 2020 and if schools are closed even into 2021. Major concerns in this section are (1) how to develop effective educational programs for students that do not require them to attend school and that minimize person-to-person contact; (2) how/when to devolve greater educational oversight to families, individual islands, and School Management Committees as teaching supplies and materials run out; and (3) how to determine when students will be required to repeat the school year disrupted by COVID-19. The following graphic outlines key steps to be taken at 1-2, 2-4, and 4-6 months, and beyond. For the full contingency plan, see *Annex 5*.



### 3. IMMEDIATE CONTINGENCY PLAN

#### 3.1 Repatriation Contingency Plan

The Repatriation section of the Talaaliki Plan outlines how repatriation of Tuvaluan citizens will occur should Fiji and other nations decide to return all foreigners to their home countries due to the increasing severity of the COVID-19 pandemic or should medical facilities in Tuvalu be improved to the point where repatriation is actionable. Consideration is made of cases in which the Government decides to initiate *voluntary repatriation*, cases in which foreign nations institute *forced repatriation*, and scenarios where a COVID-19 case develops in Tuvalu either before or after repatriation begins. Major concerns in this section are (1) suitable options for repatriation, especially considering Tuvalu's ill-equipped health system and fuel availability; (2) how to coordinate both voluntary and forced repatriation; and (3) how to balance demands for repatriation with eventualities in which COVID-19 reaches Tuvalu. The following graphic outlines key steps to be taken if *forced repatriation* occurs or if *voluntary repatriation* occurs. For the full contingency plan, see *Annex 6*.



#### **4. Annexes**

- Annex 1 Governance Structures and Systems Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands
- Annex 2 Health Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands
- Annex 3 Food Security Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands
- Annex 4 Fuel Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands
- Annex 5 Education Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands
- Annex 6 Repatriation Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands

*Annex 1. Governance Structures and Systems Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands*

**Table 1. Governance Structures and Systems Contingency Plan for Funafuti**

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
<b>Stage 1</b>	1-2 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imported food and fuel stocks are relatively steady.</li> <li>• Rationing of imported food and fuel is encouraged to prolong supplies.</li> <li>• Traditional methods of cooking, food preservation, transportation, and local agriculture are encouraged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct stock-taking exercise of food, fuel, and power available for all members of Central Government and Funafuti Falekaupule/Kaupule.</li> <li>• Ensure that food, fuel, and power available is sufficient for Central Government and Falekaupule/Kaupule to continue their work without hardship.</li> <li>• All Government Members should set example by reducing imported food and fuel use and promoting local foods, fuel, transport, and agriculture.</li> <li>• Begin assessment of locations for Central Government and Falekaupule/Kaupule Command Centers in case of health emergency (recommend Falekaupule/Kaupule Command Center be located at Funafala and Central Government Command Center at another islet with existing infrastructure and Internet access; alternatively, Command Centers could be set up on available boats in the lagoon).</li> <li>• Consider how food, healthcare, and telecom will be made available to Government Members at Command Centers.</li> <li>• Seek humanitarian assistance regarding food, fuel, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, SBCSC, Kaupule, TTC, MJCFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stock-taking exercise for food, fuel, and power: <b>AU\$5,000</b></li> <li>• Assessment of Command Center locations: <b>AU\$5,000</b></li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
	1-2 Months with COVID-19 outbreak or leader contracting COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All issues for “1-2 months.”</li> <li>At least 1 case of COVID-19 has been confirmed and transmission is suspected.</li> <li>Government leaders are at high risk of becoming infected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately relocate Central Government and Falekaupule/Kaupule Members to Command Centers with at least 14-day supply of rations and some health personnel.</li> <li>If at all possible, test all Government Members for COVID-19 before relocation.</li> <li>If testing is not possible, supply Government Members with PPEs for at least the first 14 days of relocation to Command Centers.</li> <li>Develop an action plan for supplying rations to Government Members while they are at Command Centers and ensuring telecom capabilities.</li> <li>Develop an action plan for isolating Government Members should they be suspected or confirmed as having COVID-19.</li> </ul>	Taskforce, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, Kaupule, TTC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocation of Central Government and Falekaupule with health personnel: <b>AU\$800</b></li> <li>14-days’ food rations: <b>AU\$30,000</b></li> <li>COVID-19 testing and PPEs for 14 days: <b>AU\$11,000</b></li> <li>Preparing Command Centers: TBD with PWD, Telecom, and ICT/approximately <b>AU\$65,000</b> for prefab construction</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 2</b>	2-4 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imported food and fuel stocks are declining.</li> <li>Rationing of imported food and fuel is enforced to prolong supplies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that food, fuel, and power available is sufficient for Central Government and Falekaupule/Kaupule to work.</li> <li>All Government Members should set example by reducing imported food and fuel use and promoting local foods, fuel, transport, and agriculture.</li> </ul>	Taskforce, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, SBCSC, Kaupule, TTC, MJCFA

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional methods of cooking, food preservation, transportation, and local agriculture are enforced.</li> <li>The use of power, fuel, and motor vehicles is regulated and restricted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete assessment of locations for Central Government and Falekaupule/Kaupule Command Centers in case of health emergency and begin preparing Command Centers.</li> <li>Determine how food, healthcare, and telecom will be made available to Government Members at Command Centers.</li> <li>Continue to seek humanitarian assistance regarding food, fuel, and other supplies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued assessment of Command Center locations: <b>AU\$5,000</b></li> <li>Preparing Command Centers: TBD with PWD, Telecom, and ICT/approximately <b>AU\$65,000</b> for prefab construction</li> </ul>
	2-4 Months with COVID-19 outbreak or leader contracting COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All issues for “2-4 months.”</li> <li>At least 1 case of COVID-19 has been confirmed and transmission is suspected.</li> <li>Transmission may be confirmed and cases spreading throughout Funafuti.</li> <li>Government leaders are at high risk of becoming infected and some may</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue relocation of Central Government and Falekaupule/Kaupule Members to Command Centers with some health personnel.</li> <li>Implement action plan for supplying rations and telecom to Government Members while they are at Command Centers.</li> <li>Continue monitoring the health situation of Government Members while they are at Command Centers.</li> <li>Implement action plan for isolating Government Members should they be suspected or confirmed as having COVID-19.</li> <li>Develop action plan for situation where Government cannot function because over half of Government Members are affected by COVID-19.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, SBCSC, Kaupule, TTC, OI Kaupule, MJCFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 months’ rations for Government Members and health personnel: <b>AU\$130,000</b></li> <li>Telecommunication capabilities for Command Centers: TBD with ICT and Telecom</li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
		<p>already be confirmed as having COVID-19.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a number of Government leaders are affected by COVID-19, consider devolving greater powers to island governments.</li> <li>• Use all available networks to seek urgent humanitarian aid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of isolation units for Government Members: TBD with PWD/approximately <b>AU\$65,000</b> for prefab construction</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 3</b>	4-6 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imported food and fuel stocks are low.</li> <li>• Rationing of imported food and fuel is enforced and, in some cases, imported food and fuel is not available.</li> <li>• Rationing of local food may be enforced.</li> <li>• Traditional methods of cooking, etc. are enforced.</li> <li>• The use of power, fuel, and motor vehicles is restricted and, in some cases, stopped.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that food, fuel, and power available is sufficient for Central Government and Falekaupule/Kaupule to continue their work without hardship.</li> <li>• All Government Members should set example for citizens by reducing imported food and fuel use where possible and promoting local foods, fuel, transport, and agriculture.</li> <li>• Have already determined how food, healthcare, and telecom will be made available to Government Members at Command Centers and have Command Centers prepared.</li> <li>• Have identified and begun to pursue humanitarian assistance regarding food, fuel, and other supplies.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, SBCSC, Kaupule, TTC, MJCFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing Command Centers: TBD with PWD, Telecom, and ICT/ approximately <b>AU\$65,000</b> for prefab construction</li> </ul>
	4-6 Months with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All issues for “4-6 months.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain relocation of Central Government and Falekaupule/Kaupule Members to Command Centers with some health personnel.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, SBCSC,</p>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
	COVID-19 outbreak or leader contracting COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 1 case of COVID-19 has been confirmed and transmission is confirmed.</li> <li>COVID-19 cases are spreading throughout Funafuti.</li> <li>Government leaders are at high risk of becoming infected and some may already be confirmed as having COVID-19.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue action plan for supplying rations and telecom to Government Members while they are at Command Centers.</li> <li>Continue monitoring the health situation of Government Members while they are at Command Centers.</li> <li>Implement action plan for isolating Government Members should they be suspected or confirmed as having COVID-19.</li> <li>Implement action plan for situation where Government cannot function because over half of Government Members are affected by COVID-19.</li> <li>If a number of Government leaders are affected by COVID-19, devolve greater powers to island governments.</li> <li>Use all available networks to seek urgent humanitarian aid.</li> </ul>	<p>Kaupule, TTC, OI Kaupule, MJCFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 months' rations for Government Members and health personnel: <b>AU\$130,000</b></li> <li>Telecommunication capabilities for Command Centers: TBD with ICT and Telecom</li> <li>Construction of isolation units for Government Members: TBD with PWD/approximately <b>AU\$65,000</b> for prefab construction</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 4</b>	Beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imported food and fuel stocks are depleted.</li> <li>Rationing of imported food and fuel is enforced and, in many cases, imported food and fuel is not available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that food, fuel, and power available is sufficient for Central Government and Falekaupule/Kaupule to continue their work without hardship.</li> <li>All Government Members should set example by reducing imported food and fuel use and promoting local foods, fuel, transport, and agriculture.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, SBCSC, Kaupule, TTC, MJCFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain good condition of Command Centers: TBD</li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rationing of local food may be enforced.</li> <li>Traditional methods of cooking, etc. are enforced.</li> <li>The use of power, fuel, and motor vehicles is restricted and, in many cases, stopped.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain good condition of Command Centers.</li> <li>Continue to pursue humanitarian assistance regarding food, fuel, and other supplies.</li> </ul>	with PWD, Telecom, and ICT
	Beyond with COVID-19 outbreak or leader contracting COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All issues for “Beyond.”</li> <li>At least 1 case of COVID-19 has been confirmed and transmission is suspected.</li> <li>Transmission may be confirmed and cases spreading throughout Funafuti.</li> <li>Government leaders are at high risk of becoming infected and some may already be confirmed as having COVID-19.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain relocation of Central Government and Falekaupule/Kaupule Members to Command Centers with some health personnel.</li> <li>Continue action plan for supplying rations and telecom to Government Members while they are at Command Centers.</li> <li>Continue monitoring the health situation of Government Members while they are at Command Centers.</li> <li>Continue action plan for isolating Government Members should they be suspected or confirmed as having COVID-19.</li> <li>Continue action plan for situation where Government cannot function because over half of Government Members are affected by COVID-19.</li> <li>If a number of Government leaders are affected by COVID-19, devolve greater powers to island governments.</li> <li>Use all available networks to seek urgent humanitarian aid.</li> </ul>	Taskforce, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, SBCSC, Kaupule, TTC, OI Kaupule, MJCFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 months’ rations for Government Members and health personnel: <b>AU\$130,000</b></li> <li>Telecommunication capabilities for Command Centers: TBD with ICT and Telecom</li> <li>Construction of isolation units for Government Members: TBD with</li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
				PWD/approximately <b>AU\$65,000</b> for prefab construction

**Table 2. Governance Structures and Systems Contingency Plan for Outer Islands**

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Outer Islands	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
<b>Stage 1</b>	1-2 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imported food and fuel stocks are relatively steady and local food stocks are available.</li> <li>Rationing of imported food and fuel is encouraged to prolong supplies.</li> <li>Traditional methods of cooking, food preservation, transportation, and local agriculture are encouraged.</li> <li>Hours of power use are reduced (16 or 18 hours instead of 24).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each outer island to conduct stock-taking exercise of food and fuel available for all members of Falekaupule/Kaupule.</li> <li>Ensure that food, fuel, and power available is sufficient for Falekaupule/Kaupule to continue their work.</li> <li>All Falekaupule/Kaupule Members should set example by reducing imported food and fuel use and promoting local foods, fuel, transport, and agriculture.</li> <li>Each outer island should begin assessment of locations for Falekaupule/Kaupule Command Center in case of health emergency.</li> <li>Consider how food, healthcare, and telecom will be made available to Falekaupule/Kaupule at Command Centers.</li> <li>Ensure frequent communication with the Central Government and determine how Falekaupule/Kaupule will govern and</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, OI Kaupule, FFSSC, TRRSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, MLGA, TTC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stock-taking exercise for food, fuel, and power: <b>AU\$5,000</b> per island</li> <li>Assessment of Command Center locations: <b>AU\$5,000</b> per island</li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Outer Islands	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
			coordinate international humanitarian efforts should Central Government be affected by COVID-19.	
	1-2 Months with COVID-19 outbreak or leader contracting COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All issues for “1-2 Months.”</li> <li>Will assume that, in most cases, outer islands have not been affected by COVID-19 and all leaders are fully functioning.</li> <li>In the case that relocation has caused the spread of COVID-19 to outer islands, assume scattered cases have been confirmed in some islands, transmission is suspected, and island leaders are at high risk for contracting the disease.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>In the case that an outer island has confirmed cases of COVID-19, relocate Falekaupule/Kaupule Members to Command Centers with at least 14-day supply of rations and some health personnel.</i></li> <li>If at all possible, test all Falekaupule/Kaupule Members for COVID-19 before relocation.</li> <li>If testing is not possible, supply Falekaupule/Kaupule Members with PPEs for the first 14 days of relocation to Command Centers if at all possible.</li> <li>Develop an action plan for supplying rations and telecom to Falekaupule/Kaupule Members while they are at Command Centers.</li> <li>Develop an action plan for isolating Falekaupule/Kaupule Members should they have COVID-19.</li> <li>Ensure frequent communication with the Central Government and determine how Falekaupule/Kaupule will govern and coordinate international humanitarian efforts should Central Government be affected by COVID-19.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, OI Kaupule, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, MLGA, TTC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocation of Falekaupule/Kaupule Members with health personnel: <b>AU\$400</b> per island</li> <li>14-days’ food rations for Falekaupule/Kaupule and health personnel: <b>AU\$15,000</b> per island</li> <li>COVID-19 testing and PPEs for Falekaupule/Kaupule for 14 days: <b>AU\$5,500</b> per island</li> <li>Preparing Command Centers: TBD with PWD, Telecom, and ICT/approximately</li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Outer Islands	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
				AU\$33,000 for prefab construction per island
Stage 2	2-4 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imported food and fuel stocks are low to depleted but local food stocks are available.</li> <li>Rationing of imported food and fuel is enforced to prolong supplies.</li> <li>Traditional methods of cooking, food preservation, transportation, and local agriculture are enforced.</li> <li>Hours of power use are reduced especially for places with low renewable energy capabilities (e.g., 6pm to 12pm).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that food, fuel, and power available is sufficient for Falekaupule/Kaupule to continue their work.</li> <li>All Falekaupule/Kaupule Members should set example by reducing imported food and fuel use and promoting local foods, fuel, transport, and agriculture.</li> <li>Each outer island should complete assessment of locations for Falekaupule/Kaupule Command Center in case of health emergency.</li> <li>Determine how food, healthcare, and telecom will be made available to Falekaupule/Kaupule at Command Centers.</li> <li>Ensure rapid communication with the Central Government, determine how Falekaupule/Kaupule will govern and coordinate international humanitarian efforts should Central Government be affected by COVID-19, and remain updated regarding opportunities for humanitarian aid.</li> </ul>	Taskforce, OI Kaupule, FFSSC, TRRSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, MLGA, TTC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued assessment of Command Center locations: AU\$5,000 per island</li> </ul>
	2-4 Months with COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All issues for “2-4 Months.”</li> <li>Will assume that, in most cases, outer islands have not been affected by COVID-19</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>In the case that an outer island has confirmed cases of COVID-19, continue relocation of Falekaupule/Kaupule Members to Command Centers with at least 14-day supply of rations and some health personnel.</i></li> </ul>	Taskforce, OI Kaupule, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, MLGA, TTC

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Outer Islands	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
	outbreak or leader contracting COVID-19	<p>and all leaders are fully functioning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case that relocation has caused the spread of COVID-19 to outer islands, assume cases have been confirmed in some to all outer islands, transmission is suspected, and island leaders may have contracted the disease.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement action plan for supplying rations and telecom to Falekaupule/Kaupule Members at Command Centers.</li> <li>Continue monitoring the health situation of Falekaupule/Kaupule Members at Command Centers.</li> <li>Implement action plan for isolating Falekaupule/Kaupule Members should they have COVID-19.</li> <li>Develop action plan for situation in which over half of Falekaupule/Kaupule Members are affected by COVID-19 and Local Government cannot function.</li> <li>If a number of Central Government leaders are affected by COVID-19, island governments take on greater powers.</li> <li>Ensure frequent communication with the Central Government, determine how Falekaupule/Kaupule will govern and coordinate international humanitarian efforts should Central Government be affected by COVID-19, and remain updated about opportunities for humanitarian aid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 months' rations for Falekaupule/Kaupule and health personnel: <b>AU\$65,000</b> per island</li> <li>Telecommunication capabilities for Command Centers: TBD with ICT and Telecom</li> <li>Construction of isolation units for Falekaupule/Kaupule: TBD with PWD/approximately <b>AU\$33,000</b> for prefab construction per island</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 3</b>	4-6 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imported food and fuel stocks are depleted.</li> <li>Rationing of imported food and fuel is enforced and, in some cases, imported food and fuel is not available;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that food, fuel, and power available is sufficient for Falekaupule/Kaupule to continue their work.</li> <li>All Falekaupule/Kaupule Members should set example by reducing imported food and fuel use where possible and promoting local foods, fuel, transport, and agriculture.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, OI Kaupule, FFSSC, TRRSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, MLGA, TTC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparing Command Centers: TBD with PWD, Telecom, and</li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Outer Islands	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
		<p>rationing of local food may be enforced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional methods of cooking, food preservation, transportation, and local agriculture are enforced.</li> <li>The use of power, fuel, and motor vehicles is restricted and, in some cases, stopped.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each outer island should have already determined how food, healthcare, and telecom will be made available to Falekaupule/Kaupule at Command Centers and have Command Centers prepared.</li> <li>Ensure frequent communication with the Central Government, determine how Falekaupule/Kaupule will govern and coordinate international humanitarian efforts should Central Government be affected by COVID-19, and remain updated about opportunities for humanitarian aid.</li> </ul>	<p>ICT/approximately <b>AU\$33,000</b> for prefab construction per island</p>
	<p>4-6 Months with COVID-19 outbreak or leader contracting COVID-19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All issues for “4-6 Months.”</li> <li>Will assume that, in most cases, outer islands have not been affected by COVID-19 and all leaders are fully functioning.</li> <li>In the case that relocation has caused the spread of COVID-19 to outer islands, assume cases have been confirmed in some to all outer islands, transmission is confirmed, and some island</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>In the case that an outer island has confirmed cases of COVID-19, maintain relocation of Falekaupule/Kaupule Members to Command Centers with some health personnel.</i></li> <li>Continue action plan for supplying rations and telecom to Falekaupule/Kaupule Members at Command Centers.</li> <li>Continue monitoring the health situation of Falekaupule/Kaupule Members at Command Centers.</li> <li>Continue action plan for isolating Falekaupule/Kaupule Members should they have COVID-19.</li> <li>Implement action plan for situation in which over half of Falekaupule/Kaupule Members are affected by COVID-19 and Government cannot function.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, OI Kaupule, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, MLGA, TTC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 months’ rations for Falekaupule/Kaupule and health personnel: <b>AU\$65,000</b> per island</li> <li>Telecommunication capabilities for Command Centers: TBD with ICT and Telecom</li> <li>Construction of isolation units for</li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Outer Islands	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
		<p>leaders may already have been confirmed as having the disease.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure frequent communication with the Central Government, determine how Falekaupule/Kaupule will govern should Central Government be affected by COVID-19, and remain updated about opportunities for humanitarian aid.</li> <li>• If a number of Central Government leaders are affected by COVID-19, consider initiating direct communication with development partners/organizations for humanitarian aid.</li> </ul>	<p>Falekaupule/Kaupule: TBD with PWD/approximately <b>AU\$33,000</b> for prefab construction per island</p>
<b>Stage 4</b>	Beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imported food and fuel stocks are depleted.</li> <li>• Rationing of imported food and fuel is enforced and, in many cases, imported food and fuel is not available; rationing of local food.</li> <li>• Traditional methods of cooking, etc. are enforced.</li> <li>• The use of power, fuel, and motor vehicles is restricted and, in many cases, stopped.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that food, fuel, and power available is sufficient for Falekaupule/Kaupule to continue their work.</li> <li>• All Falekaupule/Kaupule Members should set example by reducing imported food and fuel use and promoting local foods, fuel, transport, and agriculture;</li> <li>• Maintain good condition of Command Centers.</li> <li>• Ensure rapid communication with the Central Government, determine how Falekaupule/Kaupule will govern and coordinate international humanitarian assistance should Central Government be affected by COVID-19, and remain updated about opportunities for humanitarian aid.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, OI Kaupule, FFSSC, TRRSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, MLGA, TTC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain good condition of Command Centers: TBD with PWD, Telecom, and ICT</li> </ul>
	Beyond with COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All issues for “Beyond.”</li> <li>• Will assume that, in most cases, outer islands have not</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In the case that an outer island has confirmed cases of COVID-19, maintain relocation of Falekaupule/Kaupule Members to Command Centers with some health personnel.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, OI Kaupule, TRRSC, FFSSC, HSC, ISC, CSLASC, MLGA, TTC</p>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Outer Islands	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
	outbreak or leader contracting COVID-19	<p>been affected by COVID-19 and all leaders are fully functioning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case that relocation has caused the spread of COVID-19 to outer islands, assume cases have been confirmed in some to all outer islands, transmission is confirmed, and some island leaders may already have been confirmed as having the disease.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue action plan for supplying rations and telecom to Falekaupule/Kaupule Members at Command Centers</li> <li>Continue monitoring the health situation of Falekaupule/Kaupule Members at Command Centers.</li> <li>Continue action plan for isolating Falekaupule/Kaupule Members should they have COVID-19.</li> <li>Continue action plan for situation in which over half of Falekaupule/Kaupule Members are affected by COVID-19 and Government cannot function.</li> <li>Ensure frequent communication with the Central Government, determine how Falekaupule/Kaupule will govern if Central Government is affected by COVID-19, and remain updated about opportunities for humanitarian aid.</li> <li>If a number of Central Government leaders are affected by COVID-19, consider initiating direct communication with development partners/organizations for humanitarian aid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 months' rations for Falekaupule/Kaupule and health personnel: <b>AU\$65,000</b> per island</li> <li>Telecommunication capabilities for Command Centers: TBD with ICT and Telecom</li> <li>Construction of isolation units for Falekaupule/Kaupule: TBD with PWD/approximately <b>AU\$33,000</b> for prefab construction per island</li> </ul>

*Annex 2. Health Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands*

**Table 3. Health Contingency Plan for Funafuti**

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/ Costs
<b>Stage 1</b>	1-2 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the 1<sup>st</sup> day of identifying a suspected case (until a diagnostic test result is received), methods as discussed under “Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues” should be instigated.</li> <li>Potential difficulties will include getting biomedical supplies (that have already been ordered) into the country due to border restrictions in Tuvalu, Fiji, Australia, and New Zealand.</li> <li>This virus is affecting people of all ages, but those most at risk are those with underlying already existing health issues like diabetes, heart disease, and those who are immunosuppressed.</li> <li>As the “Mitigation” approach will not stop transmission, this will result in a severely burdened health system,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Mitigation</b> approach includes “social distancing” along with isolation and quarantining of cases, but is unlikely to contain the outbreak; <b>Mitigation</b> means slowing down the spread of the epidemic, while ensuring healthcare needs for those who are at risk of developing serious forms of the infection are met.</li> <li>The <b>Suppression</b> approach refers to a reversal of epidemic spread by reducing the transmutability of the virus.</li> <li>A reversal of spread can be achieved by the implementation of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPI). These include strict lockdown measures – social distancing in entire populations, the closure of schools and community spaces – and extending these measures until vaccines can be developed.</li> <li>Test as many individuals as possible even the ones who may not exhibit symptoms. This is important because coronavirus infection has an incubation period of 1-14 days (compared to 1-4 days for flu) and emerging</li> </ul>	<p>Department of Health responsible for outbreak (as for measles, an outbreak will be regarded as just 1 laboratory confirmed case) response in terms of providing triage, quarantine, isolation, and care. Whole of Government response required for mitigation and suppression responses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of biomedical equipment, PPEs, and additional staffing overtime is over <b>AU\$3 Million</b></li> <li><i>Note: The national COVID-19 budget, which is a comprehensive breakdown of costs, will be shared with the taskforce next week (the</i></li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/ Costs
		<p>especially in caring for severe and critical cases, as there are extremely limited intensive care facilities and no nurses specifically trained as ICU nurses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sheer small number of nurses currently in Funafuti (approx. 20) is insufficient to provide an optimal health response.</li> <li>• The possibility of health workers contracting the virus will also be high and there are no “back-up” nurses in-country to call on.</li> <li>• Hospital cleaning services are sub-optimal and infection prevention and control in the form of basic cleaning practices is required to further avoid cross infection and spread of the virus.</li> <li>• There will be demand on families to care for sick relatives, which also puts more people at high risk of contracting the virus.</li> </ul>	<p>evidence suggests that people with mild or no symptoms may be responsible for the rapid spread of the infection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20-30 volunteers are currently being trained locally to provide back-up assistant nursing and ancillary services (including cleaning services).</li> <li>• Weekly COVID-19 Clinical Webinar sessions are currently in place via WHO, SPC, and doctors and health professionals in Australia to provide virtual training for nurses, doctors, and Allied Health professionals.</li> <li>• Finalizing the readiness of the triage, isolation, and quarantine stations at PMH and K houses is a priority.</li> <li>• A range of biomedical (including testing) equipment have also been ordered from Fiji.</li> <li>• A range of personnel protective equipment (PPEs), medical consumables, and drugs have also been ordered.</li> <li>• Biomedical and medical personnel support from Fiji is anticipated with the delivery of biomedical equipment and supplies.</li> </ul>	<p><i>week of 13<sup>th</sup> April 2020) by the respective CEOs once endorsed by the Ministries of Finance and Health early next week.</i></p>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/ Costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psycho-social impact on entire population.</li> <li>• Potential issues with burial spaces!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The above may also provide an opportunity to bring back 8 Fiji nurses (who finished contracts last year) under the Fiji nurses volunteer scheme. These nurses will not be able to look after COVID-19 patients, due to their age, but they can support the other PMH patients and regular outpatient clinics.</li> </ul>	
<b>Stage 2</b>	2-4 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All bullet points as per 1-2 months above also apply here.</li> <li>• For such a small population (approx. 6,000 on Funafuti), it doesn't take much deduction to figure out how long it will take until the entire population contracts the virus (refer to epi-curve on page 5).</li> <li>• The epi-curve on page 5 will continue to grow exponentially if suppression measures are not put in place.</li> <li>• Many Tuvaluans have underlying comorbidities like diabetes, high blood pressure, etc. Hence, if exposed, these</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue Mitigation and Suppression approaches (as per Stage 1 above).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costs in terms of loss of life could be astronomical, which will result in devastating socio-economic costs that Tuvalu will no doubt find it very difficult to recover from.</li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/ Costs
		<p>will be the most vulnerable groups (after health workers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The outcome for those with underlying diseases has been shown to be less satisfactory than the outcome for others.</li> </ul>		
<b>Stage 3</b>	4-6 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All bullet points as per Stages 1-2 above also apply here.</li> <li>Possibility of running low on some essential drugs and PPEs.</li> <li>Burn-out of health workers and COVID-19 among health workers could see the health system collapse.</li> <li>Loss of life for severe cases and health workers.</li> </ul>		
<b>Stage 4</b>	Beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All bullet points from Stages 1-3 also apply.</li> <li>Stock outs of a range of drugs and PPEs.</li> </ul>		

**Table 4. Health Contingency Plan for Outer Islands**

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Outer Islands	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/ Costs
<b>Stage 1</b>	1-2 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outer island health clinics are absolutely not in a position to provide any form of in-patient care for potential COVID-19 patients.</li> <li>• Inability of 1-2 nurses to cope on each island.</li> <li>• Even 1 case of COVID-19 on an outer island has the potential to spread “like wildfire” across an island’s entire population, especially as isolation and quarantine options will be limited, as will nurses.</li> <li>• There are also no doctors and no testing facilities on outer islands, hence diagnosing will be difficult.</li> <li>• Limited personnel protective equipment for health workers and volunteers on outer islands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain lockdown to and from outer islands.</li> <li>• Revert to reliance on traditional food supplies to maintain nutrition and energy in the event that Western food supplies run out.</li> <li>• To minimize misinformation and alleviate panic, GoT senior officials to keep outer island communities abreast of the situation in Funafuti through available media.</li> </ul>	<p>OI Falekaupule/Kaupule; Department of Health responsible for outbreak (1 case) response in terms of providing triage, quarantine, isolation, and care. Whole of Government response required for mitigation and suppression responses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost to loss of life could be astronomical, which will result in devastating outer island socio-economic costs.</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 2</b>	2-4 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of life.</li> <li>• Psycho-social impact on entire population.</li> </ul>		
<b>Stage</b>	4-6			

<b>3</b>	Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Food and fuel shortages will also in the long-term affect people's health.</li></ul>		
<b>Stage</b> <b>4</b>	Beyond			

*Annex 3. Food Security Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands*

**Table 5. Food Security Contingency Plan for Funafuti**

<b>Stage</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti</b>	<b>Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues</b>	<b>Responsible Parties/Costs</b>
<b>Stage 1</b>	1-2 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced household income – reduced working hours in many businesses, remittances drop as relatives overseas worried about their future, no DSAs from overseas meetings.</li> <li>• Food supplies normal but some panic buying and hoarding; some prices higher due to weaker AUD.</li> <li>• Demand lower due to relocations of persons to outer islands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stringent food rationing scheme for staple foods implemented.</li> <li>• Kaupule designates areas for communal gardens.</li> <li>• Dept. of Agriculture prioritizes planting materials for families who can “home garden.”</li> <li>• Funafuti families collect nuts and growing coconuts from their lands and store by their houses.</li> <li>• Marketing of local foods promoted.</li> <li>• Police enforce rules to stop stealing of food crops.</li> <li>• Arrangements to ship food from outer islands stepped up.</li> <li>• Training provided in preservation of local foods.</li> <li>• Families encouraged to freeze supplies of reef fish and yellowfin tuna.</li> <li>• Fishing and agriculture designated as essential services.</li> <li>• More time provided for Public Servants to fish and garden (e.g. Friday afternoons).</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, FFSSC, TRRSC, MLGA, MTET, MJCFA, MFT, Kaupule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture Dept. – additional funds for labor and supplies</li> <li>• Marine Dept. – waive freight charges for local produce</li> <li>• Media – Allow information programs on radio and TV without usual charges</li> <li>• Fisheries Dept. – electricity costs to make ice</li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ice production by Fisheries re-started to help preserve tuna for 2-3 days.</li> </ul>	
<b>Stage 2</b>	2-4 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some families without income as breadwinner unemployed.</li> <li>Some food imports may be reduced due to supply chain problems and disruption to shipping.</li> <li>Families may be unable to work or produce food if sick or nursing sick relatives.</li> <li>Animal feed becomes unavailable.</li> <li>Fuel in short supply for trolling.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government takes over basic food supplies and distribution. Food rations per household adjusted for number of persons; amounts reduced; wider range of goods covered by scheme.</li> <li>Food distributed to families that are self-isolating.</li> <li>Estimate animal feed stocks – Livestock that cannot be fed are killed and frozen.</li> <li>Some pork may be salted; fat saved for cooking use.</li> <li>Promote fishing methods not using fuel – (net fishing and lagoon fishing from canoes).</li> <li>Kaupule allows community fishing days in Conservation Area with proper monitoring.</li> <li>Surplus catches preserved by salting and drying.</li> <li>Taiwanese garden expanded to new site.</li> <li>More support for home gardens.</li> <li>FADs deployed to aid tuna fishing and reduce fuel consumption.</li> </ul>	Taskforce, FFSSC, TRRSC, MLGA, MTET, MJCFA, MFT, Kaupule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fisheries Dept will need spares for Manau – FAD materials and fuel for deployment available from projects</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 3</b>	4-6 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some local businesses close. Government revenue maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government takes over distribution of all imported foods.</li> </ul>	Taskforce, FFSSC, TRRSC, MLGA, MTET, MJCFA, MFT, Kaupule

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
		<p>with some use of trust funds and grants from overseas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food imports less regular with some staples in short supply. Shipping service reduced. Food prices start to increase globally.</li> <li>• Fuel insufficient for power generation.</li> <li>• More outer island persons relocate due to food shortages on Funafuti.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frozen foods cannot be stored due to electricity rationing – only other preservation methods possible.</li> </ul>	
<b>Stage 4</b>	Beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government revenue declines due to collapse of fisheries revenue; donors prioritize their own economies and larger poorer countries; ADB and WB funds prove hard to access; remittances stop due to recession overseas.</li> <li>• Shipping and food supplies start to recover overseas as the pandemic subsides, but Tuvalu is increasingly isolated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funafuti population increasingly reliant on locally produced foods.</li> <li>• Apply for food aid from World Food Programme.</li> </ul>	Taskforce, FFSSC, TRRSC, MLGA, MTET, MJCFA, MFT, Kaupule

**Table 6. Food Security Contingency Plan for Outer Islands**

<b>Stage</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Predicted Situation/Issues in Outer Islands</b>	<b>Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues</b>	<b>Responsible Parties/Costs</b>
<b>Stage 1</b>	1-2 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income from remittances drops due to problems faced by relatives overseas.</li> <li>Increased population due to relocation puts extra burden on local and imported food supplies and means more people are living on less money.</li> <li>Inter-island shipping generally keeps pace with demand for imported foods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase food shipments from Funafuti to outer islands.</li> <li>Stringent food rationing scheme for staple foods implemented.</li> <li>Kaupule designate area for communal gardens.</li> <li>Dept. of Agriculture step up supplies of planting materials.</li> <li>Families collect nuts and growing coconuts from their lands and store by their houses.</li> <li>Falekaupule make and enforce rules to stop stealing of food crops.</li> <li>Arrangements to ship food from outer islands stepped up.</li> <li>Training provided in preservation of local foods.</li> <li>Assess needs of relocated persons for support for fishing and gardening – tools, equipment.</li> <li>Opportunities for “export” of local foods to Funafuti promoted.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, FFSSC, TRRSC, MLGA, OI Falekaupule/Kaupule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kaupule to prioritize food production when allocating their <b>AU\$1.5 million</b> Government grants</li> <li>Increased employment on Kaupule projects to create income</li> <li>Agriculture Extension Officers in each island need operating funds and equipment</li> <li>Fisheries seeking funding to build plywood canoes for outer islands</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 2</b>	2-4 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-island shipping very restricted resulting in reduced supplies of staple imported food and fuel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Falekaupule take over supply/rationing of all imported food.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, FFSSC, TRRSC, MLGA, OI Falekaupule/Kaupule</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kaupule require all families to undertake food gardening, clear pulaka pits, etc.</li> <li>• Estimate animal feed stocks – Livestock that cannot be fed are killed and frozen.</li> <li>• Some pork may be preserved by salting; fat saved for cooking.</li> <li>• Promote fishing methods not using fuel – (net fishing, fly fishing, fishing from canoes).</li> <li>• Kaupule allows community fishing in Conservation Areas.</li> <li>• Surplus catches preserved by salting and drying.</li> <li>• Fisheries deploys inshore FADs for use by canoe fishermen.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kaupule take major role in organizing food production and distribution</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 3</b>	4-6 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outer island canteens run out of imported foods.</li> <li>• More outer island persons relocate due to food shortages on Funafuti.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kaupule put in place arrangements to share local food.</li> <li>• Supply of food crops to Funafuti stopped as islands need to prioritize their own populations.</li> </ul>	Taskforce, FFSSC, TRRSC, MLGA, OI Falekaupule/Kaupule
<b>Stage 4</b>	Beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further Government grants for Kaupule cannot be made at same levels.</li> <li>• Some supplies of imported food but very limited.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voluntary/unpaid labor on Kaupule projects especially food production.</li> <li>• Outer islands become mainly non-cash economies.</li> </ul>	Taskforce, FFSSC, TRRSC, MLGA, OI Falekaupule/Kaupule

*Annex 4. Fuel Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands*

**Table 7. Fuel Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands**

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
<b>Stage 1</b>	1-2 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel boats arrive as scheduled;</li> <li>• Enough fuel in reserve (for 3 months).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulate the use of available storage facilities to store fuel (TEC and Government vessels) with close control and monitoring.</li> <li>• Regulate the maintenance and replacement of damaged solar panels and batteries for affected stations.</li> <li>• Encourage families to purchase solar- or battery-operated appliances (if available – Government/projects to provide these appliances to families or Government to regulate their purchase so no family is disadvantaged).</li> <li>• Regulate the reduction of hours of power use to 10 hours (7am – 12pm and 7pm to midnight instead of 24 hours); essential services use full power supply.</li> <li>• Regulate and encourage wise use of power (promote efficiency). Families to use alternative power sources – e.g., solar- and battery-operated appliances.</li> <li>• Government to purchase solar lamps and each household to be provided with one.</li> <li>• Regulate and promote food processing that uses less electricity (drying fish, etc.).</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, TEC, PWD, Agriculture and Fisheries, Women’s Affairs, MoE, OPM – HR, Police, Finance, PUI, Marine, Pacific Energy, Live and Learn, Kaupule, Retailers, TNCW</p> <p><b>Fuel per Shipment</b></p> <p>95 tones (95,000 liters) benzene – lasts 5 weeks</p> <p>AU\$2 x 95,000 = <b>AU\$190,000</b></p> <p>420 tones (420,000 liters) diesel – lasts 3 months</p> <p>AU\$2 X 420,000 = <b>AU\$840,000</b></p>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulate and promote use of non-frozen food options (poultry, pork, etc.).</li> <li>• Regulate and encourage the use of appliances (moli gako and hand pumps) that do not use electricity (solar and battery).</li> <li>• Regulate the rationing of fuel per family and work places to minimize the use of motorbikes and motor vehicles – save ULP for relocation efforts and securing food through fishing.</li> <li>• Issue pre-paid fuel vouchers per family.</li> <li>• Regulate and encourage the use of Public Transport and carpooling – Buses to operate on a regular schedule for schools, other institutions, and workers.</li> <li>• Regulate and encourage the use of the traditional way of cooking.</li> <li>• Regulate and encourage families to start storing and using firewood, as well as using alternative energy sources (e.g., firewood, charcoal stoves, and solar- and battery-operated appliances).</li> <li>• Encourage families to store dry foods and preserve food using traditional preservation methods (salted fish, lua utanu, lua pulaka, etc.).</li> <li>• Regulate the use of traditional modes of transport (walking, canoes, etc.).</li> <li>• Regulate and schedule shipping routes with a minimum number of voyages (at least once a month).</li> </ul>	<p>Fuel boat arrives – every 5 weeks</p> <p><b>Fuel Available on Island</b></p> <p>Pacific Energy – 517,219.40 liters</p> <p>Tuvalu Electricity Authority – 210,000.00 liters</p> <p>Nivaga III: 130,000.00 liters</p> <p><b>Fuel Consumption</b></p> <p>Funafuti consumption – 5500 liters per day</p> <p>AU\$2 X 5500 = <b>AU\$11,000</b></p> <p>Outer islands consumption – 600 liters per day</p>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
Stage 2	2-4 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel boats reduce service – once every 2 months.</li> <li>• Low on fuel reserves (will start to run out at the 3 month mark).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with power shedding (fuel rationing/saving in general).</li> <li>• Enforce and regulate curfew on motorbikes and motor-vehicle use.</li> <li>• Enforce the regulated hours of power (diesel) use – e.g., 7pm to 12pm; essential services have full power supply.</li> <li>• Enforce the implementation of the use of appliances (moli gako and hand or solar pumps) that do not use electricity.</li> <li>• Continue to ration fuel purchases for families/departments/fishermen.</li> <li>• Implement and strictly follow shipping schedule prepared in Stage 1.</li> <li>• Enforce walking to work and/or to conduct errands.</li> <li>• Continue to implement carpooling initiative (use of Government vehicles).</li> <li>• Continue to implement use of Public Transport (buses only).</li> <li>• Continue to use local preparation methods and/or consumption of food.</li> <li>• Households to continue the use of firewood and alternative sources of energy (solar and battery).</li> </ul>	<p>AU\$2 X 600 = <b>AU\$1200</b></p> <p>Solar lamps – <b>AU\$10 – AU\$20</b> each</p>
Stage 3	4-6 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel boats reduce service – once every 3 months.</li> <li>• Fuel reserves low to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with power shedding (fuel rationing/saving in general).</li> <li>• Continue to enforce and regulate curfew on motorbikes and motor-vehicle use.</li> <li>• Continue with the regulated hours of power (diesel) use – e.g., 7pm to 12pm; essential services have full power supply.</li> </ul>	

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
		<p>completely depleted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce the implementation of the use of appliances (moli gako and hand or solar pumps) that do not use electricity.</li> <li>• Continue to ration fuel purchases for families/departments/fishermen.</li> <li>• Purchase pre-paid fuel vouchers (fortnightly).</li> <li>• Re-schedule shipping schedule to align with fuel boat schedule.</li> <li>• Enforce walking to work and/or to conduct errands.</li> <li>• Continue to implement carpooling initiative (use of Government vehicles).</li> <li>• Re-schedule Public Transport schedule – minimize use and buses only.</li> <li>• Continue to use local preparation methods and/or consumption of food.</li> <li>• Households to continue the use of firewood and alternative sources of energy (solar and battery).</li> </ul>	
<b>Stage 4</b>	Beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel boats reduce service – once every 4 months.</li> <li>• Fuel reserves low to completely depleted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only essential services have full power supply (especially the Hospital).</li> <li>• Continue to ration fuel purchases for families/departments/fishermen.</li> <li>• Continue to purchase pre-paid fuel vouchers per household per fortnight.</li> <li>• Implement and strictly follow shipping schedule prepared in Stage 3.</li> <li>• Enforce walking to work and/or to conduct errands.</li> <li>• Continue to implement carpooling initiative (use Government vehicles).</li> <li>• Continue to implement public transport schedule in Stage 3.</li> <li>• Continue to use local preparation methods and/or consumption of food.</li> </ul>	

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households to continue the use of firewood and alternative sources of energy (solar and battery).</li> </ul>	

*Annex 5. Education Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands*

**Table 8. Education Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands**

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
<b>Stage 1</b>	1-2 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools are closed until end of September.</li> <li>Stationary and supplies should be sufficient to sustain Operation Continued Learning (OCL).</li> <li>Increased risk from local or imported case of COVID-19.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement Operation Continued Learning (OCL).</li> <li>Subsidize internet data packages for schools and institutions.</li> <li>Develop and send paper curriculum materials to Funafuti residents and outer islands.</li> <li>Implement plans to deliver Years 1-12 content via Facebook.</li> <li>Implement plans to deliver Year 13 content via EQAP Moodle Course (this is an online learning platform).</li> <li>Implement plans to deliver early childhood care and education (ECCE) learning via radio and TV.</li> <li>Distance learning (mass and social media) and additional safety measures (including safe distance delivery and mail boxes) will be imposed in the implementation of OCL</li> </ul>	Taskforce, ESC, MEYS, MLGA, USP, TMTI, TTC, Kaupule, Media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop PDF learning materials: <b>Regular Government salaries for Curriculum Officers; already completed by MEYS</b></li> <li>Send learning materials to OIs: <b>Free; already completed by MEYS and to be continued via Internet</b></li> <li>Produce radio and TV programs for learning: <b>Approximately AU\$5,000 per media program</b></li> <li>Government-subsidized internet data and Wi-Fi: <b>TBD with TTC and ICT</b></li> </ul>

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
			<p>to prevent or minimize person-to-person contact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop action plan for preserving stationary and supplies in event schools are closed beyond September.</li> <li>• USP Tuvalu Campus closed; USP students provided with Government-subsidized Wi-Fi and learn remotely via Moodle and printed materials.</li> <li>• TMTI is closed until further notice.</li> </ul>	
<b>Stage 2</b>	2-4 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All issues from “1-2 Months.”</li> <li>• Schools are closed until end of September.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to implement OCL.</li> <li>• Continue to subsidize internet data packages for schools and institutions.</li> <li>• Continue to develop and send paper curriculum materials to Funafuti residents and outer islands.</li> <li>• Continue plans to deliver Years 1-12 content via Facebook.</li> <li>• Continue plans to deliver Year 13 content via EQAP Moodle Course.</li> <li>• Continue plans to deliver ECCE learning via radio and TV.</li> </ul>	

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue distance learning and additional safety measures (including safe distance delivery and mail boxes) to prevent/minimize person-to-person contact.</li> <li>• Implement action plan for preserving stationary and supplies in event schools are closed beyond September.</li> <li>• Continue USP Tuvalu Campus closure; USP students provided with Government-subsidized Wi-Fi and learn remotely via Moodle and printed materials.</li> <li>• TMTI is closed until further notice.</li> <li>• Continue TMTI closure.</li> </ul>	
<b>Stage 3</b>	4-6 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All issues from “2-4 Months.”</li> <li>• Schools are closed until end of September.</li> <li>• If schools open at the end of 6 months, all students will undergo compulsory promotion. Here, students are promoted to the next school level with programs implemented to catch students up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to implement OCL.</li> <li>• Continue to subsidize internet data packages for schools and institutions.</li> <li>• Continue to develop and send paper curriculum materials to Funafuti residents and outer islands.</li> <li>• Continue plans to deliver Years 1-12 content via Facebook.</li> </ul>	

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
		<p>(e.g., Year 1 is automatically promoted to Year 2, but catch-up courses are also conducted).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue plans to deliver Year 13 content via EQAP Moodle Course.</li> <li>• Continue plans to deliver ECCE learning via radio and TV.</li> <li>• Continue distance learning and additional safety measures (including safe distance delivery and mail boxes) to prevent/minimize person-to-person contact.</li> <li>• Continue action plan for preserving stationary and supplies in event schools are closed beyond September.</li> <li>• Continue USP Tuvalu Campus closure; USP students provided with Government-subsidized Wi-Fi and learn remotely via Moodle and printed materials.</li> <li>• Continue TMTI closure.</li> </ul>	
<b>Stage 4</b>	Beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schools are closed until end of December or, potentially, beyond 2020.</li> <li>• Depletion of stationeries and supplies is anticipated in this time period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OCL will rely heavily on paperless methods such as media broadcasts for announcements to parents or telecommunication with schools to guide learning within the household.</li> </ul>	

Stage	Time Period	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If schools are closed beyond 2020, a communication breakdown is also anticipated.</li> <li>• If schools open before 2021, all students will undergo compulsory promotion.</li> <li>• If schools open after the beginning of 2021, all students will repeat the year disrupted by COVID-19.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to subsidize internet data packages for schools and institutions.</li> <li>• Implement paperless informal family learning (emphasize life skills and cultural values).</li> <li>• If schools are closed beyond 2020, all continued learning measures will be led by the individual islands and School Management Committees.</li> <li>• Continue USP Tuvalu Campus closure; USP students provided with Government-subsidized Wi-Fi and learn remotely via Moodle and printed materials.</li> <li>• Continue TMTI closure.</li> </ul>	

*Annex 6. Repatriation Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands*

**Table 9. Repatriation Contingency Plan for Funafuti and Outer Islands**

Repatriation Type	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
<p><b>Forced Repatriation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of COVID-19 cases continues to rise globally, especially in Pacific nations like Fiji, which were the last to be affected by the virus.</li> <li>Foreign nations are very worried that they cannot both care for their own citizens during the crisis and take responsibility for the citizens of other nations and decide to implement <i>forced repatriation</i>.</li> <li>The Government of Tuvalu continues to prepare for repatriation by</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If forced repatriation occurs</i>, complete assessment of the total number of Tuvaluan nationals currently abroad and immediately repatriate all citizens abroad using either the AU/NZ Navy or Hercules Aircraft; repatriation of Tuvaluan doctors studying abroad and other health professionals should be a priority.</li> <li>Quarantine all repatriated citizens on Amatuku, another islet of Funafuti, or another appropriate location.</li> <li>If more time is provided for repatriation, consider adopting Repatriation Options 1 and 2.</li> <li><i>If forced repatriation occurs and Tuvalu is not prepared for repatriation</i> (e.g., testing machines have still not arrived), develop and implement an action plan with Health for the safest way to process passengers when they arrive.</li> </ul>	<p>Taskforce, TRRSC, SBCSC, HSC, CSLASC, MJCFA, MTET, Fiji Airways, Marine, Tuvalu Missions, Bilateral Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 53,000 liters of JET-A1 fuel on Funafuti. Around 1,000 - 2,000 plus liters are usually used for each flight if fueling takes place from Funafuti. <b>Thus, Tuvalu can cater for an additional 30 or more flights for the repatriation exercise</b></li> <li>Repatriation options and costs are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximum passengers Fiji Airways can bring (one way) - 55-60</li> <li>Nivaga III - 295 passengers (international travel)</li> <li><b>Option 1:</b> Full repatriation by air – 4 flights (maximum) <b>AU\$256,000.00</b> (use also partners’ Hercules aircrafts; <b>AU\$64K</b> per charter flight)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Repatriation Type	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
	<p>purchasing PPEs, testing equipment, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain good communication with Tuvalu’s Missions and Honorary Consuls abroad.</li> <li><i>If a case of COVID-19 develops in Tuvalu BEFORE repatriation takes place, use this to negotiate with foreign nations to keep Tuvaluan citizens abroad because returning will be extremely risky for them.</i></li> <li><i>If a COVID-19 case occurs among repatriated Tuvaluans, lock down all repatriated Tuvaluans in quarantine location (e.g., Amatuku) and institute complete lockdown of Funafuti/Tuvalu; also immediately instigate Health Contingency Plan and Governance Contingency Plan.</i></li> <li>Use the Pacific Humanitarian Pathway on COVID-19 to advocate for assistance in the case that <i>forced repatriation</i> is implemented and Tuvalu is not prepared from a Health standpoint.</li> </ul>	<p>*This Option can be implemented because Tuvalu has enough fuel on the island to accommodate the needs of four (4) flights that can transport the 114 to 210 Tuvaluans who want to repatriate from Fiji. <b>The total costs for the four (4) flights are manageable.</b> Tuvalu can handle the 4 flights by spacing them out over manageable periods of time and in the same manner the first flight of passengers who were quarantined was handled. This Option can be managed more effectively and with very strict and stringent safety/preventative measures and controls. <i>However, we cannot arrange for the flights to be too close to each other given the insufficient facilities and infrastructure we have for isolation and quarantine activities and the low capacity of our Health system to cater for repatriation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Option 2:</b> Repatriation by sea – 1 voyage to Suva (Nivaga III) <b>AU\$46,000.00</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Voluntary Repatriation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of COVID-19 cases continues to rise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain good communication with Tuvalu’s Missions and Honorary Consuls abroad.</li> </ul>	

Repatriation Type	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
	<p>globally, especially in Pacific nations like Fiji, which were the last to be affected by the virus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government of Tuvalu feels it has prepared adequately for repatriation by purchasing PPEs, testing equipment, etc. and decides to implement <b>voluntary repatriation</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the number of Tuvaluan nationals currently abroad who want to return to Tuvalu (<i>approximately 114 to 210 nationals hope to return to Tuvalu from Fiji</i>).</li> <li>Develop a feasible repatriation plan (<i>there are currently 3 Options: full repatriation by air, full repatriation by sea, and repatriation by Hercules supported by bilateral partners</i>).</li> <li>Choose the most feasible destination from which to conduct repatriation to Tuvalu (<i>the chosen destination is Fiji</i>).</li> <li>Assess jet fuel and other fuel stocks in Tuvalu to ensure repatriation plans can be successfully carried out.</li> <li><b>If voluntary repatriation occurs</b>, complete assessment of the number of Tuvaluan nationals currently abroad who want to return to Tuvalu and begin repatriation either through Option 1 or Option 3 outlined in “Responsible Parties/Costs.”</li> <li><b>For voluntary repatriation</b>, also ensure that flights and vessel voyages are properly timed</li> </ul>	<p>*This Option is the lowest cost and would be the most suitable one, but it will be harder to manage in terms of the number of passengers and the complexities that will be entailed in a single voyage. <i>However, there will be issues regarding the quarantining of the 114 to 210 passengers given the large number. Further issues may occur with the use of our vessel because the virus can be transferred to the vessel, making it unsuitable for use in Funafuti after the exercise. This Option is undoubtedly a last resort.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Option 3:</b> Repatriation by Hercules with bilateral-partner support – <b>No cost to GoT</b></li> </ul> <p>*While this is a cost-saving option for the Government, it will be subject to the availability of aircraft from our partners (and if they are willing to provide their aircraft due to the possible spread of the virus to the aircraft). <b>This Option also has</b></p>

Repatriation Type	Predicted Situation/Issues in Funafuti and OI	Methods for Resolving Predicted Issues	Responsible Parties/Costs
		<p>so that Health can process all incoming passengers adequately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If a case of COVID-19 develops in Tuvalu BEFORE repatriation takes place</i>, use this to negotiate with foreign nations to keep Tuvaluan citizens abroad because returning will be extremely risky for them.</li> <li>• <i>If a case of COVID-19 develops in Tuvalu AFTER repatriation takes place</i>, immediately negotiate with all foreign nations to halt repatriation and institute complete lockdown of Tuvalu; also immediately instigate Health Contingency Plan and Governance Contingency Plan.</li> <li>• Use the Pacific Humanitarian Pathway on COVID-19 to advocate for assistance in the case that <i>voluntary repatriation</i> proves difficult due to border closures throughout the Pacific.</li> </ul>	<p><i>the same limitations regarding timing as Option 1.</i></p>