

Global Economic Crisis Sentinel Site Monitoring

**Final Outcome Document
(TUVALU)**

UNDP & UNICEF PROJECT

**Millennium Development Goals
Project in Economic Planning and Budgeting Department
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Government of Tuvalu**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMERY

Contextual study identifying the impacts of the global economic crisis across the Pacific is a work in progress. The UNICEF organization has recently proposed and implemented programs throughout the Pacific that study the current and likely potential social impact of the crisis. The emerging challenges towards the poor arises from the crisis should be now fundamentally considered, thus addressed with strategic key solutions.

The poor population are the most vulnerable beings in related to the crisis. Households with many children, inactive youths to earn income and related means to sustain living standards, more women and those with large households sizes have obviously unhappy in obtaining households compulsories. The cost of essential consumer goods and services is noticeably increasing over the pass years. Households with inactive seafarers are desperate for paid employment.

This version reports important crisis matters focusing on the impacts at national and community levels. The impacts of the crisis were investigated and categorized into certain identified modules. They are the Health, Nutrition, Education and finally the Economy module. A country real-time vulnerability data is targeted to produce within a period of 2years to inform and guide assessment of policy decisions that may be established. The document however may assist planners to better understand the situations of the poor particularly how they cope with the crisis. The planners are advised to recognize important perspectives highlighted in this paper executing specific actions in response to the crisis. All discoveries attained are available at the analysis section.

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PROJECT OVERVIEW STATEMENT

Problem/Opportunity:

The country procedures of conducting the GEC study is accountably documented in this report. Important criteria of the survey are significantly highlighted. This paper at least contented elucidation of sentinel sites and surveyed households selection, readiness of existing national information system and availability of essential statistics and finally the tabulated and narrative analysis of the findings attained while surveying. The findings have to be inline with the NSC, communities and respective agencies perspectives, thus ought to triangulate between respective representatives to be finalized.

The document however is the focal guidance of maintaining and organizing the GEC Monitoring tools in producing reliable and timely information requiring for GEC study

Objective:

To document the whole country practical process, particularly the clarifications of the following important specific elements

- a) Selection and rationale of sentinel sites
- b) Identify critical activities of the survey
- c) Data readiness of respective Ministries (Health, Education, Crime, others) and capacities in collaborating essential statistics
- d) findings representing the global recession towards the most disadvantage population and households in Tuvalu

To plan, manage and document the necessary activities, resources and business requirements enhancing a successful outcome of GEC study

- Provide a well schedule plan of the requiring activities with a clear identified critical activities
- Avoid delay with the identified critical activities while in progress to maintain the project durations

Success Criteria:

- The identified sentinel sites and surveyed households are represented
- Reliable social budget is produced
- Reliable and timely statistics from Education, Health and Crime departments are produced
- Reliable findings is successfully produced

Assumptions: While project is in progress, the listed issues may arises:

- Delay in the project starting time
- Additions may occur to original project parameters
- Schedule doesn't realistically reflect the reality of the project implementations
- Staff gaps develop

Risk :

- Delay that may occur to critical activities affect the project planned duration
- Issues with national information system in availing the requiring statistics of the GEC study

Methodology

1. STRATEGY

The study is originally planned to be held in two rounds of data collection, a time lapse of at least 3 to 6 months between each rounds with a total duration of 60 working days. The first round is planned to execute at the period of December 2009 where the second round is commencing by June 2010. With the established effective strategies, sentinel sites is to cover 3 islands including both urban and remote areas and to be selected by the National Steering Committee (NSC). The GEC Team has to be incorporated between the NSC representing the Government and TuFHA of the NGOs. The members of the NSC are targeting to at least consist of planners, Health, Education and Social Welfare related representatives.

Concerning the field side of the survey, staffing together with allied functionality is integrated between 2 supervisors and 3 enumerators providing essential guidance from GEC National Consultant. The selection of enumerators is based on their experience with surveying matters and so thus the other recruits.

The study targets to investigate the most disadvantaged households to notify decision makers, particularly the Government about the impact of global recession onto it people. Therefore the surveyed households should be consisting of the most vulnerable ones. It is decided to survey a total of 90 households altogether, that is 40 in Funafuti and 30 and 20 in Nanumea and Nukufetau respectively

2. SENTINEL SITES

Identifying of sentinel sites is basically based on '*relative poverty method*¹' using the ***Tuvalu 2004/ 05 HIES (Households Income and Expenditure Survey)***. Providing the outcome of the method used depicting the incident of poor households, the following measures is used to identify the sentinel sites

- Firstly the composition of the vulnerable households and population at national level is observed for 2 other islands other than Funafuti. The tabulated A1 and A2 discovered that Nanumea and Nukufetau islands to consist high prevalence of the most disadvantage population and households
- The characteristics of the communities, particularly the poor households is further analysed at village levels to evidently support the selection of the 2 islands. Therefore the listed characteristics is used in this investigation

¹ The method defines a threshold that is relative to a widely accepted measure of well-being. In particular, a threshold that is relative to ***households income*** as the reference variable. The households are to be categorized according to the ***positions of individuals*** in the income distribution, calculating income threshold determining the poverty line

- Poverty incidence by village level
- Commonness of households head to be women
- Number of women
- Number of children
- Sources of income of households
- Prevalence of employment population

Previous poverty studies that were completed by certain poverty analyst emphasized households that may undergo poverty circumstances is strongly associate with the number of children. The initiative collaborating this speculation assumed that as number of children increases, the home responsibilities of mothers (women) may be increasing, thus sacrifices their jobs and stay at home taking care of the children. A positive relationship between poverty and counts of children is therefore expected.

With information of national participation of women and men towards labour force, men are plainly recognized to be bread winners of most families. They are the main supports in providing households income to sustain their needs compared to women. Incident of women is believe to have negative effect on households income due to their low participation with sources of income, therefore considered to strongly correlates with poverty

The findings of related poverty analysts also support a relationship between household heads by sex and education background of families. The men household heads shows affirmative impact on education background and achievements of households members compared to women. Since education is considered to be a solution of alleviation hardship, prevalence of women household heads accredited poverty issues.

The households participation and receipts at various sources of income together with the counts of employed population are sturdy determinant of households social welfare, thus the households poverty status (attachment A4 and A5). In terms of wages and salaries, it is comprehended to oppose the causes of poverty. However the overseas remittances indicators may determine the incident of seafarers who could be the core associates of the crisis. Tuvalu has recently reported to have seafarers losing jobs for which it is noticed as a big loss of national revenue. Therefore selection of the surveyed islands should considered the prevalence of seafarers

The selected surveyed households

Sentinel sites	poor households	selected households
F/FUTI	76	40
Lofeagai	15	8
Teone	8	4
Senala	15	8
Alapi	23	12
Tekavatoetoe	15	8
NANUMEA	43	30
Lolua	13	9
Hauma	17	12
Haumaefa	13	9
NUKUFETAU	37	20
Maneapa	13	7
Aulotu	23	13

The above analysis is investigated using attachment A1 to A5. The tabulated indicators of A3 and A4 have been sorted by the poverty incidence of households from the least to the highest. Providing the supported statistics (A1 – A5) with the expected outcomes elaborated above, the NSC approved the GEC sentinel sites to be Funafuti, Nanumea and Nukufetau islands

The number of the investigated households in the villages is selected proportional to the extent of vulnerable households present in villages of the 3 islands

3. SURVEYING

Listed as follows are the techniques advised and used by the GEC team to gather important information

- a. Key information Interview
 - i. Purposely formatted to obtain national and community related information, particularly the Education and Health representatives
 - ii. Other important information are intended to be collected from lending institutes and Crime department
- b. Focus Group Discussion
 - i. Method of gathering the public perspectives about the impact of the crisis for GEC analysis.
 - ii. The groups that were involved, sharing important and interesting perceptions are the children, youths, representatives of people with disabilities, women and men
 - iii. Thematic areas are:
 - Livelihood / employment/ nutrition/ child labor issue
 - Health seeking behavior related to maternal and child health
 - Education
 - Gender based violence, child abuse & crime
 - Child poverty
- c. Households Pulse Survey
 - i. Studying the impact of the crisis towards the most disadvantaged population and households
 - ii. The main areas the survey targeted are:
 1. households characteristics
 2. impact on health
 3. impact on nutrition
 4. impact on education
 5. impact on employment and livelihood
- d. Facility Based Survey
 - i. Retrieve data already collected from facilities
 - ii. Education, Health and Police Department were surveyed

Project Critical Activities

The critical activities is extraordinary important to identify before the operation of the survey. Listed as follows are the identified activities

- Project Overview Walkthrough
- Revising questionnaires
- Enumeration training
- Households Pulse Survey
- Data entry
- Data cleaning
- Data Analysis
- Reporting

These activities affect the duration of the project whenever there is a delay occur to any of them, thus important to accomplish as according to work plan. Most of the activities were completely performed as have scheduled except for data cleaning, analysis and reporting. A number of days practically added to these activities, therefore changed the project duration.

ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES PERFORMANCE

Poor	•
Below average	••
Average	•••
Good	••••
Very good	•••••

AREA TO ASSESS	ENUMERATORS					SUPERVISORS	
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
Writing skills	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••
Enumeration	•••••	•••••	••••	••••	•••	-	-
Data Entry	••••	••••	••••	•••	•••	-	-
Responsibilities	•••••	•••••	••••	••••	•••	•••••	••••
Supervisory	-	-	-	-	-	•••••	••••
Analysis	-	-	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Reporting	-	-	-	-	-	•••	•••

With the assessment provided above, the enumerators and supervisors performance need a little supervision and guidance in certain areas to improve the quality of future survey outcomes

National Existing Information System

GEC business requirements	Existing System Status	Capacity of availing timely 2007 – 09 data	Average Assessment
Health → Top 20 medical drugs	Proper manageable and integrated database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent staffing • capable of recording, integrating and producing accurate and timely information of orders and consumptions • data are readily accessible to be analysed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excellent
Health → Related facilities information	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • staffing availability and capacity is considered an issue • updating is still required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • averagely ok
Education → School enrolment, attendance and drop outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper manageable and integrated database for Primary schools only • Improvement is highly recommended to implement with the Pre-schools, Motufoua and Fetuvalu Secondary School system and staffing • Statistics regarding students attendance and drop-outs is poorly manageable • 2007 DHS findings provide related information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • staffing availability and capacity is considered an issue • updating is still required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor
Crime → Gender Based Violence & Child abuse and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information are manually recorded and no proper system for recording and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • updating is still required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • averagely ok

crime	integrating data. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 DHS findings provide related information 		
TNPF → Lending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper manageable and integrated database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent staffing • capable of recording, integrating and producing accurate and timely information data are readily accessible to be analysed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excellent
ERPD → Government budget allocation towards Ministry of Health, Education and Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper manageable and integrated database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent staffing • data are readily accessible to be analysed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good

- The GEC related national statistics is recommended to collect on annual basis rather than quarterly basis (e.g. populated social budget and expenditure).
- More related analysis are to be included in the second document of GEC survey based from Crime department statistics (still analysing) and 2007 Tuvalu Demographic and Health Survey report
- Ideally it is suggested to at least have consultation meetings with officers of respective organizations about the crisis and their existing systems (including publications) capacity for betterment of timely statistics availability. With round tables in which the documented findings are to triangulate (to implement at the beginning of the survey in round 2), respective organizations are the focal informative sources in providing necessary information, including programmes that their service offer in assisting communities at certain criteria
- The data should be obtainable before end of GEC study

CHARACTERISTICS OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION

The following indicators portray below are based from the 2004/05 HIES.

1. Averagely have AU\$1.17 per adult equivalent daily income from wages and salaries and AU\$4.17 per adult equivalent total income
2. Sustain by the following precedence main sources of income
 - a. Wages and salaries (35% of total income)
 - b. Home produces (28.9% of total income)
 - c. Remittances from overseas (12.8% of total income)
3. Have the following primacy major expenses
 - a. Cash food (24.4% of total expenses)
 - b. Home Produces (18.9% of total expenses)
 - c. Cash Non-food (10.8% of total expenses)
4. Very low incidence of Tertiary Education attainments compared to the non-poor population. Incidence at this aspect for the poor non-poor and national is 2%, 11.4% and 9% relatively
5. Dependency ratio of 75.4, 104.3 and 92.3 for Funafuti, outer Islands and national
6. Average households size of 9 in Funafuti, 6 at the outer Islands and 7 nationally

Round 1 Preliminary Analysis – Tuvalu

PROFILE OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS

1. 70 households were investigated at the period of 1-11 December for Funafuti and 8-18 December for Nanumea island. Of these 70 households, 40 of them are the households in Funafuti and 30 from Nanumea island.
2. A total of 720 individuals are included in this survey with 456 and 264 in Funafuti and Nanumea islands relatively

IMPACT ON HEALTH

3. From the surveyed 70 households, 48.57% households (34/70) **have sick people since the last weeks before** instigation of the survey
4. Concerning the latest sick person of households, 30% (21/70 households) **did not seek treatment outside of home**, including drugs from shops and traditional healers in the community.
5. Of these households, same frequencies of them 47.06% (8/21), purposely not sought health care as **“they knew what to do”** and 47.06% (8/21) have their patients with **not serious** conditions
6. From the 49 households that sought care, 97.96% referred to the **Government hospital** and the remaining 2.04%, seek health assistance to **relatives and friends**.
7. With indications of choosing the corresponding facilities, 38.78% of them considered respective facility is **trusted**, 26.53% as of being **good service** and 24.49% for it is the only choice as **there is no other provider**
8. **None of the households** who sought care **paid for health services and transportation**. Those who referred to the Government hospital were **all given medicines but did not pay for them**

IMPACT ON NUTRITION

9. The **majority of the households**, 52.24% (35/70) admit their **usual food budget is insufficient** to buy their food, mainly the Nanumea residents with 80% (24/40).
10. 72.86% (51/70) total households were worried more compared to 2008 that **food will run out before they were able to obtain more money** to buy food with 62.50% and 86.67% in Funafuti and Nanumea relatively.
11. Food budget constraints however is highly experienced by households of Nanumea compared to the Funafuti households
12. Purposes arises due to food budget related is mainly from the **increase in prices of food** in the market (71.43% families), followed by the **decrease in total income** (15.71% families), hence **decrease in food budgeting** (12.86% families)

13. Measures used by the poor to ensure food adequacy:
 - 80% (56) relied on **home produces (gardening / fishing)**
 - 35.71% (25) households were depending on **friends and relative supports**
 - 27.14% (19) used **bank savings** or **apply for loans**
 - 17.14% () carried out supportive **minor business (handicrafts and others)**
14. Almost all the surveyed households (68/70) do have children except 2 households in Funafuti (5% households)
15. Only households in Funafuti (2.63%) stated that **children often missing school** compared to 2008 due to **deficient food for lunch**
16. 5.88% (4/68) poor families do have **children skipping meals frequently** since the last 3 months because of **not enough food**.
17. Merely 7.89% (3/38) households in Funafuti consist of **adults skipping meals** or **cut their food serves** more often compared to 2008 **so that children can eat**

IMPACT ON EDUCATION

18. A total of 67 households have children at schooling age 3-15 with 73.13% are those age 6-15 and the remaining are the children age 3-5
19. 21 of 201 children are **not enrolling to school** with higher incidence of them are the boys living in Funafuti.
20. 57.1% (8) of 14 households with children not enrolling reported **education is not important**. The next common reason is that they **cannot afford school related expenses** (21.4%) and 14.3% with **medical reasons**
21. Of those who enrolled, 7.78% (14/180) children **did not attend school** since 2 weeks before the survey, especially those situating in Funafuti.
22. Incidence at the **same order of preference** of not attending schools **to that of not all enrolled** with relative prevalence of 55.6%, 33.3% and 11.1% of the 9 households
23. Aggregately 17.41% (35 children) children of total population did not attend school 2 weeks before the survey
24. Extent of 53% (35) of 66 households identified to **have difficulties with school related expenses**.
 - a. 33.3% to **make payment with difficulties**
 - b. 10.6% stated that they **cannot pay for school at all**
 - c. 9.1% said that they **can pay but cut some other expenses**
25. Of the 64 households who recommended school related expenses compared to 2008, 56.3% **experience difficulties arise** from **less income**, 50% faced difficulties due to the **increase in related expenses** and 31.3% from the **increase of school fees**.

IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD

26. 33.77% (77/ 228) men and 15.93% (36/226) women are reported to be **income earners** and 4.03% (6/149) and 0.85% (1/117) incident of boys and girls income earners relatively
27. 27.63% of men and 12.39% of women are **in paid employment** whereas for children, only 2.68% of them.
28. 41 households **experienced difference in workforce participation since 2008**. Out of them 51.22% (21) have had **household head lost jobs**, 65.85% (27) reported to have **less people working** and 29.27% indicate to be **more people engaged in subsistence activities**
29. Out of 29 households with working women, 37.9%, 20.7% and 17.2% are the relative prevalence of them depending on **other adult women, father** and **grandmother** for children care-taker
30. 44.29% (31) vulnerable **families seek paid jobs over the past 3 months** with higher incidence for Funafuti. Children are noticed to seek paid jobs too in Funafuti.
31. 27 households from those who were looking for paid jobs said that the **situation is different compared to 2008**
 - a. 66.67% (18) have their **household heads lost jobs**
 - b. 59.26% (16) with **expenses increase due to households size**
 - c. 55.56% (15) with **insufficient of previous income**
 - d. 14.81% (4) reported that it is **hard to get a job**
32. 67.14% (47) of the households usually receive remittances. In comparison to 2008, 14.89% of them reported as decreasing in the amount they received
33. 31.43% (22) households do have outstanding debts and nearly half of them 45.45% said that their debts is increasing compared to 2008
34. Aggregately 77.14% (54) of the households faced greater difficulties in covering daily expenses compared to 2008.
 - a. 24.29% (17) of them depended on friends and relatives supports
 - b. 20% (14) used their savings and loans aptitudes
 - c. 7.14% (5) relied on minor business
35. 37.14% (30) do not have savings or investments and for those who have savings, 34.09% of them specified a decrease in their savings over the past 3 months
36. Estimate of 62.86% (44) of the households are recognized to have more serious financial difficulties compared to 2008

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ANALYSIS

Generalization

- In the old days, employment opportunities are rarely finds. People strongly depend on subsistence activities rather than being formally employed. Thus the active attitudes of individual on these activities are very important and considered a determinant of people and households social and economic welfare. People believe and live upon the prominent slogan, *“Ko tou malosi ko tou maumea”* It translates as the more active and stronger you are (in terms of subsistence activities) the wealthier you are. It is noticed that only few households with members access to jobs.
- These days it is perceptible that there are lots of working / job opportunities obtainable. Almost every household have people / individuals working for cash income. There is a huge gap / change with the education background and knowledge of people compared to those days. However the main source of living morals distorted from being dependable onto productions of subsistence lifestyle, thus the activities to cash economy. The appliance and potencies of monetary lifestyle has fluently changed the subsistence routine of the people. Despite the accessible of people to working opportunities that provides them salaries, the way of living is obviously continuing to face difficulties where the people and households are mostly introduced to social tensions. The prices of goods and services formative the cost of living rises averagely and not comparable with salaries of active people of families.
- Hardship (is determine by the number of active people in families) categories faced by the people arises from the crisis
 - Insufficient of food required for daily consumptions
 - Adults are reluctant of doing essential activities that ease the role and contributions of obtaining food.
 - Consumptions of local food is decreasing, people prefer to consume food from shops
 - Demand on employment increases rapidly
 - Households have few people working, unemployed people are not active in subsistence activities
 - Pay-cut of staffs
 - Elimination of staffs
 - Graduates seeking jobs opportunities
 - Victimize / risk mostly to non-graduates / graduates with low qualifications especially
 - Inactive seafarers seeking jobs
 - Unstable cash flow of families
 - Mothers are required to seek jobs, thus seeking babysitters is necessary to be paid as well
 - Reluctant to fishing and therefore increases family expenses

- Mis-use of income when entitled to salaries, example spending on drinking and smoking
 - Children are noticed to do minor business
- Expensive of consumer goods and services / high standard of cost of living
 - Devaluation of money means, US dollars particularly to families that depends on remittances from seafarers
- Related strategies / developments about children education
- Fear with what is going to happen in the future

STRATEGIES

- For the betterment of the people it is necessary to have more adults active rather than not working, therefore needed to increase the employment opportunities of the Government, companies and businesses (private sector)
- Encourage farming and gardening activities in families

EMPLOYMENT / LIVELIHOOD AND EDUCATION

	Average assessments	Remarks
Demand on employment / livelihood compared to 2008	increase	
purpose of increase with demand on employment	high cost of living	
Employment participation by sex	Mostly men	
Active status of women in small scale business and formal paid jobs compared to 2008	increase	
Active status of children in small scale business and formal paid jobs compared to 2008	Increase	even sell items during school hours
Active status of the population in subsistence activities	decrease	
Time availability of mothers / women to households matters and children	decrease	Mothers are engaged with business activities and formal paid jobs
Essential Children care-takers	Grandparents, Father, close relatives and other adults	
Children being pulled out of schools	support	evidently recognized, particularly in Funafuti
purpose not attending schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mothers need them to be baby-sitters • uniform issues (not yet washed / no money to buy them) • no transport • reasoning as sick 	
School related expenses compared to 2008	increase	
Number of working people in families compared to households size	very few	

how families coping with these conditions and issues	increase hardship status, need assistance / guidance on children from parents, families and government	
impact of crisis towards families	hunger, poor health (vulnerable to sickness / diseases), increase crime, poor enrolment / attendance of children in school	therefore poor education background and continually contribute / live with suffering, depending on the background of families, disadvantaged children being discriminated in school
unusual method during the pass 3-6 months used to meet expenses obligations	loans, relative supports, minor supportive business, active with subsistence fishing, farming and agriculture	
Community assistance when members faced difficulties	nothing at all in most cases	Women's development with funding for loans obligations
Assessments with communities practices and contributions	increase hardship status of families and people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can even prioritize communities obligations rather than the households compulsories, especially the children. The people are believed to be very sensitive with contributions to communities issues but inactively respond negatively to them • believe to highly associate with loan attitudes of people that strongly affect their lives at a long run (continue to live with hardship)
Implications raised with Government assistance about the crisis at this manner that should be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • merge the cost of living and salaries level • reduce entitlement pensions age • priorities people with disabilities, most disadvantaged households and aged people with corresponding developments • people with disabilities should be recognized and at least entitle to certain allowance • introduce a specific school for children with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not healthy for children with disabilities to combine together with other students in schools at all time

Nutrition

	Average assessments	Remarks
Food compositions, that are part of food diet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meat • Fish • Dairy produce • Cereals, rice, noodles and flour based food, biscuits • Coconut based food • Home produces (breadfruit, cabbage, pulaka, others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly rice, noodles and bread, biscuits, chicken and corned beef
Changed in compositions of food compared to 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairly the same 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The home produces and coconuts based food consumptions is noticed to be decreasing compared to the old days (at least the last 10 years). Planners of families rely and encouraged children even adults to get use to these food to sustain food budgeting but couldn't help because of different taste of people with food varieties in these days
Families mostly worried that food would run out before obtaining money to buy more	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Especially in families consist of many people and few working people. • Families with people that are suppose to actively involve with subsistence fishing and gardening activities but instead, they just staying at home doing nothing • Arises especially from different taste in food consumptions in these days. People and mainly the children favorably prefer to consume food that cost to families rather than depending on home produces

Purpose for worrying about insufficient food before obtaining money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not knowing where and how to obtain more money • Prioritizing children to at least have sufficient food daily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When planning to make a loan or borrow from business, approval is always sought • Children are sometimes convinced to eat available food that they don't like
Children do skip meals because of insufficient food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obviously children are not known to skip meals because of insufficient meal. • They only skip meals when they are sick • They can sometimes skip schools because of no food prepared for their lunch
Adult do skip meals so that children can eat because of insufficient food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults are believed not to skip a meal but only some food during meal time so that children can have them • However adults are believed to be sometimes not having enough food they eat during meal time
Unusual methods used to obtain more food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrow money from families and business • Bought fish on credit basis • Loan in business for tinned fish and canned corned beef • Subsistence fishing, farming and agricultural activities to produce home produced food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No assistance from the community at all
Implications raised with Government assistance about the crisis at this manner that should be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control prices of food • Related workshops concerning cultivating of gardening and managing of households food together with food budgeting • Establish a local market, introducing sales of local food 	

Gender Based Violence & Child Abuse and Crime

	Average assessments
Status of domestic violence	increase
Related crime that are noticed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • husbands beating wives • sexual abuse • drunken husbands and youths (men / boys) mistreating families • drunken men mistreating people at public places • school children involve in alcoholic matters – drinking & break-in • school children stealing / break-in business properties
purpose of the mentioned crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken families with unsolved problems • parents not responsibly taking care of children • disobedient of children • financial matters
assistance provided by the community to these crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • corresponding families, relatives and neighbors responsibly stop violence at homes in most cases • communities have no assistance in crimes taking place at homes • law enforcement
most common crime	drunken husbands and youths (men / boys) mistreating families
Implications raised with Government assistance about the crisis at this manner that should be provided	

FACILITY BASED SURVEY

EDUCATION FACILITIES

PRIMARY SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

Kaumaile Primary School

Grade/Year	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Class 1	M	F M	F M F
2008	5	6 5	6 5 6
2009	7	8 7	8 7 8
Class 2			
2008	6	7 6	7 6 7
2009	6	11 6	11 6 11
Class 3			
2008	5	7 5	7 5 7
2009	6	13 6	13 6 13
Class 4			
2008	6	5 6	5 6 5
2009	13	13 13	13 13 13
Class 5			
2008	13	5 13	5 13 5
2009	8	8 8	8 9 8
Class 6			
2008	9	6 9	6 9 6
2009	20	8 20	8 20 8

Nauti Primary School

Grade/Year	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Class 1	M	F M	F M F
2008	38	51	
2009	50	40 50	40 50 40
Class 2			
2008	56	53	
2009	57	58 57	58 57 58
Class 3			
2008	58	35 58	35 58 35
2009	44	54 44	54 44 54
Class 4			
2008	47	59 47	59 47 59
2009	60	51 60	51 60 51
Class 5			
2008	71	50 71	50 71 50
2009	36	57 36	57 36 57
Class 6			
2008	43	37 43	37 43 37
2009	65	60 65	60 65 60

FUNAFUTI PRE-SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

Fakaifou Pre-school

3 year old	M	F M	F M F
2008	8	6 8	6 8 6
2009	8	15 8	15 8 15
4 year old			
2008	6	7 6	7 6 7
2009	15	5 15	5 15 5
5 year old			
2008	5	5 5	5 5 5
2009	10	5 10	5 10 5

Vaiaku Pre-school

3 year old	M	F M	F M F
2008	3	6 3	6 3 6
2009	7	2 7	2 7 2
4 year old			
2008	1	2 1	2 1 2
2009	5	6 5	6 5 6
5 year old			
2008	0	4 0	4 0 4
2009	9	7 9	7 9 7

AOG Pre-school

3 year old	M	F M	F M	F
2008	6	4 6	4 6	4
2009	3	3 3	3 3	3
4 year old				
2008	5	4 5	4 5	4
2009	4	2 4	2 4	2
5 year old				
2008	4	2 4	2 4	2
2009	2	2 2	2 2	2

Lofeagai Pre-school

3 year old	M	F M	F M	F
2008	10	13 10	13 10	13
2009	0	3 0	3 0	3
4 year old				
2008	10	13 10	13 10	13
2009	3	5 3	5 3	5
5 year old				
2008	9	12 9	12 9	12
2009	1	2 1	2 1	2

Olave Pre-school

3 year old	M	F M	F M	F
2008	1	1 1	1 1	1
2009	3	6 3	6 3	6
4 year old				
2008	1	3 1	3 1	3
2009	2	4 2	4 2	4
5 year old				
2008	3	5 3	5 3	5
2009	7	2 7	2 7	2

Akiaki Pre-school

3 year old	M	F M	F M	F
2008	6	1 6	1 6	1
2009	4	9 4	9 4	9
4 year old				
2008	4	2 4	2 4	2
2009	4	4 4	4 4	4
5 year old				
2008	4	0 4	0 4	0
2009	3	3 3	3 3	3

NANUMEA PRE-SCHOOLS ENROLMENT**Afaga o Maumau Pre-school**

3 year old	M	F M	F M	F
2008	2	2 2	2 2	2
2009	3	3 3	3 3	3
4 year old				
2008	2	3 2	3 2	3
2009	2	2 2	2 2	2
5 year old				
2008	2	2 2	2 2	2
2009	1	4 1	4 1	4

Hologa o Kautama Pre-school

3 year old	M	F M	F M	F
2008	5	4 5	4 5	4
2009	6	5 6	5 6	5
4 year old				
2008	4	5 4	5 4	5
2009	5	4 5	4 5	4
5 year old				
2008	3	3 3	3 3	3
2009	5	5 5	5 5	5

HEALTH FACILITIES

List of health facilities by name, type and ownership

Facility Name	Hospital	Health Centre	Ownership			Beds	Cots
			Gov't	NGO	Private		
Princess Margret Hospital	1		1		0	50	4
Nanumea Medical		1	1		0	8	2
Nanumaga Medical		1	1		0	8	2
Niutao Medical		1	1		0	8	2
Nui Medical		1	1		0	8	2
Vaitupu Medical		1	1		0	8	2
Nukufetau Medical		1	1		0	8	2
Nukulelae Medical		1	1		0	8	2
Niulakita Medical		1	1		0	8	2
Tuvalu Family Health		1		1	0	0	0
Total	1	9	9	1	0	114	20

Health services provided by each health facility in the last 12 months

Facility Name	OPD TREATMENT	IPD TREATMENT	MATERNITY	IMMUNIZATION	Laboratory
Princess Margret Hospital	1	1	1	1	1
Nanumea Medical	1	1	1	1	0
Nanumaga Medical	1	1	1	1	0
Niutao Medical	1	1	1	1	0
Nui Medical	1	1	1	1	0
Vaitupu Medical	1	1	1	1	0
Nukufetau Medical	1	1	1	1	0
Nukulelae Medical	1	1	1	1	0
Niulakita Medical	1	1	1	1	0
Tuvalu Family Health	1	0	0	0	0
Total	10	9	9	9	1

MCH services

Facility Name	FB	BFHI	ANC	PNC	OUTREACH
Princess Margret Hospital	1	1	1	1	1
Nanumea Medical	1	1	1	1	1
Nanumaga Medical	1	1	1	1	1
Niutao Medical	1	1	1	1	1
Nui Medical	1	1	1	1	1
Vaitupu Medical	1	1	1	1	1
Nukufetau Medical	1	1	1	1	1
Nukulelae Medical	1	1	1	1	1
Niulakita Medical	1	1	1	1	1
Tuvalu Family Health	1	0	0	0	1
Total	10	9	9	9	10

Laboratory, HIV and other tests / services

Facility Name	HB	HIV	SYPHILIS	PEP	OUTREACH	HEALTH TALKS
Princess Margret Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nanumea Medical	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nanumaga Medical	0	0	0	0	1	1
Niutao Medical	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nui Medical	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vaitupu Medical	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nukufetau Medical	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nukulelae Medical	0	0	0	0	1	1
Niulakita Medical	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tuvalu Family Health	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	10	10

Human resources by health facility

Facility Name	Doctors	Nurses	Nurse Assistance
Princess Margret Hospital	?	2	2
Nanumea Medical	0	2	2
Nanumaga Medical	0	2	2
Niutao Medical	0	2	2
Nui Medical	0	2	2
Vaitupu Medical	0	2	2
Nukufetau Medical	0	2	2
Nukulelae Medical	0	2	2
Niulakita Medical	0	2	2
Tuvalu Family Health	0	1	0
Total	0	19	18

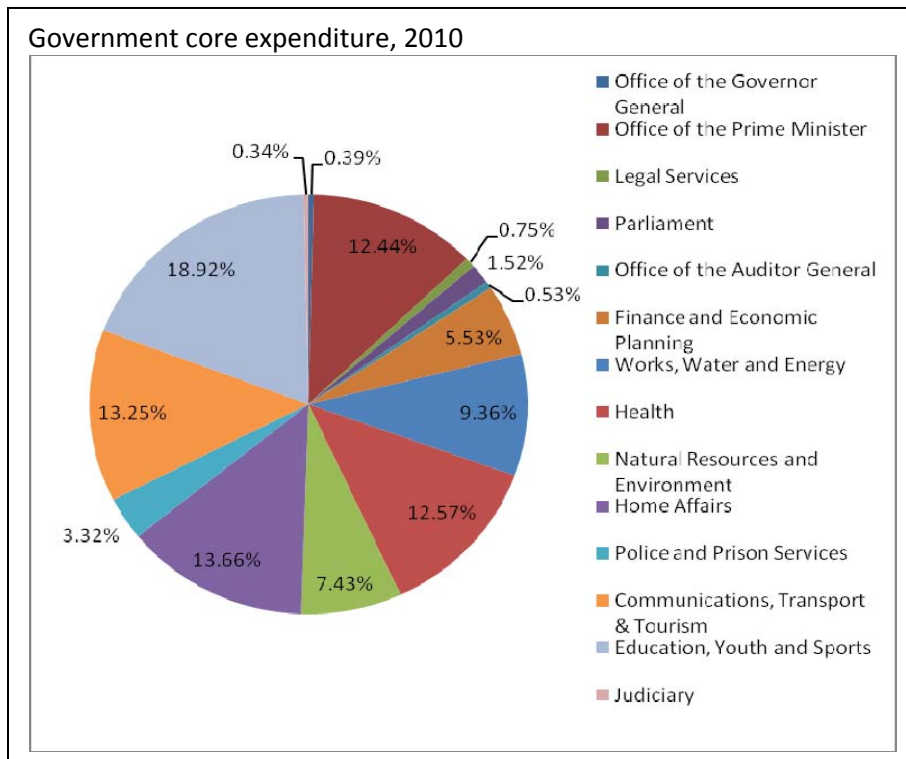
National Information

Cost of living measure

1. The CPI recent weights indicate households averagely spend 43.27% of their income on food. The households spend mostly on cereals, meat, fuel, private transport, tobacco, sugar and sweets, alcohol, fish and finally education related obligations
2. The cost of commodities continually to increase from 2007 to 2008 with average increase of 2.19% and 10.42% and an average decrease in 2009 by -0.15%
3. Drop in the prices of petrol, kerosene, sugar, meat, rice and flour in certain quarters attributed in annual inflation rate of -4.07% end of 2009

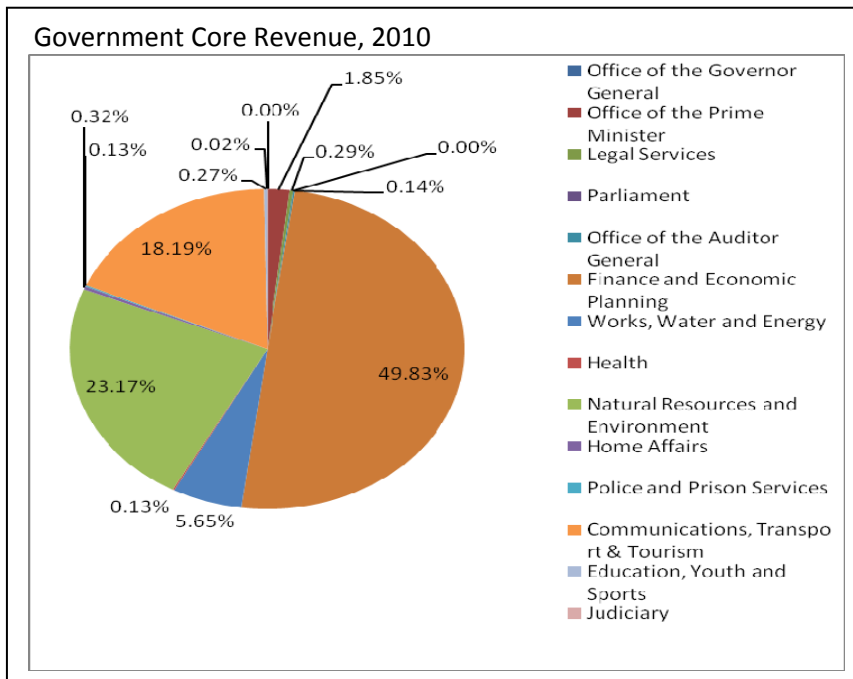
Populated Social Budget and Expenditure

4. The shares and expenditures of Ministries of the public sector notify policies encounter with allocations of fiscal supports of government budgeting



Police and Prison service is only 3.32%

5. Notable of government major expenses allocated towards the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (18.92%), Home Affairs (13.66%) and Health (12.57%)
6. The approved annual expenditure budget allocated for Ministry of Health and Home Affairs increased since 2007. A vastly boost with the commended expenses due to Home Affairs from \$163,605 to \$1,882,604 for 2007 to 2008. The shares of Education decreased since 2007 except for 2009
7. The weight of government annual spending allocated to



8. Total government revenue attained from, Health, Home Affairs and Education is very low (aggregately less than 1.0%).
9. The Finance and the Natural Resources are the main sectorial with intense contributions of 49.83% and 23.17%. The receipts at these sources reflect collections accomplished with taxes and duties together with vital revenue obtained from fish license.
10. The revenue obtained from Finance has been decreases since 2007, except for 2009 whereas the receipts from Natural Resources continued to increase

11. Projections with government framework budget updating revenue to 2012 practically taken into account the national accounts indicator, GDP per capita and population growth.
12. Taxation and Government charges contribute 37.8% and 59.4% of domestic revenue. Import duties, income tax and company tax are the major contributors of taxation revenue with 33.06%, 29.11% and 12.73% relatively. Fish license followed by dot-TV earned 47.99% and 22.59% of government charges
13. About 37% of the government income attributed as Grants and approximately 54.7% of the Grants identified as ROC donates
14. With recurrent expenditure, the government spend mostly on staff, goods and services and scholarships with expenses proportions of 43%, 12% and 10%. Note that only 4.98% is offered for Medical Treatment Schemes
15. Ministry of Education, major expenses are salaries, scholarships and grants with spending proportions of 34%, 26% and 12%
16. Weights of total grants and other important Education expenses are distributed as follow

Grants	Weights
Grant to TNYC	0.44%
Pre School Support	2.93%
Subsidy to Fetuvalu	13.04%
Subsidy to SDA School	3.91%
Subsidy to TMTI	11.73%
Support to Primary Schools	3.59%
TASNOC Grant	0.98%
TMTI Loan Service Commission	1.30%
TMTI Scholarship	62.09%

Items	Weights (%)
School Fees	1.12
Casual Workers	0.08
Contract Teachers	0.38
Motufoua General Maintenance	0.36
Examination Admin	0.40
School Radio Program	0.02
Pre Service Training Attachment	0.19
Scholarship Students - Ongoing	16.22
Scholarships Students - AFP	2.16
Scholarships-New Awards	6.70
Support for Medical Students - Cuba	0.40
Textbooks	1.31
Child Convention	0.01
Radio Programs	0.02

17. Ministry of Health spend 27% of its revenue on Medical Treatment Scheme. Only 1.39% of total expenses allocated on grants, 0.59% for the supplies and 0.8% on medical equipments. Approximately 9.09% is allocated to drugs and supplies. Of the grant, 0.31% identified as grants to Red Cross and TuFHA and 0.77% is Local Contribution for Outer Island Dispensary

KEY INDICATORS

With the findings accomplished by GEC round 1 investigation, the identified social impact of the crisis towards the poor is generalized as follows

	Funafuti	Outer Islands	National
PROFILE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS			
Households compositions	40	30	70
Population composition	456	264	720
Average households size	11.4	8.8	10.3
Number of women	145	81	226
Number of children age 0-5	71	32	103
Number of children age 6-15	96	67	163
PAE households daily income (wages & salaries)			AU\$1.17
Households rely on others for safe drinking water	17.50%	20.00%	18.57%
Households with no toilets	30%	26.67%	28.57%
Households that need funds to construct toilets	10%	3%	7%
Households that need land to construct toilets	3%	7%	4%
Dependency ratio	75.4	104.3	93.3
IMPACT ON HEALTH			
Households consist of sick people since 2 weeks before the survey	35%	66.67%	48.57
Households that sought health-care for the latest sick person	67.50	73.33	70.00
households who sought care, proportions that referred to Government Hospital	96.30	100.00	97.96
Households that paid health services and transportation	0%	0%	0%
Households that given medicines at hospital	100%	100%	100%
IMPACT ON NUTRITION			
Households that usually worry about food might run out before obtaining money	62.50%	86.67%	72.86%
Households sustain by home produces (gardening/fishing) ensuring food adequacy	70.00%	93.33%	80.00%
Households sustain by friends / relatives ensuring food adequacy	37.50%	33.33%	35.71%
Households sustain by savings / loans ensuring food adequacy	42.50%	6.67%	27.14%
Households sustain by small scale business ensuring food adequacy	22.50%	10.00%	17.14%
Households with children often missing school due to deficient food for lunch	2.50%	0.00%	1.43%
Households with children skipping meals because of not enough food.	7.50%	3.33%	5.71%
Households with adults skipping meals or cut their food serves so that children can eat	7.50%	0.00%	4.29%
IMPACT ON EDUCATION			
Children at schooling age not enrolling	15.32%	2.60%	10.45%
Children at schooling age not attending school	10.48%	4.00%	7.78%
Households with children not enrolling because they cannot afford school	7.50%	0.00%	4.29%
Households with children not enrolling because education is not	17.50%	3.33%	11.43%

important			
Households with children not enrolling because of medical purposes	5.00%	0.00%	2.86%
Households with children not attending school because they cannot afford school	7.50%	0.00%	4.29%
Households with children not attending school because education is not important	7.50%	6.67%	7.14%
Households with children not attending school because of medical purposes	0.00%	3.33%	1.43%
households facing difficulties with school related expenses	40.0%	63.3%	50.0%
IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD			
Men participate in paid employment	30.56%	22.62%	27.63%
Women participate in paid employment	13.10%	11.11%	12.39%
Boys participate in paid employment	4.17%	0.00%	2.68%
Girls participate in paid employment	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
household head lost jobs	35.0%	23.3%	30.0%
Households experienced decrease in number of people working	40.0%	36.7%	38.6%
Households with working women and nobody to take care of the children	5.0%	6.7%	5.7%
Households looking for paid jobs over the pass 3 months	60.00%	23.33%	44.29%
Households with expenses increase due to households size	35.0%	6.7%	22.9%
Households with decrease in income from remittances compared to 2008	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Households with increase in outstanding debts compared to 2008	12.5%	16.7%	14.3%
households faced greater difficulties in covering daily expenses compared to 2008	72.5%	83.3%	77.1%
Households with no savings / investment	30.0%	46.7%	37.1%
Households with savings decrease over the pass 3 months	22.5%	20.0%	21.4%
Households have more serious financial difficulties compared to 2008	50.0%	80.0%	62.9%

ATTACHMENT

A1: Poverty incident by islands (households distribution)

Status	Nmea	Nmga	NTO	Nui	VTP	Nfetau	F/futi	Nlaelae	Total
Most disadvantaged	36	14	13	13	33	27	34	3	173
Vulnerable	13	7	31	17	30	10	61	10	178
Non Poor	70	84	105	73	136	83	401	27	979
Most advantage	17	20	9	26	53	10	176	30	340
Total	136	125	158	128	252	130	672	70	1671
Poor	50	20	44	30	63	37	95	13	351
Not poor	86	105	114	98	189	93	577	57	1320
Proportions									
Most disadvantaged	26.8%	10.8%	8.3%	10.0%	13.2%	20.5%	5.1%	4.8%	10.4%
Vulnerable	9.8%	5.4%	19.4%	13.3%	11.8%	7.7%	9.0%	14.3%	10.7%
Non Poor	51.2%	67.6%	66.7%	56.7%	53.9%	64.1%	59.7%	38.1%	58.6%
Most advantage	12.2%	16.2%	5.6%	20.0%	21.1%	7.7%	26.2%	42.9%	20.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Poor	36.6%	16.2%	27.8%	23.3%	25.0%	28.2%	14.1%	19.0%	21.0%
Not poor	63.4%	83.8%	72.2%	76.7%	75.0%	71.8%	85.9%	81.0%	79.0%

A2: Poverty incident by islands (population distribution)

Status	Nmea	Nmga	NTO	Nui	VTP	Nfetau	F/futi	Nlaelae	Total
Most disadvantaged	206	105	61	107	225	127	386	13	1230
Vulnerable	73	44	158	81	209	40	477	40	1122
Non Poor	328	439	456	393	736	320	2544	153	5370
Most advantage	53	68	31	73	176	30	827	83	1340
Total	660	655	707	653	1346	517	4234	290	9061
Poor	279	149	219	188	434	167	863	53	2352
Not poor	381	507	487	465	912	350	3371	237	6710
Proportions									
Most disadvantaged	31.2%	16.0%	8.7%	16.3%	16.7%	24.5%	9.1%	4.6%	13.6%
Vulnerable	11.1%	6.7%	22.4%	12.4%	15.5%	7.7%	11.3%	13.8%	12.4%
Non Poor	49.7%	67.0%	64.6%	60.1%	54.7%	61.9%	60.1%	52.9%	59.3%
Most advantage	8.0%	10.3%	4.3%	11.1%	13.1%	5.8%	19.5%	28.7%	14.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Poor	42.2%	22.7%	31.1%	28.8%	32.3%	32.3%	20.4%	18.4%	26.0%
Not poor	57.8%	77.3%	68.9%	71.2%	67.7%	67.7%	79.6%	81.6%	74.0%

A3: Incident of household heads, children and adults by sex, villages and poverty status, 2004 / 05 HIES

Island	Village	Poverty Incidence (HH)	est. poor hholds	% of Hhead - Women		% of children		% of girls		% of women	
				Poor HH	Total HH	Poor HH	Total HH	Poor HH	Total HH	Poor HH	Total HH
Nanumea	Matagi	0%	0	0	0	0	50	0	67	0	50
Nui	Meang	0%	0	0	0	0	32	0	44	0	53
Vaitupu	Apalolo Saniuta	0%	0	0	0	0	41	0	36	0	45
Vaitupu	Motufoua	0%	0	0	25	0	36	0	40	0	67
Nukulaelae	Pepesala	0%	0	0	40	0	41	0	44	0	62
Funafuti	Teone	8%	8	0	17	35	38	83	54	45	56
Funafuti	Fakaifou	11%	15	25	32	21	33	17	53	52	53
Funafuti	Senala	12%	11	33	20	38	31	22	43	53	55
Nanumaga	Tokelau	14%	10	67	32	55	48	55	47	67	61
Funafuti	Alapi	15%	23	17	20	41	34	34	51	51	50
Nui	Manutalake	17%	4	0	0	20	33	100	44	75	50
Funafuti	Lofeagai	17%	15	50	22	43	36	70	52	62	52
Funafuti	Vaiaku	19%	8	50	68	24	35	33	52	26	47
Niutao	Teava	20%	22	20	16	26	25	43	56	65	55
Nanumaga	Tonga	20%	10	33	27	25	34	33	33	50	58
Vaitupu	Alae & Temotu	21%	13	0	11	46	39	63	54	37	44
Funafuti	Tekavatoetoe	22%	15	0	17	45	37	67	53	50	50
Nui	Alamoni	22%	9	0	0	50	44	38	36	50	57
Vaitupu	Asau	25%	10	0	0	36	33	50	56	61	54
Nukufetau	Maneapa	27%	13	75	40	33	33	43	52	71	59
Nukufetau	Aulotu	29%	23	14	17	38	37	45	44	50	52
Vaitupu	Matagi & Elisefou	29%	17	20	18	31	29	25	27	50	49
Nanumea	Vao	33%	7	0	0	44	47	43	24	56	47
Vaitupu	Potufale & Alae	33%	3	0	0	38	44	0	29	60	56
Nanumea	Lolua	36%	13	25	36	25	26	75	57	67	63
Nukulaelae	Nukualofa	36%	13	25	27	44	49	0	24	56	55
Nanumea	Hauma	38%	17	20	23	38	38	22	38	53	54
Nui	Maiaki	40%	17	50	50	48	42	27	40	58	57
Vaitupu	Tumaseu	40%	20	0	13	35	36	42	48	59	60
Nanumea	Haumaefa	44%	13	25	44	25	24	43	40	52	55
Niutao	Kulia	45%	22	20	45	26	27	33	50	53	59
Total		21%	351	23	23	36	35	42	47	53	54

A4: Incident of household employees and sources of income, 2004 / 05 HIES

Island	Village	village code	% Hholds receipts at various sources of income			% Employed		
			Wages & Salaries	Remm - overseas	Home Produces	Non Poor HH	Poor HH	Total HH
Nanumea	Matagi	15	0	5	81	0	0	0
Nui	Meang	44	17	6	59	32	0	32
Vaitupu	Apalolo Saniuta	56	31	1	21	35	0	35
Vaitupu	Motufoua	57	82	2	2	67	0	67
Nukulaelae	Pepesala	81	15	11	34	15	0	15
Funafuti	Teone	72	46	7	14	44	45	44
Funafuti	Fakaifou	73	60	7	6	60	22	54
Funafuti	Senala	74	45	9	6	45	27	43
Nanumaga	Tokelau	21	22	10	53	34	0	29
Funafuti	Alapi	75	50	5	8	44	49	45
Nui	Manutalake	41	12	6	51	21	0	17
Funafuti	Lofeagai	71	42	15	9	53	38	51
Funafuti	Vaiaku	76	77	7	6	68	26	51
Niutao	Teava	31	23	13	44	30	15	27
Nanumaga	Tonga	22	15	11	64	23	28	25
Vaitupu	Alae & Temotu	55	31	4	38	36	21	32
Funafuti	Tekavatoetoe	77	48	13	5	50	59	53
Nui	Alamoni	42	15	8	51	10	25	14
Vaitupu	Asau	51	19	9	46	22	28	24
Nukufetau	Maneapa	61	22	21	27	28	0	20
Nukufetau	Aulotu	62	26	8	44	36	11	28
Vaitupu	Matagi & Elisefou	52	15	6	37	29	17	25
Nanumea	Vao	14	20	6	42	30	0	16
Vaitupu	Potufale & Alae	54	44	0	30	50	0	22
Nanumea	Lolua	12	20	25	33	18	8	15
Nukulaelae	Nukualofa	82	23	8	30	38	0	23
Nanumea	Hauma	11	41	5	35	30	13	23
Nui	Maiaki	43	11	18	29	6	8	7
Vaitupu	Tumaseu	53	31	7	33	20	18	19
Nanumea	Haumaefa	13	6	12	47	10	0	3
Niutao	Kulia	32	23	23	38	30	12	22
Total			38	9	23	39	22	35

A5: Households receiving remittances, 2002 Census

Villages	Total	Tuvalu (%)	Overseas (%)	Both (%)
Total	1579	13	26	8
Hauma	33	12	42	6
Lolua	41	0	49	0
Haumaefa	28	11	11	43
Vao	19	5	16	11
Matagi	7	0	14	0
Tonga	55	36	25	16
Tokelau	64	52	8	19
Teava	95	15	27	1
Kulia	48	25	35	13
Manutalake	28	4	39	14
Alamoni	32	47	25	9
Maiaki	23	9	39	17
Meang	25	12	24	4
Asau	41	24	17	7
Tumaseu	54	7	17	9
Potufale	44	11	16	2
Temotu	11	27	9	0
Apalolo/Saniuta	53	11	19	8
Matagi/Elisefou	20	5	10	5
Motufoua	24	0	4	0
Maneapa	49	6	35	27
Aulotu	69	13	17	26
Lofeagai	68	9	25	9
Teone	76	4	42	0
Fakaifou	137	1	26	9
Senala	93	15	32	1
Alapi	135	2	31	1
Vaiaku	69	25	20	1
Tekavatoetoe	48	0	38	4
Funafara	6	0	17	0
Amatuku	8	0	13	0
Nukualofa	34	18	18	3
Pepesala	34	6	29	0
Niulakita	8	0	0	0

A6: Employees Loans at TNPf purposely for food, school fees and household bills

NET SALARY	40% NET SALARY	TNPf / DBT / NBT	COMMITMENTS			TOTAL		
		LOANS BALANCE	NBT	DBT	TNPf	LOAN COMMITMENT	TAKEHOME PAY	NET PER DAY
460.00	184.00	4,162.18	130.00	-	100.00	230.00	230.00	16.43
422.40	168.96	8,434.38	120.00	-	60.00	180.00	242.40	17.31
415.00	166.00	9,507.00	100.00	50.00	55.00	205.00	210.00	15.00
406.00	162.40	12,661.00	150.00	106.00	150.00	406.00	-	-
433.00	173.20	16,459.00	160.00		70.00	230.00	203.00	14.50
350.00	140.00	12,493.00	150.00		50.00	200.00	150.00	10.71
378.00	151.20	22,278.00	193.00		60.00	253.00	125.00	8.93
341.34	136.54	6,858.01	100.00	-	100.00	200.00	141.34	10.10
320.00	128.00	8,085.21	150.00	-	50.00	200.00	120.00	8.57
320.00	128.00	3,273.14	100.00	-	45.00	145.00	175.00	12.50
314.00	125.60	7,348.00	120.00		40.00	160.00	154.00	11.00
200.00	80.00	1,323.59	74.00	-	50.00	124.00	76.00	5.43
268.00	107.20	3,850.00	-	-	30.00	30.00	238.00	17.00
231.89	92.76	2,070.84	150.00	-	50.00	200.00	31.89	2.28
287.00	114.80	1,541.54	50.00	42.00	50.00	142.00	145.00	10.36
242.00	96.80	942.62	100.00	-	20.00	120.00	122.00	8.71
281.40	112.56	1,437.35	110.00	-	20.00	130.00	151.40	10.81
290.00	116.00	2,024.29	100.00	-	40.00	140.00	150.00	10.71
225.00	90.00	1,283.58	-	-	30.00	30.00	195.00	13.93
242.00	96.80	3,444.00	60.00		50.00	110.00	132.00	9.43
242.00	96.80	5,843.00	88.00		30.00	118.00	124.00	8.86
281.00	112.40	11,952.00	118.00		40.00	158.00	123.00	8.79
282.00	112.80	5,205.00	100.00		40.00	140.00	142.00	10.14
273.00	109.20	10,474.00	85.00	65.00	25.00	175.00	98.00	7.00
242.00	96.80	4,835.00	50.00		30.00	80.00	162.00	11.57
267.00	106.80	7,079.00	100.00	23.00	30.00	153.00	114.00	8.14
267.00	106.80	5,200.00	125.00		40.00	165.00	102.00	7.29
217.00	86.80	8,552.00	70.00		20.00	90.00	127.00	9.07
180.00	72.00	1,797.69	50.00	-	30.00	80.00	100.00	7.14
194.00	77.60	5,072.00	50.00		50.00	100.00	94.00	6.71
185.00	74.00	1,790.98	84.00	-	20.00	104.00	81.00	5.79
176.00	70.40	4,937.00	51.00	-	50.00	101.00	75.00	5.36
160.00	64.00	997.50	-	54.33	40.00	94.33	65.67	4.69
115.00	46.00	10,920.00	55.00		20.00	75.00	40.00	2.86
194.00	77.60	7,946.00	72.00		30.00	102.00	92.00	6.57
164.00	65.60	5,286.00	70.00		30.00	100.00	64.00	4.57
167.00	66.80	10,157.00	68.00		25.00	93.00	74.00	5.29
182.00	72.80	6,180.00	50.00		30.00	80.00	102.00	7.29

A7: Tuvalu Consumer Price Index weights (base period: September, 2006)

INDEX	GROUP & SUB-GROUP	Weights (%)
1	Food Group	
1.1	Meat	9.757
1.2	Fish	4.088
1.3	Dairy Produce	2.601
1.4	Cereals	13.358
1.5	Sugar and Sweets	5.355
1.6	Fruits & Vegetables	2.196
1.7	Beverages	2.002
1.8	Cooking Oil and Fats	1.383
1.9	Miscellaneous	2.529
	Total Food Group	43.270
2	Alcohol & Tobacco Group	
2.1	Alcohol	4.185
2.2	Tobacco	7.382
	Total Alcohol & Tobacco	11.568
3	Clothing & Textiles	
3.1	Clothing	1.949
3.2	Textiles	0.827
	Total Clothing & Textiles	2.776

INDEX	GROUP & SUB-GROUP	Weights (%)
4	Transport Group	
4.1	Fares	1.842
4.2	Private Transport	7.772
	Total Transport Group	9.613
5	Housing Group	
5.1	House Rentals	2.746
5.2	House Maintenance	3.713
5.3	Fuel & Electricity	8.245
5.4	Household Appliances)	3.388
	Total Housing Group	18.093
6	Miscellaneous Group	
6.1	Education	4.006
6.2	Telecom	3.066
6.3	Entertainment	1.446
6.4	Toiletries	1.187
6.5	Cleaning Materials	2.206
6.6	Miscellaneous	2.768
	Total Misc. Group	14.680
	All Groups	100

A8: Tuvalu Consumer Price Index, 2007 - 2009

Years	Quarters	Index	Annual Inflation Rate	Quarterly Percentage Change	Average Annual Percentage Change
2007	February	1027.21	2.83	-1.80	3.63
	May	1034.01	3.40	0.66	3.93
	August	1037.97	2.05	0.38	3.48
	November	1051.02	0.48	1.26	2.19
2008	February	1074.63	4.62	2.25	2.64
	May	1151.67	11.38	7.17	4.63
	August	1176.62	13.36	2.17	7.46
	November	1180.70	12.34	0.35	10.42
2009	February	1142.05	6.27	-3.27	10.84
	May	1147.77	-0.34	0.50	7.91
	August	1147.656433	-2.46	-0.01	3.95
	November	1132.68	-4.07	-1.30	-0.15

A9: Contributions of commodities major groups and sub-groups towards CPI, 2007 – 2009

		Feb-07	May-07	Aug-07	Nov-07	Feb-08	May-08	Aug-08	Nov-08	Feb-09	May-09	Aug-09	Nov-09
1	Food Group												
1.1	Meat	-0.274	1.329	1.626	1.34	12.252	3.374	1.476	1.189	-3.521	1.679	-3.192	-2.882
1.2	Fish	0.451	0	0	-0.027	-0.04	5.845	-0.239	0	0	0.293	0	-9.38
1.3	Dairy Produce	0.515	0	0.942	0.363	0.418	0.94	3.459	-4.983	0.686	5.485	-1.655	-1.942
1.4	Cereals	2.153	2.868	0	0	27.819	9.761	0.429	28.777	-4.166	-4.046	2.746	-29.502
1.5	Sugar and Sweets	2.597	-8.901	-2.967	2.967	-2.967	2.039	0	0	9.18	2.967	-5.934	5.934
1.6	Fruits & Vegetables	4.563	-3.047	-0.26	0.622	1.452	-3.51	1.442	-1.627	2.613	-0.04	-0.187	2.144
1.7	Beverages	-0.431	-0.733	0	0.389	0	0.327	2.606	0	2.605	-5.397	1.508	4.744
1.8	Cooking Oil and Fats	-0.428	-1.67	0	0	0	-0.208	1.484	-0.436	0	0.003	-0.455	-0.557
1.9	Miscellaneous	1.037	0.679	-1.262	0.124	-0.272	0.247	0.026	0.5	-0.252	0.519	0	0
	Total Food Group	10.183	-9.475	-1.921	5.778	38.662	18.815	10.683	23.419	7.144	1.464	-7.169	-31.44
2	Alcohol & Tobacco Group												
2.1	Alcohol	0.785	0	0	7.039	-0.275	-0.135	-0.013	-1.138	-1.085	4.959	0	0
2.2	Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	14.829	0	0	0	0	0	0.337
	Total Alcohol & Tobacco	0.785	0	0	7.039	-0.275	14.694	-0.013	-1.138	-1.085	4.959	0	0.337
3	Clothing & Textiles												
3.1	Clothing	1.493	0	0	0.176	0.103	0.345	-2.833	-0.315	-0.704	-3.924	0	0.944
3.2	Textiles	-1.606	0	0	0	0	0.175	-0.252	-0.21	-0.14	0.175	0.469	0
	Total Clothing & Textiles	-0.113	0	0	0.176	0.103	0.52	-3.085	-0.525	-0.844	-3.749	0.469	0.944
4	Transport Group												
4.1	Fares	0	0	0	0	2.226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.615
4.2	Private Transport	-14.668	9.375	4.939	-2.135	0.354	29.465	14.983	-10.212	-34.404	9.375	0.167	9.877
	Total Transport Group	-14.668	9.375	4.939	-2.135	2.58	29.465	14.983	-10.212	-34.404	9.375	0.167	10.493
5	Housing Group												
5.1	House Rentals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.491
5.2	House Maintenance	0.224	0	0	2.378	0.175	-1.05	0.175	-1.427	0	0	0	0.143
5.3	Fuel & Electricity	-7.368	1.949	2.805	-0.191	6.061	11.694	3.216	-5.847	-9.649	0	0.974	0
5.4	Household Appliances)	-5.088	0	0	0	0	-0.54	0.004	0	0	-2.904	0	-0.004
	Total Housing Group	-12.232	1.949	2.805	2.187	6.236	10.103	3.395	-7.273	-9.649	-2.904	0.974	-0.353
6	Miscellaneous Group												
6.1	Education	0	0	0	0	-23.144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.2	Telecom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.772
6.3	Entertainment	-2.788	0	0	0	-0.929	0	0	0	0	0	0.828	0
6.4	Toiletries	0.034	-0.034	0	0	-1.505	0.343	1.505	-0.042	0	0.956	1.505	-1.505
6.5	Cleaning Materials	0	0	-1.863	0	-0.155	0.155	-1.383	-3.095	0.195	-2.347	-0.085	0.776
6.6	Miscellaneous	0	4.989	0	0	2.043	2.945	-1.141	2.945	0	-2.043	3.201	0
	Total Misc. Group	-2.754	4.954	-1.863	0	-23.691	3.443	-1.019	-0.191	0.195	-3.435	5.449	5.043
	Total All Group Expenditure	-18.8	6.804	3.96	13.045	23.616	77.041	24.945	4.079	-38.643	5.711	-0.109	-14.976

A9: Public sector core expenditure, 2007 - 2010

Total Core Expenditure		2007		2008		2009		2010
Head	Ministry	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget*
A	Office of the Governor General	100,256	89,366	110,592	114,014	109,372	89,400	128,472
B	Office of the Prime Minister	3,300,563	2,889,189	3,529,985	2,808,267	3,779,978	2,477,325	4,057,911
C	Legal Services	262,019	291,547	384,317	216,300	240,137	145,591	244,816
D	Parliament	442,839	454,860	369,799	274,575	355,170	315,165	495,576
E	Office of the Auditor General	171,406	135,400	153,050	110,254	178,296	147,869	173,165
F	Finance and Economic Planning	1,499,859	1,676,384	1,680,718	1,190,445	4,853,820	2,888,900	1,802,926
G	Works, Water and Energy	1,015,594	1,196,222	1,530,327	1,748,636	2,335,139	1,375,864	3,051,845
H	Health	2,494,094	3,127,111	2,738,623	3,829,617	3,465,320	3,195,973	4,097,839
I	Natural Resources and Environment	1,854,914	1,810,822	1,981,644	1,697,382	1,940,292	1,471,402	2,421,431
J	Home Affairs	163,605	1,505,378	1,882,604	1,635,914	3,840,176	1,575,894	4,453,094
K	Police and Prison Services	951,386	986,507	955,963	728,363	941,659	677,364	1,081,255
L	Communications, Transport & Tourism	3,746,311	4,333,562	4,113,262	3,868,653	4,381,191	2,794,811	4,320,245
M	Education, Youth and Sports	6,499,804	6,110,596	5,881,982	5,481,185	6,503,237	4,935,305	6,170,133
N	Judiciary	85,327	65,221	139,942	67,214	149,914	104,728	110,144
TOTAL		22,587,978	24,672,165	25,452,808	23,770,821	33,073,700	22,195,589	32,608,851

A10: Changes as Compare to 2007 (Core Expenditures)

Head	Ministry	2007-2008		2007-2009		2007-2010
		Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget
A	Office of the Governor General	10.31%	27.58%	-1.10%	-21.59%	17.46%
B	Office of the Prime Minister	6.95%	-2.80%	7.08%	-11.78%	7.35%
C	Legal Services	46.68%	-25.81%	-37.52%	-32.69%	1.95%
D	Parliament	-16.49%	-39.64%	-3.96%	14.78%	39.53%
E	Office of the Auditor General	-10.71%	-18.57%	16.50%	34.12%	-2.88%
F	Finance and Economic Planning	12.06%	-28.99%	188.79%	142.67%	-62.86%
G	Works, Water and Energy	50.68%	46.18%	52.59%	-21.32%	30.69%
H	Health	9.80%	22.47%	26.54%	-16.55%	18.25%
I	Natural Resources and Environment	6.83%	-6.26%	-2.09%	-13.31%	24.80%
J	Home Affairs	1050.70%	8.67%	103.98%	-3.67%	15.96%
K	Police and Prison Services	0.48%	-26.17%	-1.50%	-7.00%	14.82%
L	Communications, Transport & Tourism	9.79%	-10.73%	6.51%	-27.76%	-1.39%
M	Education, Youth and Sports	-9.51%	-10.30%	10.56%	-9.96%	-5.12%
N	Judiciary	64.01%	3.06%	7.13%	55.81%	-26.53%

A11: Public sector core revenue, 2007 - 2010

Head	Ministry	2007		2008		2009		2010
		Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget
A	Office of the Governor General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Office of the Prime Minister	158,720	145,210	288,488	167,965	1,064,280	305,975	460,570
C	Legal Services	62,000	75,155	67,000	39,065	72,500	69,447	72,500
D	Parliament	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Office of the Auditor General	27,500	11,364	18,000	51,926	22,520	29,848	35,520
F	Finance and Economic Planning	11,601,201	12,760,690	14,205,387	11,474,458	15,540,903	12,867,810	12,414,221
G	Works, Water and Energy	378,250	133,904	1,051,538	277,964	707,370	144,853	1,408,500
H	Health	18,500	9,654	26,500	7,291	36,600	5,504	32,200
I	Natural Resources and Environment	3,399,465	4,264,111	4,322,600	5,722,271	5,664,400	6,467,174	5,773,050
J	Home Affairs	40,150	11,023	36,000	9,057	76,000	49,823	79,300
K	Police and Prison Services	81,760	68,533	99,150	85,461	28,070	27,547	33,050
L	Communications, Transport & Tourism	4,333,900	3,882,862	4,777,123	4,032,515	4,371,720	3,034,447	4,531,300
M	Education, Youth and Sports	68,500	63,910	71,100	50,869	84,300	48,191	66,150
N	Judiciary	9,450	4,765	5,300	4,610	5,850	5,590	5,850
TOTAL		20,179,396	21,431,181	24,968,186	21,923,453	27,674,513	23,056,210	24,912,211

A10: Changes as Compare to 2007 (Core Revenue)

Head	Ministry	2007-2008		2007-2009		2007-2010
		Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget
A	Office of the Governor General	no revenue	no revenue	no revenue	no revenue	no revenue
B	Office of the Prime Minister	81.76%	15.67%	268.92%	82.17%	-56.72%
C	Legal Services	8.06%	-48.02%	8.21%	77.77%	0.00%
D	Parliament	no revenue	no revenue	no revenue	no revenue	no revenue
E	Office of the Auditor General	-34.55%	356.93%	25.11%	-42.52%	57.73%
F	Finance and Economic Planning	22.45%	-10.08%	9.40%	12.14%	-20.12%
G	Works, Water and Energy	178.00%	107.58%	-32.73%	-47.89%	99.12%
H	Health	43.24%	-24.47%	38.11%	-24.52%	-12.02%
I	Natural Resources and Environment	27.16%	34.20%	31.04%	13.02%	1.92%
J	Home Affairs	-10.34%	-17.83%	111.11%	450.10%	4.34%
K	Police and Prison Services	21.27%	24.70%	-71.69%	-67.77%	17.74%
L	Communications, Transport & Tourism	10.23%	3.85%	-8.49%	-24.75%	3.65%
M	Education, Youth and Sports	3.80%	-20.40%	18.57%	-5.26%	-21.53%
N	Judiciary	-43.92%	-3.25%	10.38%	21.26%	0.00%

