

TSUNAMI

Samoa, 29 September, 2009



Sunset Lalomanu Beach 2009

An account of the tsunami disaster,
the response, its aftermath, acknowledgement
and the trek to recovery.



Prepared by:
The Government of Samoa

NOTE!

This is not intended to be a comprehensive account of the tsunami disaster. Such an account would require more in depth research, interviews with victims and survivors as well as aid and relief workers and volunteers, both public and private, in order to do justice to such a task and to the memory of those who lost their lives, those who survived, and those who worked tirelessly and selflessly to try to alleviate the suffering of the thousands of people affected.

The tsunami was well covered and documented by the media and hopefully those records shall suffice to preserve the story of this disaster for posterity.

This therefore is only an overview of the disaster, the response to it and the coordination role of the Government through the National Disaster Management Council, and the implementation of the Recovery Plan.

Above all, this is the best opportunity to publicly acknowledge all that was given so willingly and generously for Samoa and its people in probably its darkest moments in history.

Faafetai!

Thank You!

In addition to all messages of gratitude and appreciation we had conveyed either publicly or privately and individually in the past, this report serves to iterate acknowledgement of the contributions of governments, International organizations, non government organizations, private sector, as well as individuals, both in Samoa and abroad, rendered in so many different ways, towards the relief and recovery operations in the wake of the earthquake and tsunami which hit Samoa in late September 2009.

The Government also takes this opportunity to thank all of those who made the commitment to report on assistance received by them and their distribution. It is not uncommon to face questions on the final destiny of the assistance and on the effectiveness of supply systems to the communities as well as the overall coverage of the assistance during emergency situations.

The report aims to put such concerns to rest by presenting to the public what was received, and administered by the government, as well as the utilization of such assistance for the affected communities. All contributions received by or made known to Government, regardless of scope, size, volume or dimension, are hereby acknowledged with the heartfelt thanks of the government. The generosity demonstrated in so many ways and so long after the disaster has helped the Government lessen the burden of returning the affected communities to some degree of normalcy as effectively and efficiently as possible.

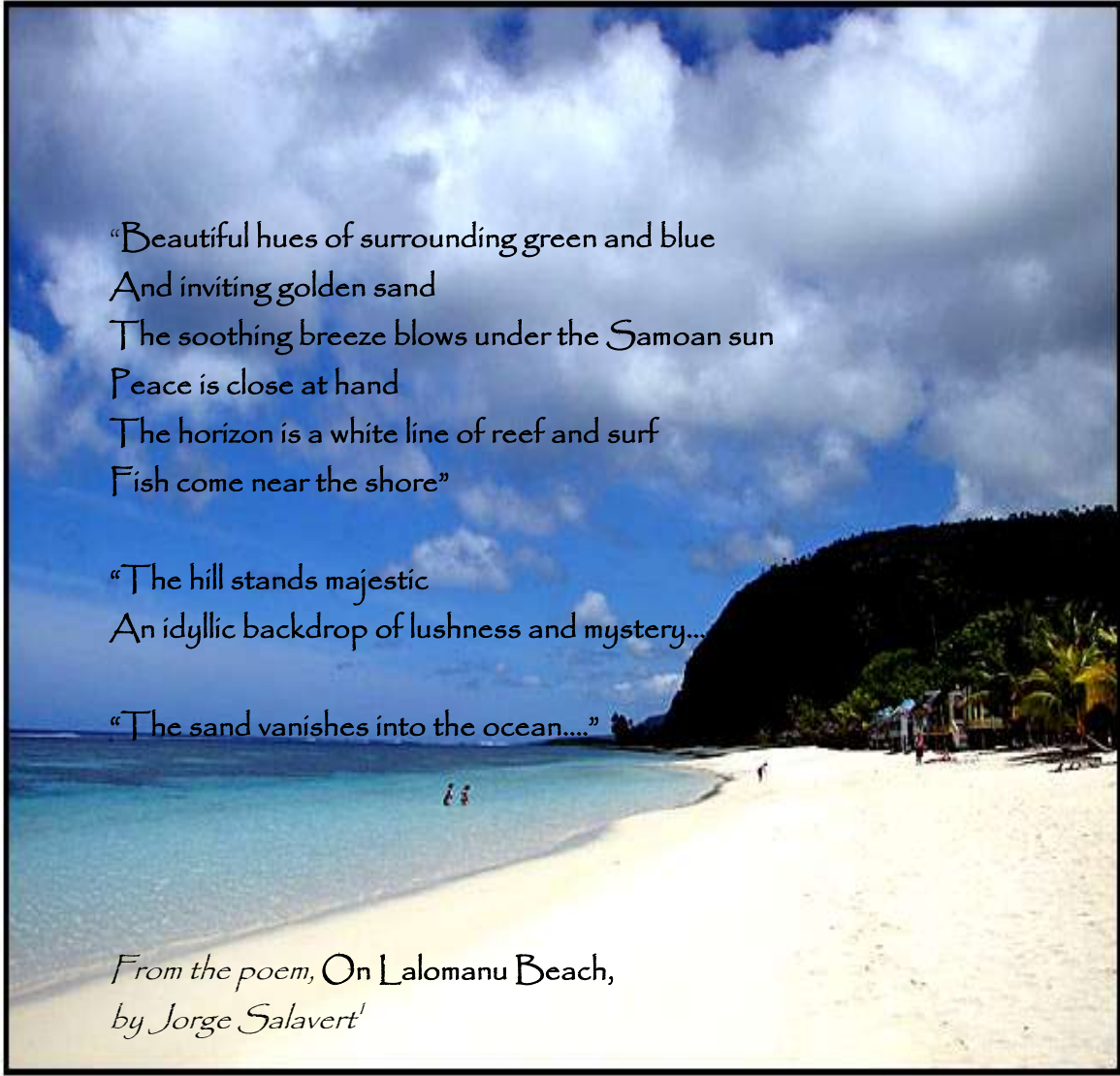
As much as the government has tried to capture all the assistance particularly those extended to communities outside the government systems and procedures mainly for accountability purposes, it has not been possible to obtain the information from some of the organizations and individuals concerned. Nevertheless, government includes all such assistance in this acknowledgement with sincere gratitude. The coordinated efforts of all parties involved and the leadership provided by the government ensured an effective and rapid response during and in the aftermath of the disaster. This is borne out by the fact that essential services such as electricity supply and public transport services were quickly restored in affected parts of the country and concentrated efforts were continuing to ensure the availability of potable water supplies and sanitation systems.

May God in his grace replenish in abundance what you have forfeited for Samoa, and May the humanitarian spirit of helping those less fortunate than ourselves, prevail.



Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi
Prime Minister & Chairman
National Disaster Council

A Tribute to What Once was



“Beautiful hues of surrounding green and blue
And inviting golden sand
The soothing breeze blows under the Samoan sun
Peace is close at hand
The horizon is a white line of reef and surf
Fish come near the shore”

“The hill stands majestic
An idyllic backdrop of lushness and mystery...”

“The sand vanishes into the ocean....”

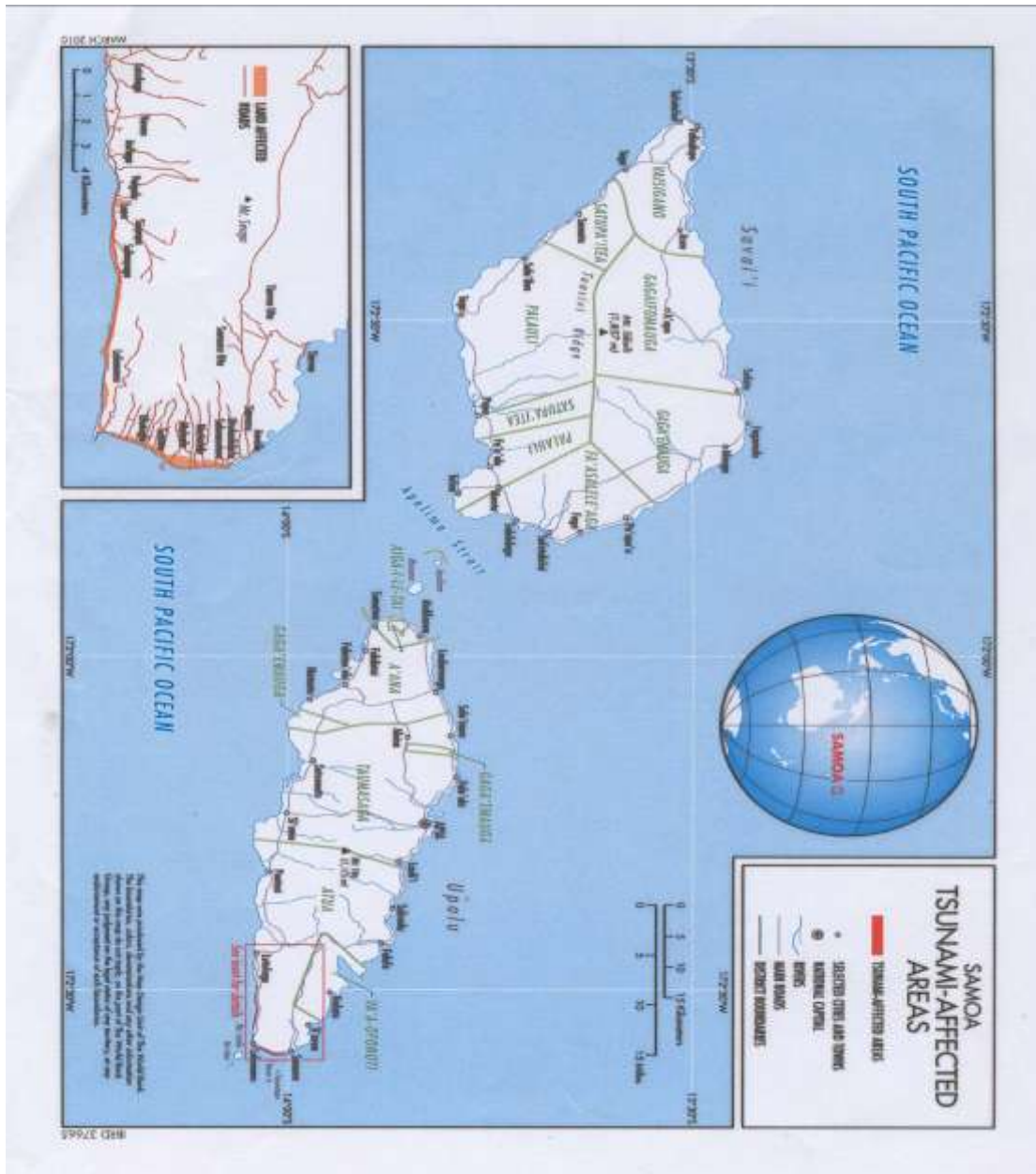
*From the poem, On Lalomanu Beach,
by Jorge Salavert¹*

¹ Jorge Salavert, is an Australian survivor of the Samoa tsunami which took the life of his six year old daughter, Clea. The poem from which this passage was taken, titled, **On Lalomanu Beach**, was part of a book of poems, **Lalomanu**, Salavert wrote as a tribute to his daughter. Permission to use the poem was granted on Tuesday 14 September 2010.

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Map of Samoa showing (insert) Tsunami affected areas



1. Prologue

Samoa is a group of ten volcanic islands with a total land area of 2800 sq km, located about 2,900 kms north east of Auckland, New Zealand. Four of the islands are inhabited by about 180,741 people (2006 Population Census) 78% of whom live on the island of Upolu, the second largest of all the islands.

Independent since 1962, Samoa was, prior to that, under New Zealand administration initially as a British Protectorate, then a League of Nations Protectorate, and latterly as a United Nations Protectorate. And since becoming independent, Samoa had enjoyed a history of relative political, social, and industrial stability, and had in recent years enjoyed increasing popularity as a tourist destination for the natural beauty of its tropical land and seascape and the unique hospitality of its Polynesian people and culture.

The World Bank's Natural Disaster Hotspots study identified Samoa as the 30th country in the world most exposed to three or more hazards. Seventy percent of Samoa's population lives on the coast exposing them to hazards such as flooding, storm surges, cyclones and tsunamis.

And so it was, in the early hours of the morning of Tuesday, 29 September 2009, as people went about the start of another new day, the serenity of that tropical paradise was violently shattered as the earth shook to an earthquake measuring 8.2 on the Richter scale, which had occurred in the Tongan Trench just east of Samoa.

It was a once in a lifetime experience that most people would not care to remember. The earth humped then hollowed but never ceased shuddering; rising panic started to set in.

For those on the coast who had been roused by the rude awakening, fear turned to flight when the ocean vista started to unfold. The sea had receded into the belly of the ocean beyond the reefs, exposing the moonscape of the lagoon floor and of the coral reefs themselves. Intuition and flashbacks of those public awareness programs and drills staged just three weeks before came rushing back; the alarm was raised with church bells tolling and mobile phones resonating amidst the chaos of anguish and fear. For some, time was not on their side just as it was for many of the tourists who scheduled their holiday break at Lalomanu at the time. Many rued over the late, too late radio warnings. Unlike the Matavanu volcanic eruption in the last century, the tsunami did not wait, not even to let the mothers gather their children into their arms one more time.

In a matter of minutes the once tranquil sea morphed to a white hissing water mountain, rush-roaring at breakneck speed and callously smashing with a vengeance into everything and anything in its way. The tsunami, the sea monster, had struck, and thousands of lives were transformed, never to be the same again!

2. The Tsunami

It took only but a few minutes, although it seemed endlessly long, and in its wake thousands of people were left reeling from the sheer shock of it all and its devastating aftermath.

Some of the survivors spoke of a crescendo of successive waves up to fifteen metres high scouring the land clean of life; others talked of a moving sea wall barricading the flimsy chance of freedom from the defensive cliff face. The angry ocean swallowed up everything in its path, crushing houses and ripping them out of their foundations, turning what was village civilisation to a state of nothingness and destruction. Nobody could understand the pattern of selective destruction that only became apparent after the event.

For a moment the whole country was rooted to the ground, numbed and confused, grappling with a fear of the unknown and a sense of helplessness against the might of such unpredictable forces of nature. Although parts of Manono and Savaii Islands were affected the eastern and south eastern coastline of Upolu, seemed to have taken the brunt of the force of the tsunami, they being closest to the epicentre of the quake. Whole villages were under water and the surging sea carried away buildings, cars, people, and everything in its way at will, to and fro. Coastal roads were ripped up tar seal and all, and reinforced concrete house foundations were dug up and scattered like sandcastles. Many people took to the hills cutting pathways where feet had not trod before, with the tsunami in hot pursuit. Some made it but others were not so fortunate.

At the time, there was never any discussion of the degree of damage and whether the destruction correlated with the 8.2 earthquake. There was certainly curiosity as to why; there was a scattered pattern of impact. What was obvious was the fact that areas popular for tourism development were the worst affected and theories as to a possible explanation for the observation bordered on rumour mongering and desperate attempts to fit any potential cause to effect.

It was only after ten months since the event was there some explanation on the magnitude of the earthquake, the scale of damage as a result of the tsunami and justification of the direction of the monster wave. New Zealand's GNS Science in their findings published in the prestigious science journal 'Nature', explained that the 2009 tsunami was the result of rare simultaneous mega earthquakes, one hiding the other and certainly increasing the size of the tsunami and its destructiveness. The new data became obvious to researchers only after rigorous studies of the fault lines, the tsunami direction, speed and intensity, and the displacement of at least two islands of the Tongan group.

3. The aftermath

When anger was thoroughly spent, the monster wave retreated back to the ocean and an eerie silence descended briefly on the land, the reality of the devastation and its implications and magnitude, slowly but surely sinking in. Many homes were flattened and destroyed as were roads and essential services such as electricity and water reticulation. But for many the first concern was for their loved ones; who had survived and who had not. And this must have been the most traumatising time for everyone including those in areas of the country that had not been seriously affected. The search for the missing had started as families tried to account for every one of their members.

It was difficult to start not knowing where to begin. Villages mainly along the Aleipata coastline were unrecognizable. Popular landmarks had disappeared save for the odd Samoa Tourism Authority road sign staking its claim to the land it stood on. Beaches had disappeared as if a giant sand mining operation had been there and gone in minutes. Rubbish and debris of all sorts, remnants of broken homes and broken lives was the legacy left behind. Probably as in any disaster of this nature, preliminary counts of those affected kept changing on a regular basis, as conflicting reports come in from different areas and different sources. But soon after, it was established that at least 5000 people had been directly affected. Some 850 households spread over 51 villages, had been affected as shown below:

Table 1: Number of Households affected, by Village

Vavau	8	Saleapaga	106	Lepa	36
Lalomanu	42	Vailoa	15	Ulutogia	49
Satitua	60	Mutiatele	21	Lotopue	42
Malaela	21	Saleaamua	55	Utufaalalafa	4

Tiavea tai	16	Uafato	15	Eva	1
Salelesi	1	Lotofaga	8	Matatufu	4
Sapoe	9	Utulaelae	12	Salani	14
Salesatele	4	Poutasi	22	Saleilua	2
Iiili	3	Vaovai	8	Sapunaoa	8
Satalo	8	Tafatafa	5	Siumu	11
Saaga	3	Maninoa	6	Saanapu	25
Lotofaga	3	Mulivai	2	Tafitoala	23
Sataoa	21	Matafaa	12	Safaatoa	2
Siufaga	5	Samatau	9	Manonouta	7
Apai tai	13	Lepuiai tai	20	Faleu tai	25
Vailoa Palauli	1	Faaala Palauli	8	Vaitoomuli	8
Mosula	2	Pitonuu	9	Taga	10

More than 450 were either, dead, seriously injured, or missing and unaccounted for. And after days of search and rescue operations, the final death toll was confirmed at 143 including nine foreigners. Four remained missing and presumed dead. Details of those who died are attached as **Annex 1**, sadly, close to 50% of them were children under the age of ten – another lost generation.

May those who have passed on rest in peace and may there be healing for the living!

Many more including first responders had been seriously traumatised to varying degrees and most of them were probably still suffering in silence; undiagnosed and untreated. A few had surrendered to the bewilderment of life and the cruelty of nature.

On Thursday October 8, 2009, a memorial service was held in Apia for all the 143 victims of the tsunami and the 4 missing and presumed dead, even though by that time the bodies of all the foreign nationals had been repatriated, and the body of a lone Samoan national returned from American Samoa. The government had also dedicated a plot of land for ‘mass burial’ however in the end only 11 of the dead were laid to rest at the Falelauniu Cemetery as most of the families decided to bury their loved ones where they perished on that fateful day. Because of the nature of the disaster and the time taken for the search and rescue operations, many of the victims were not accorded the usual lavish funerals typical of Samoan society save for one last prayer and raining tears.

All families who had lost loved ones were paid a cash grant per person to assist with funeral expenses under the national Accident Compensation scheme. A memorial monument in remembrance of those

who perished in the 2009 tsunami would be constructed and unveiled on the anniversary of the tsunami. Thursday October 8, 2009 was declared the national day for mourning and was marked by a half day holiday. Later, services were held in overseas countries where there were communities of Samoan migrants.

A number of medical evacuations were facilitated with the assistance of the medical authorities of the government of New Zealand. The wounded, some of who had surgical operations and those who had acquired the condition 'tsunami lung' needed continuing and follow up care. The Australian and New Zealand Emergency Response Teams, overseas organizations plus some privately funded groups of healthcare professionals were split according to their field of specialties and merged into local health response teams led by Public Health (health promotion and prevention) Ministry of Health and National Health Service clinical teams. Similarly leadership and coordination at the clinical and allied health support level was executed by the National Health Services in trying to integrate a range of overseas based volunteer health personnel into the NHS work structures. Up to 129 or more health professionals were organized into different teams, to staff the district hospitals and work as mobile medical and nursing teams to complement local service provision. In the height of post tsunami work, an average number of patients per day seen at the designated health facilities in the affected areas were 122 compared to just over 50 pre tsunami. Over 300 patients were referred to the Tupua Meaole Hospital at Motootua.

Of the 850 households affected about 502 homes were completely destroyed while 360 suffered severe but reparable damage. Community buildings such as churches, seven schools and two health centres were also affected; many declared structurally unsound and unfit for use.

Fifty six beach fale operators and six higher end operators suffered total and/or extensive damages as well as loss of business earnings. Twenty three registered alia fishing boat operators lost their crafts, associated fishing equipment and their livelihoods. Damage to livestock and crops in the coastal land area was complete through wave action and salt intrusion into the land.

Damage to the water supply systems operated by the Samoa Water Authority included 37 kilometres of varying diameter water mains and 527 household connections in 22 villages. The worst affected villages included Saleapaga, Satitua and Saleaumua. Under the Independent Water Schemes Association, there was destruction of 1.2 kilometres of water mains and 71 water service connections all for the Vavau Water supply network. Damage to the electricity system included: 43 power poles felled, 26 street lights, 11 kilometres of overhead cables lost and the destruction of 303 connections to both domestic and commercial customers. In terms of transport, damages comprised 31 kilometres of roads mostly

partially destroyed, crumbled seawalls, the Aleipata wharf damaged before it was even used and the Salani Bailey Bridge. In terms of communication, damages were mainly on infrastructure, GSM and fixed line sites at Lepa and an estimated 17kms length of backbone transmission cables. Two telecentres were completely destroyed.

The tsunami also had significant impacts on the coastal and marine environment causing damage and loss of animals, plants and important ecosystem functions. It also generated a lot of waste and debris much of which needed to be removed particularly from the marine areas. Marine protected areas and 'No take zones' were severely affected. In terms of disaster management, the relocation of communities is an example of an extreme risk reduction measure, in this instance there was no other choice. On the face of it all, the heart wrenching sights were going to take a long time, if ever, to return to their former authentic beauty and serenity.

4. Early Response

4.1 State of Emergency

Relief and recovery operations commenced almost immediately. The Disaster Management Council chaired by the Prime Minister was convened later in the same day after the tsunami struck even while aftershocks continued to put people on edge. The National Disaster Management Plan was activated, implementation committees met and disaster relief and recovery operations swung into action. A State of Emergency was declared on October 2nd after an initial impact assessment was completed.

With the first reports of fatalities and the wounded, the need to ask for medical help became increasingly urgent. It could not wait for the formalities of official diplomatic notes – the strength of a handwritten note to the development partners was tested and was proven to be so as evident from the response. The public through the radio and mobile phone services were encouraged to report situations from the affected villages so there could be a strategic approach to reach the areas with the most pressing needs armed with the appropriate equipment, materials and supplies.

In the meantime people and machines were deployed to start work on clearing the main roads to ensure that government aid and relief workers could get access to the affected areas. Volunteer ambulance services were bringing in the dead and the injured to Lalomanu hospital and then the national hospital. Temporary shelters were put up further inland for those who had lost their homes, and search and rescue operations were launched for those missing.

Naturally the top priority was the people; getting the living to safety, attending to the medical and health needs of the injured, and accounting for the dead and missing. The commercial private sector responded quickly to the government's call for the release of essential food supplies with payment settlement dealt with later. People from other parts of the country not affected flocked to the affected areas out of curiosity and to check on relatives and families. And the unexpected build up of traffic compounded by the damage to roads, resulted in traffic congestion and blockages that threatened the efficiency of aid and relief work during those initial stages especially to the transportation of the dead and injured to medical centres.

Under the leadership of the Disaster Advisory Council, roads were cleared immediately with only light vehicles permitted to the area whilst search and rescue operations continued. It was no longer business as usual; every one was advised to stay home except for the volunteers called to report for the start of emergency operations.

4.2 Response from the International Community

The response from the international humanitarian community was immediate, swift and efficient. Planes had started arriving soon after from New Zealand and Australia with relief, technical and medical supplies as well as technical and medical personnel, and offers of assistance started pouring in from foreign governments, national, regional and international organisations, as well as individuals and other local entities all over the world.

Messages of condolences started coming in almost immediately after news of the tsunami hit the airwaves and cyberspace from world leaders and heads of international organisations. These are acknowledged hereunder:

To His Highness the Head of State

- Her Majesty The Queen of England and Scotland
- His Majesty The Emperor of Japan
- His Majesty The King of Spain
- His Excellency The President of Germany
- His Excellency The President of Poland
- His Excellency The President of Cuba
- His Excellency The President of Namibia
- His Excellency The President of the Portuguese Republic
- His Excellency The President of Slovenia
- His Excellency The President of South Africa

- The Honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy
- His Majesty The King of Thailand
- Director, IMF

To The Honourable Prime Minister

- **Australia** - Prime Minister, Honourable Kevin Rudd
- **New Zealand** - Prime Minister Rt. Hon John Key
- **Peoples Republic of China** - Minister of Foreign Affairs, Honourable YAN Jiechi
- **Cook Islands** - Prime Minister Honourable Jim Marurai
- **Federated States of Micronesia** - Vice President, Honourable Alik L Alik
- **Great Britain** - Prime Minister, Honourable Gordon Brown
- **Japan** - Prime Minister, His Excellency Dr Yukio Hatoyama
- **Kingdom of Tonga** - Acting Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Tuita
- **New Caledonia** - President, Honourable Philippe Gomes
- **Niue** - Premier, Honourable Toke T Talagi
- **Republic of Palau** - President, His Excellency Johnson Toribiong
- **Republic of the Fiji Islands** - Interim Prime Minister, Voreqe Bainimarama
- **Singapore** - Prime Minister, Honourable Lee Hsien Loong
- **Solomon Islands** - Prime Minister, Honourable Dr. Derek Sikua
- **United States of America** - President Barack Obama & Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton
- **Wallis and Futuna** - Vice President, Petelo Lie

International and Regional Organizations

- **Asian Development Bank** - President, Haruhiko Kuroda
- **Commonwealth** - Secretary General, Kamallesh Sharma
- **Commonwealth Disaster Management Agency** - Chairman, Sir Humphrey Maud
- **European Commission** - Director General, Stefano Manservigi
- **Pacific Island Forum Secretariat** - Secretary General, Tuiloma Neroni Slade
- **Secretariat of the Pacific Community** – Dr Jimmie Rodgers
- **SPREP Secretariat**
- **The World Bank** - President, Robert B Zoellick
- **UNDP** - Coordinator, Helen Clark
- **World Trade Organization** - Director, Chiedu Osakwa
- **Forum Fisheries Agency** - Director General, Su'a Nanai Tanielu

4.3 The Humanitarian Response

The Interagency Standing committee under the leadership of the United Nations was set up on October 1 to ensure a coordinated humanitarian support to Government through the activation of the cluster group (sector) approach. 60 Government, NGO, UN Agencies, Non UN Agencies participated in the cluster system. Seven clusters were activated to look at the issues of Water and sanitation, Health, Protection particularly of children, Education, Early recovery, Logistics and Information management. Each of the clusters was led by a Government counterpart. Later, the process of having simultaneous

humanitarian and early recovery was commended as one of the most successful processes in the Asia-Pacific region – this being attributed to strong Government leadership, buy in of the Early Recovery process by Government and partners and having a large number of humanitarian and development partners working together to support the Government

Australia responded quickly and generously. A chartered aircraft from Brisbane with doctors and nurses from Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia arrived within the first 24 hours post tsunami. Shortly after a Defence C-130 Hercules aircraft arrived with humanitarian supplies which included emergency supplies such as tarpaulins, water purification tablets, water containers and blankets to help ease the suffering of people directly affected by the disaster and to help prevent the spread of disease.

At the peak of the tsunami response, 108 Australian emergency and medical personnel were on the ground, 72 of whom were medical staff. They performed life saving work including 101 surgical operations, 171 field medical treatments, 1,060 emergency department presentations and 33 public health village assessments.

Similarly the New Zealand government deployed a P3 Orion on the 30th September and helicopters to assist with aerial photography, damage assessment, supplies distribution, and search and rescue operations, plus a team of some 130 personnel including medical, forensic, naval diving, engineers and other technical personnel. A C-130 Hercules later arrived, carrying NZ Aid and Red Cross staff along with NZDF personnel, medical and relief supplies. Army personnel assisted the injured and worked among the often bewildered survivors in the devastated communities, while NZ Police Search and Rescue dogs and handlers were also deployed to assist in finding bodies among the debris. A group of navy divers arrived on October 4th and immediately set to work on their primary task of restoring the underwater pipeline which provided fresh water to 800 residents of Manono Island, situated 1.5nm to the North West of Upolu, the main island of Samoa. The water pipeline had been fractured by the earthquake and the subsequent tsunami, leaving about 800 people without fresh water.

International organizations while continuing to support the government in the relief and early recovery phases of the tsunami, opted to advise the government of their assistance but delivered their programs including the distribution of materials, equipment, tools and food on their own. The government does not pretend to do justice to the generous contributions made but suffice to say that they thoroughly deserve acknowledgement, minimal as that may be due to limited access to such information. The inventory of relief supplies consigned to government and/or cleared by government is detailed in **Annex 2**.

The **Samoa Red Cross Society** (SRCS) responded quickly in accordance with the national disaster management plan, as an auxiliary agency to the Government of Samoa. In addition to the Samoa government national disaster management office (NDMO), SRCS was the main organization at the forefront of the response to the disaster.. During the emergency, SRCS immediately conducted a rapid assessment of the affected area; and on the basis of this started distributing their pre-stocked relief items, such as kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets, water containers, food, clothes and shelter materials..

OXFAM worked with the local authorities and their partner organisation WIBDI to provide

- Fresh water supply through construction and supply of materials for rain-water harvesting on Manono Island and Upolu's south coast
- Providing fresh water through water trucking and supply of permanent 11,000 litre water tanks
- Providing 70 permanent tanks for new government-built houses
- Construction and repair of latrines
- Public health promotion in water conservation, sanitation and hygiene

Oxfam also worked to help communities rebuild their livelihoods through cash for work programs and the promotion of organic agricultural production.

ADRA provided packs of flour, sugar, tinned fish, dry food, bottled water and cooking oil to survivors of the disaster for an initial 30 day period, to help sustain them in the immediate aftermath of the disaster. In addition, ADRA provided transistor radios and lanterns. These relief supplies were in response to a request by the Disaster Management Council of the Samoan Government. ADRA distributed its food and water supplies in partnership with the Samoan Seventh-day Adventist Mission, which already has an established network of volunteers in the country

Samaritan's Purse in the initial stages distributed toolkits, agricultural toolkits, kitchen kits, plastic sheeting (for shelters), blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, solar flashlights and mosquito nets. The content of the tool and kitchen kits were purchased locally, as a way to both support the local economy and act quickly. After meeting the initial emergency needs, Samaritan's Purse worked on the distribution of Operation Christmas Child shoe boxes and family packs for the communities impacted by the Tsunami.

Volunteers not affiliated to any governments or organisations also arrived at their own cost to offer their help and services and were assigned to local teams based on their areas of expertise. Overseas university students on sabbatical leave sought direction from the Disaster Management Office (DMO)

or their resident country missions and immediately assimilated to the ever growing pool of goodwill volunteers.

The Government of Samoa owes a debt of gratitude to each and every one of them.

4.4 Disaster Management Office Operations

Fortunately, and had it not been for an aggressive disaster preparedness program advocated by Government, the casualty tally could have been much higher. The program was part of a series of activities promoted by the DMO of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology which included a radio and television awareness advertising campaign, simulation drill rehearsals, as well as disaster preparedness training and workshops conducted by the Samoa Red Cross as an auxiliary arm of the National Disaster Management Council. The DMO was set up after previous devastation caused by a series of tropical cyclones in the early nineties, not only to better prepare the country and general population for such disasters through public awareness campaigns but also to better coordinate and manage relief operations..

Relief supplies started arriving in the affected areas almost immediately mainly by relatives and families, private donors, and charities and humanitarian organisations such as the Samoa Red Cross Society based more on perceived as opposed to actual needs. Existing and initial relief supplies such as tarpaulins for temporary shelters, food, clothing and plastic water containers, were distributed initially on a village-camp basis but later changed to direct family delivery because of the unstructured spread of the new locations of displaced households.

Relief assistance from the government's development partners, overseas missions, international humanitarian agencies, individuals, businesses, Samoan communities and church organizations based overseas, as well as local church and community organizations, private companies and individual families, were received at the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), (Refer to **Annex 2**.) which managed and coordinated their distribution. The equivalent of about three hundred (300) twenty-foot (20') containers of relief supplies were received, recorded and distributed to some 824 households from 51 villages by the end of December 2009.

This however did not include relief supplies donated through and distributed by some non-government organizations including church based groups, and for which information was not made available to the NEOC as requested. The humanitarian phase of the tsunami operations officially ended on October 30th, 2009.

4.4.1 Post relief phase operations NEOC

Since November 3rd, 2009, after the proclamation had been lifted, the distribution of relief from the NEOC was conducted only on Saturdays. This approach continued up to the end of December 2009. However there were special cases where families, some of them having migrated out of the affected areas, came directly to the NEOC for assistance. These cases were dealt with immediately but were subject to verification with the NEOC distribution data and the village mayors of the villages where these families were from. The supply of drinking water also continued as it was identified as a persistent medium to long term demand until new systems were put in place particularly on relocated settlements.

There were also international and local sports organizations, NGOs including Churches and faith-based organizations that shipped their own containers of relief supplies and distributed them through their chosen focal points. These included the Samoa Red Cross Society, Samaritans Purse, EFKS, Seventh Day Adventist/ADRA and Caritas. These organizations were requested to provide distribution data to the NEOC however as at the time of print only Samaritans Purse had provided the required information

4.4.2. Storage and Stocktake

At its meeting of the 23rd of November 2009, the Disaster Advisory Council agreed to store the remaining relief supplies at the Faleata Fire Station. The items stored included excess clothing, tarpaulins and tents, tools, wheelbarrows, timber and other building materials, and other non-food items which were stocked in anticipation of the emerging cyclone season. The wooden poles were in storage until distribution once the house rebuilding program began. The final remaining food items and stocked water received after the cessation of the humanitarian phase were distributed on Saturday 5th of December 2009.

All donated medical supplies were handed over to the National Health Services on the 30th of November 2009. All donated desks and chairs were handed over to the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture on the 1st of December 2009 for storage and distributed to cater for transitional provisions of schools destroyed and had to co-locate with existing schools. All books and other educational materials were sorted according to the school levels in the affected villages and distributed on the 2nd of December 2009 to the affected schools in their shared co-locations. Planting materials, seedlings, tools and implements that were donated by FAO valued at US\$100,000 were handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture for distribution at the end of 2009. A subsequent follow up program by FAO would be implemented in 2010.

5. Early Recovery

5.1 Technical Assistance

Technical assistance was a very important part of the early response and recovery. The need to restore essential services and communication was vital to the search and rescue and early aid and relief operations. Approximately seven million U.S dollars (US\$7m) worth of technical assistance poured in from international partners and donors and was immediately put to use as needs demanded. **Annex 3** reflects the level of TA provided through the Interagency Standing Committee as well as through the bilateral partners. **Some** highlights of such assistance are presented as follows:

Habitat For Humanity NZ worked with the Government, using its disaster response expertise in providing shelter especially after the 2004 South Asia Tsunami. Habitat for Humanity was also asked to manage the construction of more than 400 traditional homes (fales). In response an initial team of 10 builders, plumbers and electricians was deployed to begin renovations of a church hall in Lepa, for accommodating up to 50 Kiwi volunteers at any one time. The team also set up a Resource Centre at Lepa, where core house kits containing all the materials needed to build a traditional house were mass-produced and sent to final sites for quick building.

UNICEF recruited RedR engineers to work with the Samoa Water Authority on the design of an interim water system for the Lepa to Saleaumua network using a gravity fed pipeline from Lake Lano a newly identified water resource. On Monday 26th October, 2010 the Government, with the support of The UNICEF and the **World Health Organization**, started a six week measles immunization campaign which also included administering vitamin A along with the measles vaccines in order to help prevent measles and diarrhoea among other diseases.

JICA sent in a team of experts on waste management to design a system for waste collection from the land and the sea. An environmental research team from Waseda University Japan looked at the issue of beach erosion and ways by which the beach profile of much of the southern eastern coastline could be lifted to pre-tsunami levels.

Australia provided experts to work with Government on rebuilding and its Navy's HMAS Tobruk delivered aid supplies and equipment including a new fire truck for Samoa Fire and Emergency Services to replace the one destroyed when responding to the tsunami, five generators and building supplies. More than 75 sailors from Tobruk helped the local communities, environmental NGOs and the

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment with their clean-up and rebuilding activities at Lalomanu beach, one of the worst affected areas, making use of two light amphibious re-supply cargo vehicles (LARCs), capable of being used on land and in the water to lift heavy metal and debris from the reef and beach.

In March 2010, following an assessment by the **U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)** and recommendation of local officials in October 2009, the basic warning system of 362 air horns and hand wound radios/torches which were durable, portable and easily maintained were handed over to the **U.S. NGO Samaritan's Purse** and NDMO for distribution and the training of the village communities on use.

The Psychosocial Response (PSR) was successfully organized and delivered through the invaluable assistance of the **Government of New Zealand** that provided technical assistance coordinated by the Ministry of Health; and the National Health Services (MOH/NHS) through the Mental Health Unit that served as the national focal point for the PSR. Other key stakeholders included the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD); who together with the MOH/NHS initiated the PSR, with the support of "Pulenuu and sui o le Malo" network in the villages; the Ministry of Education Sports and Culture and the Ministry of Police, Prisons and Fire; the Disaster Management Office, of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and the Samoa NGOs such as Samoa Red Cross, Catholic Archdiocese of Samoa (CADS); Mapusaga o Aiga (MOA); Faataua Le Ola (FLO); Komiti Tumama Atina'e a Tina i Samoa (KT); and in particular the Samoa Umbrella of Non Government Organizations (SUNGO) who all provided dedicated services for the affected communities to help restore hope, dignity and integrity in the lives of the tsunami victims and their families in meeting their psycho social needs. The contribution of church ministers and their spouses from all religions both in Samoa and overseas for taking this work out in the field is acknowledged with gratitude and so as the inputs of the three theological colleges in providing pastoral care that provided warmth to the troubled and anguished.

New Zealand mental health staff also played a key role in establishing the 'train the trainer' courses for school teachers to ensure they were equipped to support young people through their grief.

The tsunami saw the deployment of overseas based Samoans that were skilled in the various areas of emergency health procedures, psychosocial counseling, medical care; public health and other allied health services who had volunteered their services to assist meet the pressing demands of the disaster.

In many ways also, in hindsight, so much time was spent on continuing assessments without ever considering efficiency gains from sharing such analytical work. It seemed like every organization that intended to help needed to carry out an assessment for them prior to action. And while there is always

a period of waiting while such assessments were being done, the Government took the lead to restore as much as it could while awaiting the outcome of the early recovery assessment augmented by the more detailed Damage and Loss assessment supported by the **World Bank, Asian Development Bank and UNESCAP**. These assessments were the bases of the Government's recovery plan the compilation of which was supported by **AusAID** funded TA.

6. Relief Fund

The Government in response to enquiries on where financial contributions could be deposited opened up two depository accounts in a selected commercial bank, and these were later made known to the local public as well as those from abroad who had offered to help. It was humbling to know that despite its geographical isolation and smallness in size, Samoa was surprisingly well known globally gauging from the sources of the donations. The willingness of the global family to assist through whatever means including the pull of kinship for the global Samoan family as well as associations made with known Samoa branding such as the Manu Samoa rugby team reflected humanity at its best. Anecdotal evidence suggested that many of the beach fale operators who started rehabilitation work without waiting for the support from the government were able to do so with financial donations from former guests.

The Samoa missions in Asia, Europe, the Americas and in Australia and New Zealand assisted to coordinate the setting up of accounts for the public in their parish countries. All funds collected by the missions were transferred to Samoa at the end of 2009. All financial contributions made to the Government of Samoa's Relief Fund estimated at just over ST 14 million are acknowledged and reflected in **Annex 4**. The most recent donation was paid in on the 18th August 2010 by DeLaRue, the company that designs and prints Samoa's paper money. As of the first week of September, advice was received of further pending contributions.

Locally, a number of organizations and private sector companies organized tsunami public fund raising activities such as radiothons and musical concerts. A number of them handed all proceeds from such events to the government and are also acknowledged received in **Annex 4** whereas some decided to channel this financial contribution through government linked specific programs for early recovery. The mobile phone company Digicel used their fund raising proceeds to build 50 out of the 800 homes that were totally destroyed and/or needed repair and renovations through the housing/security program. It is also likely that there would have been contributors who donated to privately organized

fund raisers and have had funds transferred directly to affected communities; and hence their contributions would not be reflected in this report but are acknowledged all the same.

In a few cases, the Government was requested to provide acquittals of financial contributions to the Relief Fund; and such have been complied with. In a later chapter, there is a reflection of the details on the utilization of the Relief Fund for the implementation of the Recovery Plan.

It also goes without saying that there invariably would have been fundraising activities staged in the name of the Samoa Tsunami which proceeds would never have found their way to Samoa and to the affected communities. Such is the nature of opportunities that come about as a result of crises and emergencies. In this instance one can only surmise that 'it is the thought that counts.'

7. Assistance through Third Parties

A number of governments advised their support for the tsunami relief efforts through the relevant diplomatic channels, and further confirmed that actual delivery was through third parties. Estimated at just under ST 4 million these are listed in **Annex 5** and acknowledged even though the government was not in a position to verify receipt and utilization by the third parties concerned.

8. Post Tsunami Recovery Plan

An outline of the Recovery Plan over a three year period is attached as **Annex 6** and provides the rationale for the allocation of resources to the sectors that were affected as well as a statement of progress to date. While there is always the public perception that things are not moving fast enough, nothing has been spared to ensure that the affected communities receive the support needed. While only 2.6% of the population were affected, the costs of recovery are significant given the fact that not only have services and amenities been restored to resettled areas, the majority of communities have chosen to relocate resulting in the provision of new service networks including provisions for risk management. The success or failure of communities' and government's efforts to reduce vulnerability to natural risks by establishing resettlement areas is highly dependent on whether the basic services could be provided quickly and sustainably to relocated people. This has been the key goal of the Government's recovery plan. Today, there is no evidence of shifts back to

the coastline except for those who have chosen to re-establish their tourist beach fale operations while still maintaining permanent accommodation in the uplands.

The recovery plan which is premised on the ‘build back better’ principle is estimated to cost just over US\$100 million and the major burden of meeting these costs would be borne by the public sector.

There is also acknowledgement of the contributions that were provided specifically for recovery work which constituted new funding commitments over and above continuing as well as new programs of assistance and these are outlined as follows:

Table 2: Donors and donations to Recovery Plan

Development partner	Form	Amount	Remarks
Australia	Budget support	A\$7.5 million	Lightly tagged to Environment and Disaster Management
China	Project support	RMB 40 million	Initial work on schools reconstruction
European Union	Budget support	Euro 4 million	To be received
Japan Trust fund	Project support	US\$1.5 million	Pledged – to be received
New Zealand	Budget support	NZ\$6 million	Lightly tagged to housing
	Through PSSF	NZ\$ 2 million	Tagged to tourism beach fale operations
	Through CBS	NZ\$ 2 million	Tagged to interest subsidy scheme – tourism
United States	Project support	SAT631,000	Tagged to NDMO operations
Relief fund	Budget support	SAT14.2million	All sectors
United Nations	Project support	US\$0.45 million	Implementation of its early recovery program
ADB	Budget support	US\$16 million	Emergency response to financial crisis and tsunami
World Bank	Budget support	US\$23 million	Emergency response to financial crisis and tsunami

Samoa is party to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and is in the process of finalizing its report of the DAC Evaluation of the Paris Declaration in Samoa. Samoa is also committed to the implementation of all the principles of the Paris Declaration but more importantly those to do with Management for Results and Mutual Accountability. These are the key principles upon which Samoa is

hereby presenting its response to the ever bandied about question by the media both national and international, of; “Is Aid reaching the affected communities and People?,” through this publication.

The Government under its first Supplementary budget in December 2009, allocated ST58.5 million for the first year activities of the recovery Plan in the sectors of water, electricity, housing, health, education, agriculture, tourism, transport, community development, environment management and disaster risk reduction and communications. To date around 75% of the proposed activities have been completed.

Overall, there has been good progress in the implementation of the Recovery Plan albeit it was delayed initially and it certainly has not been uniform across the sectors due to the diverse nature of the rehabilitation peculiar to each sector, capacity and geographical constraints. Where progress was slow was due particularly where rehabilitation involved a redesign of infrastructure, physical development of new terrain and the outsourcing of services.

Water was and remains a priority need particularly for the relocated communities. Transitional arrangements through the regular tanking of water to communities are proving very costly; the capacity constraints which slowed down the progress in establishing the Lake Lano system to cater for the relocated communities in the Lepa – Lalomanu area have been overcome. It has been estimated that the new scheme will adequately cater for the water needs of up to 5000 residents. There is a need to ensure that water quality standards are met to avoid the problems of disease; which to date have not surfaced at all due to consolidated community and public health efforts to enhance disease prevention. Regular visits of health personnel to the affected areas and relocated communities to follow up on wound care, tsunami related conditions and general health care screening have been maintained. The Samoa health mission comprising New Zealand based Samoan nurses and doctors will be mobilized in October to supplement national staff teams to deliver health screening programs with a priority focus on the affected communities.

In terms of other utilities namely electricity and telecommunications, former systems have been restored including the development and connection of new lines to relocated communities where they were already settled in permanent housing. All telephony connections and services have been restored in the tsunami affected areas including the GSM, broadcasting equipment and fixed line sites at Lepa. The telecommunications infrastructure as well as radio and TV broadcasting transmitter sites have been shifted to higher and safer grounds.

In the infrastructure transportation sector, restoration of former services has been completed; as well as the upgrading of all ten access roads originating along the coastline from Lepa to Saleaamua to the relocated communities. Construction of one of the two new inland arterial routes from Lepa to Lalomanu is under way. The second route from Samusu to Lalomanu of 6 kms is expected to be completed over the next 2-3 years.

The implementation of the recovery plan has also provided the opportunity to strengthen public private partnerships needed for efficient and effective service delivery particularly in the areas of health, tourism and education. All destroyed schools have secured resources for funding and all except one have begun construction. A public library for the Aleipata district and funded by Farmers Trading of New Zealand is almost completed. The special tourism support programs are operational and a number of businesses have reopened however the bulk of the beach fale operators have yet to submit proposals for assistance

In terms of housing, while the Damages and Loss assessment viewed this as a private cost, the Government approved a housing scheme for an estimated 502 new homes and about 360 homes needing significant repairs, to be built using a standard design that provided for a cyclone resistant structure including sanitation facilities and a water tank; the total estimated value being ST9 million. Actual expenditures came to ST9.34 million. The prefabrication of the homes was made possible through the NZ Habitat for Humanity. To date, supplies for 502 new homes and 360 needing repairs have been supplied. The total number of homes provided by NGOs is 181; in total 862 homes have been supplied. About 95% of the total homes have actually been built.

Support for the agriculture and fisheries sector is premised on the provision of alternative livelihoods that is suited to relocation sites and would continue to support food security as well as replacement of fishing vessels for communities who have opted to remain in the fishing industry. Twenty three replacement fishing boats are under construction.

Community development projects included the construction and repair of 9 women's committee centres as well as the construction of 6 new preschools and repair of 2 for villages in the Aleipata and Falealili districts as well as the promotion of vegetable gardens for improved nutrition and introducing alternative livelihood options particularly for the youth. On going psychosocial counseling services continue to be delivered under the umbrella of the Ministry of Women Community and Social Development in association with the Ministry of Health and National Health services and the NGO community who were and remain stalwart supporters of these programs.

Overall, early recovery activities have been achieved; the medium to long term activities are expected to be completed over the next 3 years. No new funding will be sought for the remaining activities as these will be factored into existing and new programs of work planned pre tsunami.

9. Insights Gained

- ❖ While the initial humanitarian assistance was immediate and efficient under the Disaster Advisory Council, there is scope for a better coordinated response and ensuring that specialized assistance for the victims arrives in minimal time. The public's eagerness to assist resulted in a backlog of essential assistance reaching the disaster site given the state of the roads immediately after the tsunami. In this regard the proposal to set up a Volunteer Emergency Response Team of a cross sectoral composition is under design. Such a team will be given priority access to disaster sites and provide the most urgent services needed. In this connection, gratitude is extended to the naval, defence and military and forensic services of the Governments of New Zealand, Australia and the United States for the rapid deployment of the needed services in particular, the medical services which were also not available locally.
- ❖ Priority is to be accorded to the provision of additional resources for the operations of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) whose key role is to coordinate all support emergency services and relief operations but not to deal with implementation activities in the field.
- ❖ It was also important that the government decided to quickly bridge the gap between the relief phase and recovery through early recovery measures thus ensuring that transitional arrangements were in place to await an early start of the recovery phase. It also meant ensuring an overlap in operations of the normal development cooperation institutions and the NDMO. This ensured that some state of normalcy was returned at the earliest opportunity.
- ❖ Coordination of the expanded donor community must be government-led and robust enough to minimize duplication and wastage of resources. Focal points and their contact addresses must be advised and clearly identified on all government websites so that agencies and organizations have that prior information for direction and guidance before arrival in the country.

- ❖ Early recovery encompasses an assessment of a cluster of sectors and activities that take into account the capacity, strengths and resilience of both local communities and the government. The practice of utilizing sector clusters to deliver any emergency response is to be further encouraged.
- ❖ The nature of the tsunami and the extensive damage caused by it makes water safety/rescue a necessary part of disaster preparedness.
- ❖ The tsunami also demonstrated the need to continually review management plans, test the effectiveness of warning systems and ensure that there is preparedness to execute such plans as and when required to do so. It is important that all sectors take the opportunity to review their emergency plans as well as their performance in the execution of their roles.
- ❖ It is a must that disaster risk reduction and disaster management be mainstreamed in the national development framework as well as at sector and community level.
- ❖ Psychosocial counseling by suitably qualified personnel is a prerequisite of all emergency responses to be delivered not only to those affected by the emergency but to those who deliver the emergency services. While this is a new phenomenon in the Samoan experience there is general acceptance and appreciation of the need for such services. The contribution of the Non government organizations towards the provision of such services has been critical and valuable as government resources on their own could not provide for the need particularly for the children and the elderly.
- ❖ Times of emergencies are when no efforts, assets, time and resources should be spared to help those in need effectively and in a most timely manner.
- ❖ There is clearly a need for capacity development in key areas that would speed up the development of recovery plans and implementation such as training in conducting rapid assessments following an emergency and carrying out a Damage and Loss assessment. With such capacities in place, there would be no need for the multiplicative and duplicated efforts by every organization that came to help to carry out individual assessments.
- ❖ There were too many negative media statements published; therefore priority should be given by the Government to develop an effective Communications Strategy during emergencies to ensure that there is balanced and accurate reporting of events and activities.

10. Epilogue

It is fitting that we conclude this presentation with a reprint of the address delivered by the Honourable Prime Minister Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi on the day of the memorial service.

"All our people throughout the country either first hand or through media pictures have seen the terrible devastation wrought by the Tsunami that struck Samoa last week and the unprecedented death toll that resulted. The depth of grief and desolation felt by everyone who lost loved ones and people dear to them are beyond words to describe and we can only grieve with them. We are here today to remember as a nation the many people, both our own and visitors to our country, who were taken so tragically and so abruptly. Although no longer amongst us they shall remain an indelible part of our collective memory and of the history of our nation.

Samoa has suffered disasters in the past. In each of those times when grief and despair threatened to overwhelm us, our faith as a Christian nation and the innate resilience of our culture of helping each other had sustained our nation through those crises.

Even in this grim time of great sorrow and turbulence in the life of our nation, our faith in our Lord God shall always bring hope and steady our ship.

At the end of every dark tunnel is light. So many of our people have lost their lives and the destruction to villages and property has been extreme and total in many cases. We therefore owe it to those who lost their lives that as a nation, we become more vigilant and take every measure possible to avoid the loss of lives and mitigate the destruction to property when natural disasters again strike in future.

In this regard, the government shall continue to provide both advice and constructive support infrastructure that would help our people and country achieve this important objective. If our country takes to heart and act on the lessons learned from this devastating disaster, then in an important sense, the loss of so many of our people will not have been in vain.

In the aftermath of the tsunami when a clearer picture emerged of the terrible extent of the devastation, Samoa's closest friends in the international community immediately responded in ways available and logistically feasible for them.

I would like to mention with deepest gratitude the emergency assistance that the Governments of Australia and New Zealand mobilized which deployed medical teams, military personnel, assets and supplies critical to the rescue and relief work that was undertaken. The visits of New Zealand's Prime Minister the Hon. John Key and his Foreign Minister to see for themselves conditions on the ground as well as the personal communication from the Prime Minister of Australia and Chairman of the Pacific Islands Forum, the Hon. Kevin Rudd were a great source of comfort to our government and people.

Similarly, the messages of condolences and assistance provided and offered by other very close friends of Samoa including the governments of China, Japan, Germany, Korea, Tonga, Tokelau, Papua New Guinea, the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Union as well as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations to name only some, have given us much confidence in facing the inevitable serious challenges ahead for Samoa that the earthquake and tsunami disaster have generated.

An immediate need in the recovery and rehabilitation period is assisting families and villages to bring normalcy back to their lives. A priority task therefore that the government would address is to decide on appropriate assistance to help all those affected re-establish their homes, families and communities.

I wish also to thank all the Churches, the Red Cross, non-governmental organisations, the private sector companies and individuals both in Samoa and overseas who have donated generously towards the victims of this calamity.

Last but not least I acknowledge with gratitude each and everyone from overseas and our own people who have worked tirelessly and risk even their own health to help and support the rescue and relief effort that has been ongoing since the disaster struck.

On behalf of His Highness the Head of State, the government and people of Samoa, I would like to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to all the governments, the international organizations and every person who contributed and helped the victims of the disaster and our country at this time of crisis.”

PHOTO GALLERY

Images of the Destruction²



Destruction at Lepa – Samoan architecture withstood tsunami



Destruction of road networks



Destruction – scoured landscapes



Destruction – homes folded like paper toys



Destruction – beach erosion



Destruction – salt water intrusion into soil

² The photos are credited to the National Disaster Management Office, NZDF, Cherelle Jackson, MWTL, MCIL and SWA

From whence cometh the help RELIEF



Containers upon containers relief supplies



Food supplies for the relocated communities



Volunteers at work – daily food distribution



NZ medics bring in the wounded



Red Cross provides temporary shelter



NZDF provides water purifiers

The Road to Recovery....



From makeshift shelter to



.....permanent homes & amenities



From interim water supplies to



...new water supply schemes – Lake Lano



Rebuilt Sweet Escape fales Manono



Rebuilt beach fale operations Lalomanu

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1:

For the departed..... Lest we forget

Name	Age	Gender	Country residence	Citizenship
Petria Martin	22	Female	NZ	NZ
Rebecca Martin	24	Female	NZ	NZ
Mary Anne White	54	Female	NZ	NZ
Moeaia Palenapa	59	Male	NZ	NZ
Eliza Taamilo	2	Female	NZ	NZ
Tauavaga Tupuola	84	Male	NZ	NZ
Sio Taufua	11m	Male	Unknown	NZ
Oloseia Anae	55	Male	Unknown	NZ PR
Peter Letiu	33	Male	Samoa	NZ
Maree Blacker	50	Female	Australia	Australia
Vivien Hodgins	55	Female	Australia	Australia
Dmitry Kikhtiev	1	Male	Australia	Australia
Anita Nuualiitia	30	Female	Australia	Australia
Clea Salavert Wykes	6	Female	Australia	Australia
Metita Sui	62	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Jerry Schwalger	72	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Teancum Schwalger	2	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Abish Schwalger	1	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Faapopo Toeuli	40	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Joseph Purcell	4	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Saeni Purcell	78	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Pili Poo	4	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Tautua Silupe	78	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Maupenei Tofilau	1	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Nonumaifele Tofilau	3	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Logo Uili	47	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Tui Annandale	65	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Siliva Eteuati	1	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Amataga Tiotio	11	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Vaisigano Lauvai	3	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Masela Lafaua	43	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Rosa Lafaua	3	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Ranui Simanu		Male	Samoa	Samoa
Filisi Tavita	11m	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Moana Fiu	70	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Hatonaina Lauvai	2	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Siaea Areta	1	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Sima Sepelini	3	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Pula Sepelini	30	Female	Samoa	Samoa

Puni Afoa	67	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Maka Esera	79	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Manino Faaaliga	2	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Nuusilaga Aganuu		Female	Samoa	Female
Aloalo Sao	6	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Sui Esera	66	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Salamina Talosaga	73	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Alavina Aiotaota	35	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Ana Iulai	5	Female	Samoa	Samoa
JayJay Ulugia	2	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Lolagi Magia		Male	Samoa	Samoa
Pefata Sau	2	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Aneti Lueafitu	2	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Togafalea Alesana	3	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Kapeneta Viiga	3	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Alema Tofu	3	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Simone Anae	51	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Taua Sagale	60	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Precious Malaga	5	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Rachel Leuelu	5	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Marilyn Ulugia	3	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Quezon Lesa	3	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Merina Lesa		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Asipau Alataua	60	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Junior Livigisitone	2	Male	Samoa	Samoa
David Sootaga	7m	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Sefulu Taamu	37	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Sivaisua Livigisitone	32`	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Faanunu Talapa	106	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Tapuloa Taimane	4	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Miriama Fatu	25	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Fili Tialeaiga	31	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Maria Tinei		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Satelite	1	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Tusipepa Hanipale	42	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Tauaiuplour Purcell		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Otto Leuluaialii	31	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Ulaia Siatualaivao	60	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Milo Soo	76	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Milo Too Paipa	76	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Selau Farani	21	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Asesa Toomalatai		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Losivale Faapoi	10	Female	Samoa	Samoa

Lutia Faapoi	2	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Lafotua Alesi		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Lua Tavale	65	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Sara Amosa		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Mauapi Amosa		Male	Samoa	Samoa
Gwenlyn Taufua	4	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Sue Taufua		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Malo Uili		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Sieni Ropeti		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Aleki Taumoe	1	Female	Samoa	Samoa
William Tau		Male	Samoa	Samoa
Aliceann Meredith	4	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Malo Mikaele	3	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Siu Pritchard	2	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Ardmore Meredith	3	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Gardenia Meredith	1	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Shanna Lanu	2	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Moanalei Long	9	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Jayson Siu	6	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Nifo Siu	10	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Tuese Peilua	1	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Tafia Gali		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Anesone Gali	3	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Leuti Sio	8	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Maliumai Anetone	5	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Aneanea Anetone		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Paepae Fale Toafa		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Vinesa Toa	80	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Sapi Pelesia		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Mauapi Seuala		Male	Samoa	Samoa
Matala Taufua		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Etimani Taufua	9m	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Siimoa Taufua	60	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Leifi Taufua	97	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Sili Taufua	11m	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Teleise Alesi	49	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Lote Tuese		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Lafitaga Suafai		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Siimamau Suani		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Mafatua Sua	67	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Frazer Faaleaga	2m	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Logotaeao Faaaliga	40	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Tiloni Sio Pati	3	Male	Samoa	Samoa

Seea Peilua	3	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Feagai Fatuesi	2	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Pelesasa Etimani	4	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Ronaldo Aleni	5	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Falevalu Segifili	9	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Malo Vai	4	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Isabel Ana Pinheiro		Female	Brazil	Brazil
Anesone Tafia	33	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Willie Leio Taamu	5	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Tini Suafai	30	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Naiuli Faaaliga	33	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Anna Schaafhausen		Female	Samoa	Samoa
Leueta Iesa	20	Female	Samoa	Samoa
Aleki Vai	1	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Savelio Tacao	3	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Jamie Viliamu	3	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Faatamalii Toni	44	Male	Samoa	Samoa
Alfie Cunliffe	2	Male	NZ	NZ

ANNEX 2

RELIEF ASSISTANCE consigned to Government for distribution

Ref#	DONOR	Consignee	PACKING	IN-KIND DONATION
1	New Zealand	Government of Samoa	Pallets	generator sets, family tents, tarpaulins, stretchers, patient bags, towels, soap, toiletries, emergency boxes, batteries, lanterns, torches, gloves, tool kits, soccer balls
2	AusAid	Government of Samoa	Pallets	Water containers, tarpaulins, generators, mosquito nets, tents, blankets, water purification, wheel barrow, tool kits,
3	JICA	Government of Samoa	Pallets	tarpaulins, tents, sleeping pads, blankets, water containers, water purifiers
4	World Vision	Government of Samoa	4 pallets	tarpaulins, mosquito nets, family hygiene kits, baby kits, squatting plates, soccer balls, camping lights, solar radios, shovels, spade, rakes, mud pick, axes, digging & shifting tool (latrine digging tools), blankets, water containers, solar lamps, solar radios, purification tablets, fabric rolls,
5	UNDP	Government of Samoa		water tanks, water bottles and refill of water,
6	UNICEF	Government of Samoa	Pallets	female kits, sanitary pads, soaps, water containers
7	Supreme Master Ching Hai (Australia)	Government of Samoa	Boxes (locally procured)	shovels, hammers, bush knives, measuring tapes, handsaw, pins bar, nails, gloves, kids White Sunday kits
8	Green Peace			helicopter, diesel, petrol, collapsible water containers, water,
9	Tegels NZ Ltd (through Frankies Wholesale)	Transferred to Government of Samoa	1x20' # PDLU7000971	pre-cooked whole chicken
10	Samoa Tsunami Relief Dunedin	Government of Samoa	1x20' # CSLU2406305	
11	Samoa Tsunami 2009 Appeal Charitable Trust, Auckland (Michael Jones)	Lalomanu, Lotopu'e & Mutiatele	1x20' # RSLU2002463	Gifted relief supplies, plus other items for general distribution such clothing, etc.
12		Government of Samoa	1x20' # FSCU3691116	clothing, food items, water containers, toiletries, disinfectants, tool boxes, toys
13		Government of Samoa	1x20' # IPXU3711830	clothing, food items, toiletries, beddings, shoes
14			1x20' # RSLU2001641	food, drinking water, kitchenware & gifted relief supplies for designated families
15			1x20' # RSLU2002761	clothing, food items, toiletries, beddings & gifted relief supplies for designated families
16		Transam (GoS)	1x20' # TTNU2464098	clothing, food items, toiletries, beddings, drinking water
17	Samoa Tsunami 2009 Appeal Charitable Trust (West Fono), Auckland	Malaela village	1 x 20' # INBU3819110	food items, buckets, toiletries

18	Farmers, New Zealand - delivered to villages by Farmers Distribution team	Farmers, New Zealand	1x20' # PDLU1998570	clothing, food items, toiletries, beddings
19			1x20' # FSCU3258106	clothing, food items, toiletries, beddings
20			1x20' # TTNU2430251	clothing, food items, toiletries, beddings
21			1x20' # RSLU2002817	clothing, food items, toiletries, beddings
22			1x20' #RSLU2003433	clothing, food items, toiletries, beddings
23	The Government of Niue	Government of Samoa (through Hon. Gatoloaifaana Amataga Gidlow)	1x20' # RSLU210909	clothing, cooking utensils, canned food items, water, toys, home and household items & gifted relief supplies
24	New Zealand Growers (Produce Agencies)	Ah Liki Wholesale	1x20' # BXNU3602404	pumpkin, potatoes, onions & garlic
25	NZAid	Disaster Management Office	18 bundles	building polls
26	The Produce Company	Salani Surf Resort - Nick Shannon	24 boxes	potatoes, carrot, apple, t-shirts
28	CB Exports - Bruce Fletcher	Betham Brothers Enterprises	14 pieces	buckets, spades, roll, push chairs, clothing, food
29	Samoa Community in New Zealand	Betham Brothers Enterprises	1x20' # RSLU2003198	clothing, towels, bedding, baby gear and clothing, food, foam cups & plates
30	Sofrana Unilines (NZ) Ltd	Disaster Management Office	1x20' # TRLU6230604	food, clothing, gas grills
31			1x20' # TTNU1683527	clothing, timber
32			1x20' # TTNU2705132	drinking water
33	Tsunami Charity Relief Melbourne	Disaster Management Office	117 boxes	clothing, bedding, toiletries, gloves and caps, shoes
34	NZ Post	Samoa Post	1x40' # FSCU6613647	gifted relief supplies for designated families
35			1x40' # FSCU6526558	gifted relief supplies for designated families
36	Samoa Sydney Council	Government of Samoa	1x20' # TEXU2180050	hospital beds and mattresses
37			1x20' # PRSU2363431	clothing, tarpaulins, food tray mats, hospital kits, blankets, hospital clothing,
38			1x20' # MCLU2659330	hospital items

39			1x20' # CRXU2500940	utensils, hospital items, towels, clothing, first aid kits, printing paper
40			1x20' # CRSU1431572	hospital items, clothing, food
41			pallets	tarpaulins & ropes
42	SISDAC	SISDAC	RSLU2005170	Relief Supplies - Clothing, Food Items , miscellaneous household items
43		SISDAC	RSLU2001678	Relief Supplies - Clothing, Food Items , miscellaneous household items
44	Samoan Tsunami Relief Organization Las Vegas	NEOC	SODU4915036	Dry foodstuffs, clothing, water
45	Glen Wetzell Auckland NZ	NEOC	2439040 (IATA Code)	Clothing / Linen
46	TSUNAMI SAMOA 09 AIRPORT OAKS	NEOC	FSCU4220321	Children's toys
47	SENDIT AUCKLAND NZ	NEOC	FSCU6251506	TSUNAMI RELIEF CARGO
48	SAMOAN COMMUNITY USA	GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA	1X20' # TPHU6352241	Food items clothing
49	Samoan Community, Melbourne, Australia	Freight Plus on behalf of Sue Rasmussen	1x20' # GESU2670813	clothing, food, tools, utensils, bedding, hospital items, sewing items, books, toys, shoes
50	New Zealand Builders	Samoa Fire and Emergency Services Authority (transferred to Government of Samoa)	1x40; # TTNU4676619	building materials, food, water, clothing
51	EFKS Kuiniselani - delivered by representatives	EFKS Kuiniselani	1x20' # TTNU1541712	gas stoves, gas cylinders, hose connectors
52			120' # TTNU2082198	household items
53	Unison Pacific Ltd		2x20' FLC	Rice, Beddings
54	Samoa & Tokelau Mission		1 x 20' # TTNU01141818	Water, Food, Clothing
55	I. H. Caruthers		Pallets	CTNS & BAGS
56	MCCAIN FOODS (NZ) LTD		1x20' # RSLU3200611	Food Items
57	Ah Liki Investments		Packets	Food Supplies
58	Hon. Amataga Alesana Gidlow		Packets	Clothes
59	Tuilaepa Lupesoliai		1x20' # RSLU2000856	Tsunami relief goods

	Sailele Malielegaoi			
60	Samoa Tsunami 2009 Appeal Trust, Mangere, NZ		1x20' # RSLU2002720	clothing, food items, Kitchenware, beddings, kitchen items, toys, shoes, medical supplies, tools
61	Nufarm New Zealand		1x20' # PDLU2000752	Rebuilding Assistance Goods
62	Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Sailele Malielegaoi		1x20' # FCIU2913246	Medical Aid, clothing, foodstuff
INTERNATIONAL AID DISTRIBUTED by donors FROM OWN DISTRIBUTION POINT				
1	Rotaract Australia			cooking oil, soap, emergency boxes, batteries, lanterns, gloves, shelter box
2	Rotary Club			tents, sheets, sleeping pads,
3	Samoa Tsunami Relief - Dunedin	Government of Samoa (EFKS - Saleaumua)	1x20' # CSLU4997634	
4	Samoa Tsunami Relief 2009		1x20' # RSLU2005138	Gifted relief supplies
5		Malaela village	1x20' # TTNU2463492	clothing, food items, toiletries, beddings, drinking water
6		Lalomanu	1x20' # RSLU2001066	gifted relief supplies & items for general distribution include food, clothing, medical supplies, drinking water
7		Ulutogia & Vailoa	1x20' # TTNU3142096	gifted relief supplies & items for general distribution include food, clothing, utensils, tents/tarpaulins, bedding, hygiene supplies, shoes, toys, drinking water, toiletries, torches & batteries
8		Saleapaga	1x20' # RSLU2002843	gifted relief supplies for designated families
9		Poutasi	1x20' # RSLU2000619	gifted relief supplies for designated families & items for general distribution include food, clothing, toiletries and hygiene supplies, torches and batteries, toys & books, bedding, shoes, kitchenware
10		Lepa	1x20' # RSLU2004450	gifted relief supplies for designated families
11		Malaela	1x20' # PDLU3003313	gifted relief supplies for designated families
12		Satitua	1x20' # RSLU2004018	gifted relief supplies for designated families & items for general distribution include water, food, clothing, bedding, toiletries & hygiene products, kitchenware
13		Saleaumua	1x20' # RSLU2004091	gifted relief supplies for designated families & items for general distribution include food, clothing, toiletries and hygiene supplies, torches and batteries, toys & books, bedding, shoes, kitchenware
14		Saleapaga/Lepa	1x20' # RSLU2000198	gifted relief supplies for designated families & items for general distribution include food, clothing, toiletries and hygiene supplies, torches and batteries, toys & books, bedding, shoes, kitchenware

15	Lions Club	Lions Club	pallets (from # FSCU3691116)	tools, shirts and jackets
16	Samoa Seventh Day Adventist	Samoa Seventh Day Adventist	1x20' # TTNU3526907	clothing, cooking utensils, canned food items, water, toys, home and household items
17	Rotary Club	Rotary Club Apia	1x20' # PDLU3001563	clothing, cooking utensils, canned food items, hygiene and toiletries, water, household items & gifted relief supplies
18	Island Ventures Resort Ltd	Soraya May of Levasa Resort	carton	household items
19	Mother of Divine Mercy, Auckland, NZ	Archbishop Alapati Mataeliga	1x40' # PLLU4961420	clothing, cooking utensils, canned food items, hygiene and toiletries, water, household items
20	Siaki Afioa on behalf of New Zealand based Lalomanu families	Siaki Afioa	1x20' # CAXU6693729	clothing, building tools, toiletries, laundry supplies, electrical, plumbing, building materials and supplies, food items, bedding, used furniture, other household items & gifted relief supplies
21	Apia Aid Containers	Betham Brothers Enterprises	1x20' # FSCU3743740	clothing, cooking utensils, bedding, water, books, toys, shoes, food items, kitchenware
22			1x20' # FBLU4017405	
23			1x20' # FSCU7478201	
24	Wallis and Futuna	Catholic Church (insert name of priest)	1x20' # PDLU3000778	clothing, cooking utensils,
25			1x20' # PDLU1998311	
26			1x20' # GLDU0385827	
27			1x20' # TTNU2462238	
28	Leava Sigave, Futuna	Catholic Church (insert name of priest)	1x20' # CAXU6526737	clothing, cooking utensils, etc..
29	Samoa Community in United States of America	EFKS	186 pallets	food, clothing, bottled water, blankets,, tents, shovels, chainsaws
30	Society of St Vincent De Paul	Father Paulo Filoialii (Catholic Church)	1x20' # TTNU2465237	food, clothing, beds and kitchenware
31			1x20' # TTNU2463912	food, clothing, beds and kitchenware
32			1x20' # TTNU3526152	food, clothing, beds and kitchenware
33	Sonim, Ireland	Digicel	2 pieces	Rugged raised mobile phones
34	Help Samoa Coalition Disaster Relief (Alfred Fong) USA	Letaa Dan Devoe	1x20' # AMFU3010243	clothing, shoes, bags, bedding, food, tents, tools, toiletries, baby items, school supplies, toys, miscellaneous household items
35			1x20' # AMFU3015311	
36			1x20' #	

			CAXU6509112	
37			1x20' # TCKU2455674	
38	A J Bates for Peta Karalus Trust	Olaga Manuia o Tamaitai (Joe Annandale & Andrea Williams)	1x20' # TTNU2464668	clothing, bedding, toys, food, cooking utensils, books and kitchenware
39			1x20' # TTNU2462813	
40	Mike Nolan and Dylan Mika (Samoa Tsunami Aid Project)	Mike Nolan & Dylan Mika	1x20' # RSLU2004825	electrical kitchen appliances, utensils, clothing, bedding, toys, tools, lanterns,
41			1x20' # RSLU2004872	
42	Unison Pacific Limited	Betham Brothers Enterprises	1x20' # FCIU2286969	Rice
43	Australian Red Cross	Samoa Red Cross	37 pallets	tools
44			12 pallets	hardware/building tools
45	Melbourne Metropolitan Fire Brigade	Fire & Emergency Services Authority	1xfire truck	
46			2 pallets	tyres
47	Australia Basketball Association	Samoa Basketball Association	2 pallets	sports goods
48	Caritas Australia	Caritas Samoa	37 pallets	food
49	Maritime Surveillance Australia	Samoa Police		1 trailer & maritime safety equipment (flares)
50	Samoa Advisory Council - Wellington (4 containers were delivered; remaining 4 will be delivered on 11/11/2009)	Vailoa & Ulutogia	1x20' # CASU6858937	clothing, food items, kitchenware, tools, toiletries, tarpaulins, bedding, books, toys, used household items
51		Lepa & Saleapaga	1x20' # UCLS2057845	
52		Saleaamua & Mutiatele	1x20' # UCLS1043770	
53		Malaela & Satitoa	1x20' # UCLS2874300	
54		Vaovai & Poutasi	1x20' # UCLS2884479	
55		Vavau & Aufaga	1x20' # UCLS3250229	
56			1x20' # UCLS3291538	
57		Lalomanu	1x20' # CAXU654839	
58	Jason Shields	Falealili	TINU2464014	Clothing, Shoes, towels, linen, toys, school supplies, toiletries, tools , TVs, ridge, Water pipe, food, fridge , nails, tents, chainsaw, bathroom sinks, taps, weed eater, fishing rod, ropes
59	Tapau a'amai & Amy Saotui (Samoan)	MFAT	RSLU 200085-22G1	Clothing, shoes, blankets / linen, toys, books / stationery, food, kitchen utensils, tools, furniture, alkathene

	Community - Wellington)			
60	Apia Haulage	Samaritans Purse	SLAC 0001	Humanitarian aid, collapsible cans, flashlights,
61	Intl Longshore Warehouse Union : "Help Samoa Disaster Relief Coalition" CA	Alfred Fong	SEAWAY BILL ISSUED	Descriptions prohibited contrary to US Law
62	Dr. Nicola Mary Tumanuaiga Davis	Dr Nicola Mary Tumanuaiga Davis Anoamaa's District Hospital	FCIU3198688	relief supplies
63	TNT Express C/-Pacific Forum Line Joseph Hammond Place Airport Commercial Park. Auckland Airport NZ	Pacific forum Line APIA	C00034824	tsunami donated goods
64	Apoiulu Warren (Auelua Family Mt Roskill Auckland	Apoiulu Warren (Liaison personnel) Auelua Family	TINU2463173	clothing, food items , home & household items
65	BLACKTOWN BOARDROOM BESSEMEAST BLACKTOWN	Caritas Samoa	00100151 (CUST NO)	canned food items
66	Q CONSTRUCTIONS KUMEU AUCKLAND NZ	Lalomanu village	FSCU3342' 20	tsunami donated goods
67	ROTARY DISTRICT MEDICAL SUPPLIES NETWORK	Tupua Tamasese Meaole hospital	SUDU5835655	donated relief medical equipment
68	LE FETUAO SAMOAN LANGUAGE SCHOOL HAWAII USA	Ekalesia Metotisi Samoa	SUDU3968540	donated relief assorted goods
69	MAINFREIGHT OWENS INTERNATIONAL LTD NZ	Project samoa hope apia	BREKBUK	assorted donated goods
70	EFKS PULEGA SANTA CLARA SAN JOSE CA	Efks Lalomanu Rev. Isaia Tiata	AWSU1980500	food items, clothing, books, blankets, water
71	NELSON	Letiu Tamatoa	BXNU3602085	tsunami donated goods

	TASMAN STAR	Penaia Satitua		
72	CONVOY OF HOPE MISSOURI USA	Assemblies of God - Samoa	SUDU556075-3	relief goods
73	RADIO BOP FM TAURANGA NZ	Youth with a mission Samoa	RSLU2006582	tsunami relief goods
74	HORIZON LINE OAKLAND	Pacific forum Line APIA	TPHU6352241	RELIEF CARGO
75	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION NZ	WESTPAC SAMOA	FSCU3273604	tsunami relief funds - 200 packages
76	CROSSROADS MARLBOROUGH TRUST WELLINGTON NZ	NEOC	RSLU2100623	assorted donated goods
77	WANGANUI DISTRICT COUNCIL NZ	AMATAGA PENAIA SATITOA	TCKU3266356	tsunami building materials
78	PAPALII FATU FEUU AUCKLAND	PAPALII FATU FEUU POUTASI	RSLU2001528	donated items & second hand goods
79	LAE TESTS NZ	Samoa Red Cross	TTNU 2464884	donated items, canned food, water
80	KUEHNE & NAGEL AUCKLAND NZ	Samoa Red Cross	PDLU2000372	shoes charity goods , clothing, household items
81	PRADEEP CHAND PAPATOETOE NZ	YOUTH FOR CHRIST SAMOA	FSCU3202133	tsunami relief cargo
82	Samoaan COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES AUSTRALIA	NIUALII TUA AFELE SAMOA	FCIU3098523	food items clothing second hand kitchen utensils and furniture
83	HOOKERS BROS HOLDINGS LTD. NZ	CEO PRIME MINISTER & CABINET OFFICE	APLS2878422	tsunami relief goods
84	MICHELLE SAMOA COORDINATOR NZ	MICHELLE PENN MESC Galumalemana N Petaia	IEAU2256572	food items clothing, kitchen utensils and furniture
85	ROTARY CLUB OF RUTHERFORD TELARAH NSW	ROBERT MILLS APIA	CRXU4520210	clothing toys cooking utensils light tools
86	LESA FOUNDATION	LESA FOUNDATION	FSCU647537-9	humanitarian relief goods

	N RIVER SIDE AVE SALT LAKE CITY USA	N SATTOA, ALEIPATA,		
87	REV. FEPAI KORIA	REV. FEPAI KORIA MATAFAA	27 CTNS	food items clothing toys
88	Philip Luafutu	Philip Luafutu – Poutasi	1x40' # CRXU9986670	building materials
89	New Zealand Builders	Samoa Fire and Emergency Services Authority (transferred to Government of Samoa on behalf Purcell family)	1x40' # TTNU4417541	building materials
90	Glengala Primary School and Lions/Rotary Club of Sunshine	Lions Club of Apia	1x20' # TTNU2462665	tents, food, hygiene products, saws, clothing, drinking water, gas bottles, bedding, kitchenware, medicine, tools
91	Puna o le Ola Congregational Christian Church, USA	Samoa Red Cross	1x20' # SUDU1504670	clothing, food, miscellaneous household items
92	Crossroad Calvary Church, USA	Rev. Tavita Pagaialii, Assembly of God	1x20' # SUDU1398140	food, water, clothing, shoes,
93	Dr. Nicola Mary Tumanuaiga Davis	Peleise Moefaaao	1x20' # FCIU2395620	medical supplies
94			1x20' # FCIU3198688	clothing, food, miscellaneous household items
95	Queensland Samoa Community Tsunami Relief	Queensland Samoa Community Tsunami Relief	1x20' #TTNU9 66911	clothing, kitchenware, food, shoes, bedding, toiletries, first aid supplies, bags, stationery
96			1x20' # TTNU1316381	
97			1x20' # TTNU1316930	
98			1x20' # TTNU1317264	
99			1x20' # TTNU1317388	
100			1x20' # TTNU1319288	
101	Marisa Papaskevas	Marisa Papaskevas	20 boxes	kids goods, books, hand tools, electrical tools, kitchenware
102	AOG Melbourne	Rev. Tavita Pagaialii, Assembly of God	1x20' # SUDU1677510	food, clothing
103	Samoa Independent	Pastor Iafeta Masipau	1x20' # TCKU1316550	food, clothing, kitchenware, miscellaneous household items

	Seventh Day Adventist Church, Queensland, Australia			
104	Hawaii First Samoan Assembly of God, Hilo	Rev. Tagi Laga, Levili	1x20' # FCIU2186553	food, clothing, bottled water, used furniture & bikes
105	Amosa Telea, New Zealand		1x20' GP	Cement bags x 50@40kg, Timber x 7 packs, nails, paint, hammers, bikes, T.V, Fridge, ply sheets, pots, pans, clothing, windows x 8, window louvers, handsaws
106	Lions Clubs District, New Zealand		1x20' HC STC	Beddings, clothing, kitchen stuff, Toiletries, Stationery & Books, Beds & Bases, Timber - 4 packets, Sundry tools, children toys.
107	Samoan Community, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand		1x40' STC	Clothing, Food Items, Beddings & Mattresses, Furniture, Miscellaneous Household Items.
108	Samoa Enrichment Society Inc. Honolulu		1 x 40' FSCU656301	Clothes, Kitchen & Bath Items, Water, Dry Foodstuffs
109	Samoa o Nevada, USA		1 x 20' SUDU929420	Clothing, Toys, Linens/Beddings/Towels, Pack Bags, Reading Books, Medical Supplies, Arm Grudges, Walker, Wheel Chairs, Toiletries, Toothpaste, Sewing Kits, Dishes/Glasses, Sugar, Flour, Can Food, Snack Pkt, Saimin, Water, Rice
110	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Utah, USA		1 x 20' PLLU269875	Clothes, Water, Foodstuffs
111	Rev, Simeona EFKS, NSW, Australia		1 x 20' CUCU7000105	Clothing, Tin Food, Rice, shoes, Water, Utensils, Beddings, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Cases.
112	Belmont Shore Rugby Team, USA		1x40' SUDU6845832	Clothes, Water, Foodstuffs
113	Samoan Community Congregation, USA		1 x 20' TUKU326163	Clothes, Water, Foodstuffs, Medical Supplies
114	Good Samaritan Church, USA		1x40' MATU2525375	Dry Foodstuffs, Clothing, Shoes
115	Naka Eula, Long Beach, CA, USA		1 x 20' MATU2525375 1x40' MATU249263	Dry Foodstuffs, Clothing, Water
116	Samoa Congregational Church of Jesus Christ, USA		1x40' SUDU194036	Clothing, MISC Items, Water, Food
117	Saint Rita Church, San Diego, USA	E. F. K. S Lalomanu	1x20' # PLLU266394	Clothes, Water, Foodstuffs, Kitchenware, Building Materials, Miscellaneous Household Items

118	Pastor Maui'a, San Francisco, USA		1x40' SUDU145846	Canned Foodstuff, Clothing, Blankets
119	Freight Plus		2x20' # RSLU2101450 RSLU2100388	Building Materials, Truck, Small Excavator, Canned Food
120	Emanuele Samoan Free Methodist Church, USA		1x20' # SUDU376774	Clothes, Water, Foodstuffs
121	Polynesian Line Ltd, USA		1 x 20' MATU207662 1 x 40' MATU249263	Dry Foodstuffs, Clothing, Water
122	Cameron Laumua - Eagle Project	Saleaamua & Malaela	140' # SUDU5887582	Clothes, Water, Foodstuffs, Tables, Tools, Nails, BBQ grills, Kerosene lamp, Hygiene Items, Rolls of Carpet, Children Bikes, Cooking Stoves
123	Hilltop Christian Center, USA		1x20' # FSCU6222853	clothing, food items, Medical supplies, Toys
124	Good Samaritan Church, USA		1x20' # TCKU3261631	Dry Foodstuffs, Clothing, Water
125	Rotary Club of Christchurch, New Zealand		1x20' # TTNU3746389	Tools, Furniture, Clothes, Beds, Wheelchairs,
126	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, USA		Case	Water filtration bottles
127	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Honolulu, Hawaii		1x20' # PLLU2707504	clothing, food items, toiletries, Kitchen Items, Building Materials, Bathroom Items
128	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, USA		1x20' # SUDU366323	food items, clothing
129	Project Rebuild Falealili, Brisbane, Australia		1x20' # TCKU1317449	Cement bags, bikes, T.V, Fridge, clothing, Vehicle, Microwave
130	Mafutaga Katoliko Samoa i LA,USA		1x40' # CLHU8626332	Food Item, clothing, kitchenware, Household Items
131	Archbishop Alapati Lui Mataeliga		1 x 20' FSCU3170988 1 x 20' INBU3686594	Medical Aid, Clothing, Foodstuffs
132	Mrs Su'a Julia Wallwork		Pallets	kitchen utensils
133	Samoa Ports Authority		Pallets	electrical fittings, wire rope
134	Alan Grey Ltd		1x20' # PDLU3200225	CTNS tissues
135	Bluebird Lumber &		1 x 20' # FSCU329	Packets of Timber

	Hardware Ltd			
136	Rev. Fepai Koria		1x20' # RSLU2100069	packages of aid relief
137	ANZ Samoa Ltd, New Zealand		1 x 20' CRXU1535427 1 x 20' CRXU1791814	Furniture
138	Congregational Christian Church of Samoa, Frankton, Hamilton	Poutasi Village	1x20' # FCIU2228941	clothing, food items
139	Tapunuu Matolu Fanene		Crates	clothing, food items, toiletries
140	Leone & Faapiopio Lutau	Lalomanu Village	1x20' PDLU2000325	clothing, food items, Kitchenware, Timber, nails & screws, wheel barrow, concrete mixer, welding machine, books, vanity, bed, wooden draws
141	Linkpac Samoa, New Zealand Community		1x20' # PDLU3001144 0	clothing, cooking utensils, canned food items, water, tents, duvets, linen, mattresses
142	Eme Penaia, Auckland, New Zealand		1x20' # FSCU3272362	tools, resources, relief aid
143	Rotary District world Community, Auckland, New Zealand		1x20' # FSCU3273836	clothing, pipe fitting & clamps, food items, books, sewing machines, toys, gas cooking stove, plastics tarpaulins
144	EFKS Manukau, New Zealand		1 x 20' PDLU1998029 1 x 20' PDLU3001820	clothing, food items, Kitchenware, Chinese mats, tools, wheel barrow, mattresses, furniture
145	Ana Krishna, Australia		1 x 20' TTNU3527668 1 x 20' TCKU1965098	medical Aid, Clothing, Foodstuffs, kitchenware, shoes, toys, beddings, microwave
146	Samoa Ports Authority		Pallet	Machinery Parts
147	Congregational Christian Church of Samoa Canterbury, NSW, Australia		1x20' container	Mats, kitchenware, clothes, foodstuff, tools, microwave
148	Rev. Nuuausala Siaosi Siutaia		1x20' # RSLU2004168	Tools & building supplies, kitchen utensils, food items, clothes
149	Vincent Meleisea		1 x 20' RSLU2005457 1 x 20' RSLU2005288	emergency relief goods
150	Pacific Institute of Performing Arts, Mt. Albert, New Zealand		1x20' # RSLU2004548	clothing, food items, toiletries, water, toys & books
151	Rev. Kerisiano Soti, Society of		1 x 20' FCIU2312230	foodstuff, furniture, household items

	St Vincent De Paul, NZ		1 x 20' PPSU4200445	
152	Fitu Ah Young		Pallet	Water Tank
153	Lafo Manusamoa Siliniu, Auckland, NZ		Break bulk	Mitsubishi Vehicle, clothing, building materials
154	Heather Tiatia, WELLINGTON, NZ		1x40' FSCU9369004	STC Donation Tsunami Cargo
155	Apia Haulage		1x20' # SUDU1667907	clothing, shoes, water, foodstuff, towels, blankets
156	Ben Taufua		Packages	clothing, chairs
157	Lalomanu Village		1x20' FSCU3231297	clothing, foodstuff
158	Camp Hill Church of Christ, Australia		1x20' # RSLU2006113	STC Donation Tsunami Cargo
159	Mika Suesue		1x20' # FSCU3227362	STC Donation Tsunami Cargo
160	Mafutaga Siumu, Wellington, NZ		1x20' # CRXU3271909	Foodstuff, clothes
161	Humanitarian Relief Supplies		Pallet	Water, Food
162	AOG, Granville, NSW, Australia		1x20' # RSLU2105899	clothes, books, utensils, toys, shoes
163	Samoa Unity Christian Church		1x20' # PDLU3000952	mattresses
164	TRANSAM Samoa Ltd		1x20' # RSLU2100433	AUSPAC Aid Relief
165	Veape Kaiva & Uati Toafa, NSW, Australia		1x20' # PDLU3002723	clothing, food items, Kitchenware, books, water, toys, books, microwave, Generator, medical supplies, toiletries
166	Robert O'Sullivan		1x20' # RSLU200028	clothing, food items, Kitchenware, books, toys, rugby balls, toiletries
167	Baptist Union of New Zealand		1x40' # RSLU4500167	clothing, food items, Kitchenware, beddings, kitchen items
168	TRANSAM Samoa Ltd		1x20' # RSLU2101824	Tsunami relief aid for families affected from relatives in Australia

ANNEX 3

Technical Assistance

AGENCY	TYPE/ ACTIVITY	DETAILS	ESTIMATED VALUE
<u>ADB</u> <u>Total</u>	Technical Assistance/ Specialist Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert for Education Cluster Infrastructure Engineer (Alain Goiffeau) 	USD \$20,000
<u>ADRA NZ</u>	Relief and early recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worked through the Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) church with support from ADRA Australia and New Zealand. Initial relief distribution already commenced to provide food and NFIs to 1,500 people in the communities of Saleaamua, Satitua and Saleapaga. Cash for work program to assist with local clean up and scoping project to identify long term sustainable alternative livelihood development programme. 	USD\$15,000 initial relief NZ\$300,000 Early recovery (USD\$220,000)
<u>AusAID</u>	Recovery Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relief supplies eg, food, mosquito nets, medical supplies and water through government village system 	USD \$ 1,780,000 (initial) PLUS
	Medical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established surveillance systems to track down any potential diseases 3 Medical clinics set up at Lalomanu, Fusi and Poutasi Medical Supplies 	(Based on AUD \$2 M. Exclusive of value of other support in medical assistance
	Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An expert in reconstruction for planning of post tsunami reconstruction. KVA contracted by AUSAID to develop a full reconstruction and recovery plan for the tourism sector 	AUD\$1m towards services of HMS Tobruk and Australian Red Cross
<u>Conservation International</u>	Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two locally based technical experts (environmental and marine specialist) worked with the IASC/PHT Environment Working Group. 	USD 6,000
<u>CHINA</u>	Technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of bitumen for roads reconstruction 	USD300,000
<u>EU</u>	Funding Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Commission's humanitarian department (ECHO) is providing 150,000 euros through the International Red Cross Federation through their Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to assist with primary emergency needs in Samoa. 	Euro \$100,000 (USD\$147,000)
	Water Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources from ongoing Water Sector Support Programme for provision of water tanks and sanitation facilities. 	
Farmers Traders (NZ)	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early on in the post tsunami phase Farmers indicated a \$500,000 donation towards infrastructural development. The final decision rested on constructing a library for the Aleipata district – work is now underway 	\$500,000

AGENCY	TYPE/ ACTIVITY	DETAILS	ESTIMATED VALUE
<u>FAO</u>	Technical Assistance/ Specialist Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fabrizio Cesaretti, FAO Emergency & Rehabilitation Coordinator to assist FAO SAP in the needs assessment, coordination and response formulation on agriculture, fisheries and food security. Four members of FAO SAP Multidisciplinary technical assisted MAF in needs assessment and response formulation. 	USD\$ 30,000 USD\$ 12,000
	Funding Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO provided up to US\$100,000 urgent agriculture and fisheries supplies and inputs. 	US\$100,000
	Rapid Needs Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistic support provided to MAF for needs assessment : 2 vehicles for 3 days. 	
	Coordination and support for emergency relief efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offered support in the Cluster Approach: (i) taking the co-lead function with MAF of the Agriculture and Fisheries Working Group; (ii) participating to the Early Recovery and the Health, Food & Nutrition cluster. 	
<u>JICA:</u> Total Estimated Value USD \$307,853	Emergency Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate mobilisation of JICA relief items (e.g. tents, water filters etc). JICA supplies through 	USD\$220,000
	Early Recovery Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Clearance Project Illegally-dumped waste in the affected area was cleaned. Preparatory Survey for Tsunami affected school Applications for grant aid prepared to renovate Saleapaga Primary) Needs assessment 	USD \$80,971 (ST\$200,000) USD \$6,882 (ST\$17,000)
<u>New Zealand</u>	Funding Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZAID funding of NZ\$2M for relief/recovery effort, including \$150K for NZ Red Cross and \$600K for NZ NGOs. Significant resources deployed by NZ Ministry of Health and New Zealand Defence Force for medical teams, forensic team, naval and army personnel and deployment of naval vessels . 	Figure based only on NZ\$2.9 m estimated funding support and estimated cost of technical assistance for 128 NZ funded personnel in Samoa for the tsunami – understates costs of provision of aircrafts and naval transport
	Relief and Recovery Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate mobilisation of NZAID relief items (e.g. tarps, lamps etc) and facilitation of NZ Red Cross supplies. NZAID supplies channelled through DMO. Transportation of NZ Government, NZ Red Cross and other “donor” (e.g. NZ private sector) supplies from New Zealand to Samoa on NZDF C130s, Boeing 757. Provision of supplies for power (poles), telecommunications, water (pipes, water truck on loan) and shelter (poles, chainsaws) for EPC, SWA, SamoaTel and LTA NZDF helicopters being used to distribute supplies through Disaster Management Office to the affected villages e.g., food, mosquito nets, buckets, medical supplies and water (esp. Manono) through government village system 	

AGENCY	TYPE/ ACTIVITY	DETAILS	ESTIMATED VALUE
	Search and Rescue	<p>NZ Defence Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P3 Orion provided aerial photography, damage assessment and search and rescue capability • NZ Navy dive team (8) assisted in search and recovery operations on south coast • Teams of engineers working with Police for search and rescue <p>NZ Police 15 police personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 Personnel deployed working with Samoa Police: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 1 Liaison Officer ➢ 12 Specialist search staff ➢ 2 Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) staff ➢ 4 Search dog handlers and dogs ➢ 2 Radio technicians ➢ 1 Assistant Commissioner • Radio Communications Equipment provided to Samoan Police 	
	Health and Medical Assistance	<p>Civilian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 strong NZ health team coordinated by New Zealand MoH/NZAID, worked alongside NHS and MoH staff. • Team included 10 person surgical team (anaesthetists, orthopaedic surgeons, plastic surgeon, post op nurses) at the main hospital • With NZDF, have helped to restart Poutasi clinic. • Samoan-speaking GPs, general nurses and psychologists, working out of Poutasi clinic, with mobile teams conducting assessments and providing treatment to displaced people • Public health advisors (incl. Infectious Disease Specialist) worked with Samoan MoH • Significant medical supplies and surgical equipment (2.5 tonnes plus) supporting NHS. <p>NZDF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 strong NZDF Medical team providing support to Poutasi clinic and undertaking triage for displaced people in the hills (co-ordinated with Australia, NHS) • NZDF Environmental Health Team working with Samoan Environmental Health officers to map displaced people and public health issues. • Medical evacuations of NZ and Samoan citizens 	
	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NZDF navy dive team worked on repairs to the Manono water main in association with SWA • Dive team laid new pipe to Namua island • HMNZS Canterbury transported significant quantities of PVC piping for SWA • NZDF fresh water treatment plant (25,000 litres/day) made available to SWA for use 	

AGENCY			
	TYPE/ ACTIVITY	DETAILS	ESTIMATED VALUE
	Engineering and other assistance	Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One staff member from NZ Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management currently working alongside DMO at Faleata. One staff member from NZ Fire Service participating in the UNDAC team 43 NZDF engineers assisting with debris clearance (e.g. Manono) NZAID funded two structural engineers (BECA and CJB) to undertake rapid assessments of key infrastructure (hydro plants, hospital, 1x water treatment plant, Ministerial building, Salani bridge, Williams building etc) 	
<u>OHCHR</u>	Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two OHCHR staff members (Ms. Matilda Bogner & Ms. Susanne Pederson) to lead the protection cluster. 	USD \$20,000
<u>OXFAM</u>	Technical Assistance/ Specialist Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renzo Benfatto /Dolores Devesi disaster management specialist s 2 water/sanitation engineers (Dave Neru and Nick Hewitt) to carry out needs and resources assessments and first response technical support; One Livelihood Specialist to support local partner WIBDI Provision of Water tanks for rebuilt homes 	USD \$15,000
<u>Samaritans Purse</u>	Relief Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of Toolkits to 50 HH on Manono Island and 50HH in Saleapaga Village/Beach Community. Toolkit includes: shovel, bush knife, axe, sharpening file, measuring tape, crowbar, nails, hammer Distribution of Toolkits, mosquito nets, plastic, Hygiene kits and Kitchen kits (includes, plates, spoons, cups, ladle, food storage container, towels, washing bowl) to Poutasi (and near villages), Salani (and near villages, Vavau, Aufaga Distribution Hygiene kits, mosquito nets, Kitchen kit (includes cooking pots, plates, cups, spoons and knife), Toolkit, and plastic distribution to Aleipata District (all villages) and Lepa village 	USD\$30,000
<u>Shelter Boxes Rotary (Aus)</u>	Shelter Boxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 Shelter Boxes 	USD\$100,000 (est USD1,000 per)
<u>SOPAC</u>	Technical Assistance/Specialist Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 technical GIS expert working with NDMO and SPREP, UNDAC for mapping of tsunami related information 	USD\$10,000
<u>SPREP</u>	Technical Assistance/Specialist Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two locally based technical experts (environmental and GIS specialists) working with the IASC/PHT Environment Working Group 	USD\$6,000
<u>UNDP</u>	Technical Assistance/ Specialist Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 technical experts to conduct impact assessments Technical expert on early recovery planning David Abbot (Pacific Regional Macro Economics & Poverty Reduction Advisor) 	USD\$20,000
UNDP Total Estimated Costs: 300,000 USD			USD\$10,000

AGENCY			
	TYPE/ ACTIVITY	DETAILS	ESTIMATED VALUE
	Coordination and support for emergency relief efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to UN System DMT and UNDAC Two staff members are part of UNDAC and stand-by to participate in deployed UNDAC team – Georgina Bonin and Mika Maiava : Transportation for field visits 	
	Funding Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding resources of up to US\$200,000 immediately (first week) Active resource mobilization for early recovery efforts by the Government of Samoa Emergency funds of up to US\$100,000 from BCP released 	USD\$ 500,000 (new funds)
UNDSS	Transportation for UNDAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle is available to transport UNDAC mission 	
	Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HF/UHF radios available 	
	Technical Assistance/ Specialist Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SURGE Officer 	USD\$ 3,000
UNEP	Technical Assistance/ Specialist Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental specialists for environmental assessments Local staff (Greg Sherley) to provide assistance in environment assessment 	USD\$5,000
UNESCAP	Technical Assistance/ Specialist Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nokeo Ratanavong (Economist - DALA expert) David Smith (Economist - Planning/Policy Expert) 	USD\$20,000
UNESCO Total Estimated Costs: 100,000 USD	Technical Assistance/ Specialist Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 UNESCO Education staff based in Samoa assisted in assessing school and education aspects in the affected areas 2 UNESCO science sector staff provided assistance with humanitarian response capacity, and the coordination of environmental assessments Scientists to assess the geo-physical Tsunami characteristics tentatively arriving on October 6 	USD\$6,000 USD\$10,000
	Funding Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$50,000 available for direct access, but it needs to be requested through the Samoan National Commission – UNESCO working with them to facilitate application. 	USD\$ 100,000
UNFPA Total Estimated Costs: 79,500 USD	Rapid Needs Assessment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Liaison Officer to participate in UNICEF Rapid Needs Assessment 	
	RH Kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFPA supplied (airfreight) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. individual clean delivery kits(serving approximately 20,000 people): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 RH Kits 2A 2 RH Kits 2B b. clinical delivery assistance in health centres 1 RH Kit 6 (serving approximately 30,000 people), depending on need. 	USD\$ 5,000

AGENCY			
	TYPE/ ACTIVITY	DETAILS	ESTIMATED VALUE
	Women's Dignity kits (Contents: towel, clothes, toiletries, sanitary pads, panty, condom (male and females), colgate toothbrush, tooth paste etc for women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 Dignity kits sent to Samoa. Estimated number needed: 2500 dignity kits 	<p>USD\$ 74,500 available depending on confirmed need</p> <p>USD\$ 37,000 received already from UNFPA HQ</p>
UNICEF Total Estimated Cost:175,000 USD	Technical/ Specialists Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms Fadumo Dayid- HIV & AIDS Specialist Ms Laisani Petersen- Child Protection Officer. (Mr William Fellows -UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Emergency Specialist Mr Philip Mann -Health & Nutrition consultant Deployment of UNICEF personnel to be Education Cluster lead 	USD\$30,000
	Rapid Needs Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted RNA by UNICEF team of 5, focused on the needs of children and women in the 4 temporary displacement camps and originating communities. The Rapid Assessment tool (to be undertaken on PDAs) is multi-sectoral and will be shared with UNOCHA and other organizations Its primary purpose is to establish essential needs of children affected. 	USD\$5,000
	Measles Plus Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be coordinated by Health/Nutrition consultant alongside MoH, with vaccines already available in Apia. Conducted initially in 4 temporary camps. Included Vitamin A distribution. 	USD\$25,000
	Safe Play/Learning Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of safe play areas in displaced camps- with Pacific Early Childhood Development Kits; Recreation Kits and School in a Box Kits. 	USD\$ 25,000
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene & Health Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of Oral Rehydration Solution, Water Purifying Tablets (to accompany the 10L collapsible water containers provided by multiple agencies) and Water Tanks (1500-10,000L capacity). 	USD\$ 50,000
	Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development and distribution of communication materials to accompany the Water & Sanitation supplies and Measles Plus Campaign. Includes public announcements and radio messages on 5 key messages for health following a disaster. 	USD\$ 15,000
	Telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision and installation of a VSAT in Apia in order allowing for communication between the UNICEF office in Fiji and the UNICEF staff in Apia. 	USD\$ 15,000
	Operational Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admin & logistics costs (both from UNICEF Suva; UN Apia) 	USD\$ 10,000
UNISDR	Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff member deployed to support early recovery efforts, including needs assessment, strategic planning and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction and good practices from previous post-disaster recovery processes 	USD \$4500

AGENCY			
	TYPE/ ACTIVITY	DETAILS	ESTIMATED VALUE
<u>UNOCHA</u> Total Estimated Costs: 50,000 USD	Funding Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50,000 USD for immediate release 	USD\$ 50,000
	Technical/ Specialists Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two UNOCHA staff leading UNDAC team 	USD\$15,000
<u>US Embassy</u> Total Contribution: \$1.707m USD	Direct Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$500,000 USD allocated to Samaritan's Purse to support the tsunami relief and recovery efforts. Through Samaritan's Purse, assistance has provided hand tools, hygiene kits, plastic sheeting and water containers. \$500,000 to the Samoa Red Cross to assist with the relief efforts and assist with their work. 	
	Indirect assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of Tsunami Relief Flight from the Samoan community in California 	USD \$302,000
	Assistance in the pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of 362 Air Horns for DAC/DMO distribution Purchase of computer equipment and software for Tsunami Watch 	USD \$25,000 est USD \$30,000 est
<u>WFP</u>	Technical/ Specialists Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Allen of WFP to facilitate the logistics coordination activities for the tsunami response. 	USD 15,000
<u>WHO</u> 175,000 USD made available by Italian Government	Technical/ Specialists Staff	Dr Rodger Doran, Regional Advisor, Emergencies and Humanitarian Action, Western Pacific Regional Office, Manila	USD\$ 10,000
	Support for urgent equipment needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of bed nets Purchase of hospital supplies 	USD\$ 30,000
	Recovery operational support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit local staff for 6 months plus support costs Field technical experts as requested 	USD\$ 75,000
	Support to MOH health promotion unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> procurement, workshops, design and printing of IEC 	USD\$ 50,000
	Support for MOH laboratories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consultant to be recruited procurement of consumables, food safety and water quality 	USD\$ 50,000
<u>WMO</u>	Technical Assistance/Normal Daily Operations During Disaster Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that weather information are available to Samoa Meteorological Service Division during early recovery period 	USD\$3,000
<u>World Bank</u>	Technical Assistance/ Specialist Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doekle Wielinga (GFDRR Team Leader Sustainable Recovery) Henrike Brecht Ian Morris (Health Specialist) Demetrios Papathanasiou (Transport Specialist) 	USD\$40,000
<u>World Vision</u>	Emergency supplies	Emergency Supplies provided to NDMO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 998 10 litre collapsible Jerry Cans 32,000 Water purification tablets 497 family hygiene kits 99 Baby Hygiene Kits 5 P.E. Fabric Rolls (1.8m x100m) 998 Mosquito nets 498 tarps 57 Squat Plates 50 sports balls (donated to World Vision by Sep and Renes Sports Store) Emergency Supplies arriving this week (12-16 Oct) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 120 solar powered AM/FM transistor radios 400 solar powered lamps 	USD\$57,200

ANNEX 4

Summary of the 2009 Tsunami Relief & Rehabilitation Fund

as at 20/08 /2010

Receipt#	Names	Total Amount	Foreign Currency
273601	Office of the Electoral Commission	\$ 1,000.00	
273602	Mac & Ana Pritchard	\$ 200.00	
273603	Netta Setoa Ah Far	\$ 100.00	
273604	Fonofili Madar	\$ 200.00	
273605	Sue & Peter Rasmussen	\$ 250.00	
273606	Valovalo Tusani	\$ 100.00	
273607	Faalelei Nu Ualesi & Fanau	\$ 100.00	
273608	Asa & Karameli Family	\$ 50.00	
273609	Pacific Liquor	\$ 500.00	
273610	Ekalesia Nasareta	\$ 25,000.00	
273611	Vaai Simon Potoi & Kelly Potoi	\$ 1,000.00	
273612	Francis & Mareta Graig	\$ 10,000.00	
273613	M & J Ah Fook	\$ 2,000.00	
273614	NUS	\$ 11,000.00	
273615	Methodist Church of Samoa	\$ 100,000.00	
273616	Galu Ruta	\$ 30.00	
273617	Tauese Tusipa	\$ 20.00	
273618	Lua Ioselani Muliaga	\$ 200.00	
273619	Alii & Faipule(Satapuala)	\$ 1,000.00	
273620	First Samoan Full Pentecost Church	\$ 2,000.00	
273621	Samoa Housing Corporation	\$ 1,000.00	
273622	Tokelau Affairs	\$ 30,000.00	
273623	Cancelled (No Duplicate Copy)		
273624	Cancelled (No Duplicate Copy)		
273625	EFKS Manono Uta	\$ 1,000.00	
273626	SPREP	\$ 3,737.00	
273627	Asosi Taaloga Bingo	\$ 6,453.90	
FEES	Bank Cheque	-\$ 17.50	
273628	Alii & Faipule Puapua	\$ 5,000.00	
273629	Peni & Paepae	\$ 200.00	
273630	Lotoso'a Saleimoa	\$ 1,000.00	
273631	Alii & Faipule Lepea (Faleata)	\$ 1,000.00	
273632	Alii & Faipule Nofoalii	\$ 2,000.00	
273633	Letogo	\$ 1,000.00	
273634	Afega	\$ 1,000.00	
273635	Fagalii	\$ 1,000.00	
273636	Saanapu	\$ 500.00	
273637	Faleapuna	\$ 100.00	
273638	Lotopa	\$ 100.00	
273639	Gagaiholefaga	\$ 29.45	
273640	Alii & Faipule Savaii	\$ 5,000.90	

Direct Deposit	Unknown	\$	25.00	
Direct Deposit	Fiu Kurene Endemann	\$	100.00	
Direct Deposit	Tsunami Victim Funds Support - TV One	\$	427,410.16	
273641	Eqluppus Church Gisborne NZ	\$	1,400.00	
Direct Deposit	Humanity First NZ	\$	17,025.00	
Direct Deposit	LI KA SHING OVERSEAS	\$	242,424.24	USD\$100,000.00
Direct Deposit	AKASHI CITY – JAPAN	\$	8,149.96	JPY\$300,000.00
273642	Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	\$	1,000,000.00	
273643	A G Bell (Australia)	\$	2,165.36	AUD\$1,000.00
273644	Congregational Christian Church of American Samoa	\$	9,536.39	USD\$4,000.00
Direct Deposit	Humanity First NZ	\$	17,062.00	
Direct Deposit	Carole A Harewood	\$	369.70	
Direct Deposit	Tsunami Victim Funds Support - TV One	\$	72,200.00	
273645	Samoa Community in Suva, Fiji	\$	11,188.72	
273646	Motu o Atafu - Tokelau	\$	33,175.50	
273647	Chanel Tennis Club	\$	1,000.00	
273648	Alo ma Fanau Samoa US Army	\$	1,180.00	USD\$500.00
273649	Ekalesia Katoliko - Satapuala	\$	500.00	
273650	EFKS - Henderson, Auckland	\$	5,000.00	
273651	St Michael's Anglican Church Henderson - Auckland	\$	771.00	
273652	Judy Atkins - Bird Lorne, Vict (Australia)	\$	752.00	
273653	Nagano College of Nursing (Japan)	\$	11,573.33	USD\$4877.00
273654	British American Tobacco - Samoa	\$	100,000.00	
Direct Deposit	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat	\$	24,972.00	
273655	United Pentecostal Church Int'l	\$	2,409.54	USD\$1,000
273656	Staff - Controller & Auditor General NZ	\$	692.13	NZD\$400
Direct Deposit	Cheque Deposit - Semu Lagolago	\$	1,000.00	
	Credit Interest	\$	1,083.34	
	Bank Fees Oct 09	-\$	9.95	
273657	Government of Niue	\$	76,857.99	NZD\$43,760.40
273658	Government of Cook Islands	\$	43,904.55	NZD\$25,000.00
Direct Deposit	Yazaki (EDS) Samoa	\$	310,641.00	
273659	TV3 Musical Telethon	\$	26,129.50	
273660	Destiny Church Aotearoa	\$	20,470.00	
273661	Software Factory	\$	2,000.00	
273662	Alii & Faipule Tanugamanono	\$	1,000.00	
273663	ETV Productions	\$	20,000.00	
273664	Samoa Community in Wellington NZ	\$	559,368.64	NZD\$315,489.20
273665	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (China)	\$	119,177.09	USD\$50,000.00
273666	Samoa High Commission in	\$	117,558.38	NZD\$66,826.00

	Wellington NZ		
	Te Matatini Soc (NZ 11,500)		
	Tuaropaki Trust (NZ10,000)		
	HT Gardiner (NZ5,000)		
	Maori Trust Board (NZ7,500)		
	Ngati Awa (NZ10,000)		
	Te Runanga Ngai Tahu (NZ 10,000)		
	Tamaki Makau Sr (NZ1,000)		
	Tuhoe (NZ10,000)		
	NZ Sikh society (NZ1,325)		
	Central Districts Indian Assn (NZ501)		
273667	Samoa High Commission in Wellington NZ	\$ 35,872.71	USD\$15,000.00
	Government of Thailand		
273668	NSA of Bahai's of Samoa	\$ 32,500.00	
273669	Forum Fisheries Agency	\$ 4,886.00	
273670	The Auckland Indian Association	\$ 5,139.81	
Direct Deposit	Direct Credit - Baker Boyer	\$ 1,172.53	NZD\$92
273671	Clifton Terrace School	\$ 153.62	
273672	EFKS - Hamilton (NZ)	\$ 5,000.00	
273673	Samoa Shipping Corporation	\$ 5,000.00	
Direct Deposit	Ambassade De Samoa - Europe	\$ 35,285.82	EURO\$10,000.00
273674	Rev Moon - Universal Peace Federation (Japan)	\$ 4,170.14	JPY\$200,000.00
273675	Prime Minister Vanuatu	\$ 2,124.04	AUD\$1,000.00
273676	Commonwealth Parliamentary Assoc	\$ 10,984.77	AUD\$5,000.00
	Credit Interest	\$ 2,690.89	
	Bank Fees Nov 09	-\$ 5.90	
273677	MEDCEN	\$ 55,000.00	
Direct Deposit	Bulldogs Rugby League Club	\$ 11,008.98	
Direct Deposit	Pacific International Limited	\$ 125,076.64	JPY\$4,615,328
273678	Ekalesia Samoa & Community - Melbourne	\$ 58,000.00	
273679	Nuu o Samoa I Hawaii & Amerika	\$ 5,069.68	USD\$2,100.00
Direct Deposit	Government of Timor Leste	\$ 118,793.06	
Direct Deposit	Michael Klaus - United Kingdom	\$ 1,358.41	EURO390.00
Direct Deposit	Samoaan Embassy – Japan	\$ 28,689.20	JPY\$1,041,705
Direct Deposit	Polynesian Culture School	\$ 13,789.30	JPY\$500,000.00
Direct Deposit	ZYMOTECH CONS. SRVS	\$ 2,089.02	USD\$842.50
Transfer	Tsunami Victim Funds Support - TV One	\$ 11,233.67	
273684	Komesina o Leoleo & Leoleo o lo'o Auauna I Sudan(U.N)	\$ 2,446.18	USD\$1,000.00
Direct Deposit	Ambassade De Samoa - Europe	\$ 13,934.00	EURO\$4,000.00
	Credit Interest	\$ 6,804.48	
	Bank Fees Dec 09	\$ (5.00)	
273685	Secretariat of the Pacific	\$ 23,939.62	USD\$10,000.00

	Community & Staff		
273686	Worship Centre Christian Churches Worldwide	\$ 10,000.00	
273687	Samoa Lotofaatasi - Christchurch	\$ 90,076.00	
	Samoa High Commission Wellington		
273688	Diplomatic Corps – NZ		NZD\$5,820.00
273689	SIKH Community in Auckland		NZD\$5,000.00
273690	Te Kohanga Reo National Trust Board	\$ 118,930.90	NZD\$20,000.00
273691	Pacific Cooperation Foundation		NZD\$36,218.68
273692	Association of Seventh Day Baptists Australia	\$ 2,287.23	
273693	Association of Seventh Day Baptists Australia	\$ 2,187.80	
273694	New Apostolic Church USA World Relief Fund	\$ 11,926.43	USD\$5,000.00
273695	Honiara Golf Club	\$ 29,597.57	SBD\$92,496.00
Direct Deposit	Ambassade De Samoa - Europe	\$ 23,793.34	
273699	Samoa Communities in Canberra & Queanbeyan	\$ 40,000.00	
	Overseas Bank fees for receipt#273695 - Honiara Golf	\$ (95.49)	
Direct deposit	AusAID relief assistance	\$ 487,019.00	
Direct deposit	Government of China - relief	\$ 250,125.06	
Direct deposit	China Red Cross relief	\$ 75,037.52	
Direct deposit	US Embassy relief	\$ 251,900.00	
Direct deposit	Kingdom of Tonga	\$ 660,931.42	
Direct deposit	AIL NZ	\$ 1,736.06	
Direct deposit	Samoa High Commission Australia - relief	\$ 71,899.21	A34,665.20
	Fono aoao tagata Samoa Sini – A24,639.35		
	Anonymous A5975.85		
	Rita Trudeau A500		
	Royal Comm Society Nth Tasmania A 250		
	St Edmunds College A2,000		
	Dr Patu A200		
	Bonny Zole A100		
	RSL Ballina Br NSW A1,000		
Direct deposit	Government of Tuvalu	\$ 91,175.57	
Direct deposit	St Lukes Samoa Fellowship	\$ 7,919.79	
Direct deposit	EVO Hirakawa	\$ 59,734.75	
Direct deposit	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (China)	\$ 123,426.31	US50,000
Direct deposit	Asian Development Bank	\$ 2,519,000.00	

273696	South Pacific Youth Justice	\$ 1,693.45
Direct deposit	Association of Samoan Culture	\$ 5,640.77
273697	Komesina o Leoleo & Leoleo o lo'o Auauna I Sudan (U.N)	\$ 242.42
273698	Radio Pasifika Queensland	\$ 14,939.64
Direct deposit	Institut De mission XPF20,000,000	\$ 565,064.33
	Credit Interest	\$ 8,292.66
	Bank Fees Jan 10	\$ (5.00)
Direct Deposit	Samoa Embassy – Japan	\$ 5,391.37
273700	2009 Samoa Tsunami Relief Rehabilitation - NZ	\$ 1,030,000
273701	Somerset Village Aotea (SHC Wgtn)	\$ 535.97
	Credit interest	\$ 7253.51
273702	Sefo Pau & sons	\$ 3357.20
Direct deposit	Samoa Embassy Japan	\$ 6,488.24
	Moananui Cook Islands (Yen 15,000)	
	Junior Chamber International (Y 37,246)	
	Chihirodai school (Y 44,000)	
	SpaHawaii resort (Y100,000)	
	Credit interest	\$ 4,980.97
273703	Methven preschool	\$ 1,672.93
273304	McDonalds Fiji	\$ 32,629.58
273305	Tofi Mika Junior	\$ 4,492.29
	Credit interest	\$ 2,205.76
273306	Government Papua New Guinea	\$ 3,386,960.20
273707	Pacific Cooperation Foundation	\$ 1,410.65
	Samoa High Commission Australia – Association SDA	\$ 2,190.85
	Samoa Mission New York	
	Government of Singapore	\$ 49,000.00
	UN Fiji Staff	\$ 3,062.00
	Tarakinikini family	\$ 2,450.00
	Newmark Realty	\$ 9,800.00
	Elm Elementary school	\$ 1,000.00
	Varner family	\$ 367.50
	De La Rue	\$ 59,048.14

As of August 24/10/10 Relief Fund Total \$ **14,265,732.30**

ANNEX 5:

Assistance delivered through third parties

Donor	Type of assistance	Third party	Amount
Luxembourg	Financial contribution	Caritas – International Red Cross	€ 50,000
Canada	Financial contribution	Oxfam	\$293,500
Italy	Financial contribution	WHO	€148,823
European Union – ECHO	Financial contribution	International Red Cross	€150,000
Germany	Financial contribution	Red Cross	€100,000
AusAID	Financial contribution	Australian Red Cross	\$500,000
NZ	Financial contribution	ADRA NZ	NZ150,000
	Financial contribution	BANZAID	NZ150,000
	Financial contribution	Oxfam	NZ150,000
	Financial contribution	NZ Red Cross	NZ150,000
	Financial contribution	Rotary NZ	NZ90,000
	Financial contribution	UNICEF	NZ\$60,000

ANNEX 6:

POST TSUNAMI RECOVERY PLAN 2010 - 2013

An overview of the Tsunami Recovery Plan is presented in the main body of the presentation. The following information is a representation of periodic reports that are provided on a quarterly basis to the development partners.

Sector	Description	Amount (STala) Year 1
Water	<p>Water is the highest priority in terms of recovery. Unlike housing water is a largely public issue and is considered to become the number one constraint for the affected population in the medium term. Water will be provided to all former and resettled dwellings. New water sources, treatment processes, storage and reticulation will be required for upland resettlement; this process could take two years. All new water networks must have resilience to prevalent hazards included in their design. The destruction involved 10.8 km of 80mm-100mm diameter mains, 4.2km of 25mm-50mm diameter mains, 21.8km of 15 mm – 20mm diameter mains and 527 water connections in 22 villages that were operated by SWA. Damage to the independent water supplies included the destruction of 1.2 km of 100mm diameter mains in the Vavau supply network and 71 service connections</p> <p><u>Progress to date:</u></p> <p>Restoration of supply systems along the coastline of areas that have been resettled and Manono tai is completed. Manono tai system will be further upgraded as part of the ongoing water budget support program. The relocation of communities has meant new systems needed to be put in place including that from Lake Lano. The works involved a 3 Stages approach as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Stage from Lake Lano to Lepa/Saleapaga Settlement • 2nd Stage – branch off from Tanks Site on Stage 1 towards Lalomanu Tank • 3rd Stage- New pipeline to go inland from Tiavea to Satitua Tank to be connected from the existing Tiavea system. <p>The Preliminary Design commenced from November to 21st December following which Topographical Surveys were required to confirm design and the routes needed for Stage 1 access road and pipeline as there was no existing path through the mountain ridge and over to the Lake. Land compensation claims and subsequent delays in construction were avoided through the development of the new routes on uncontested land. The Road construction portion of the Stage 1 contract was a significant requirement in order to gain access to the lake for construction of the tanks and installation of Control Building with Generator and pumps on the pontoon in Lake Lano. A new road of 1700m was constructed as well as upgrading the existing access road to that required for vehicle access. The steep ridge posed some difficulties in allowing machinery to access and construct roads particularly at the ridge location.</p> <p>The Material orders not only to cater for replacement works but also for the new schemes were significant and because they were not all available at the same time – there were delays faced in the supply with subsequent delays on the works contracts responsible for pipe laying. The Authority as well as the contractors had to receive instruction and training in the use of new types of pipe materials and the machinery required for connections. All the works contracts have been completed with preparations now underway for pumps testing which requires the installation of water tanks provided by Red cross and Oxfam to be aligned next to the pipeline system. The Lake Lano system is expected to adequately provide for about 5,000 residents.</p>	5,000,000 75% utilization

Housing	<p>Government has limited its assistance in support of the private housing recovery sector to making a contribution to private housing. As NGOs and the private sector pick up more of the contribution to reconstruction of private housing the number of grants to be distributed by Government will be reduced, very likely toward 250 families. It is recommended that the SAT9M be retained for planning purposes as the Ministry will incur other significant costs supporting the rebuilding of houses by NGOs such as site clearance, water, transport, road repair and local support contracts.</p> <p><u>Progress to date:</u> This program paid out about ST9.4 m for 502 new houses and 360 needing repairs; Houses built to date through NGO programs include: Digicel 50, Caritas 70, LDS 40, Sir Howard Morrison 3, Catholic Archdiocese 9, TEAR Fund 7, Habitat Samoa 2. Total new houses built by NGOs is 181 and by Government 321. Total new homes and repaired homes is 862. Contrary to the Damage and Loss assessment, the number of houses that were totally destroyed increased by 45%. It is known that additional requests were made on behalf of large households given the standard design size of 10 x 5.2 m. Of the houses that needed repairs, those assisted included families that reported damage associated with the earthquake and were not necessarily located in areas affected by the tsunami (4% of houses needing repairs).</p> <p>All new houses are provided with a water tank provided by the Red Cross and Oxfam. The total number of water tanks provided was 347 which was short of the total number of new houses built. A request has again been processed through the two organization for additional water tanks given that this is the most urgent need particularly among the relocated communities. The decision to extend support to houses that were partly destroyed and needed repairs was facilitated by the contribution of the NGO community to build 36% of the new homes leaving funds to cater for significant repairs. The support of Habitat for Humanity who had continued to provide the skills and labour to assist with prefabrication and construction of homes especially for families who could not afford the services of a builder is acknowledged with appreciation. Their work was completed at the end of July before they returned to NZ. Many of the families opted to provide builders for their homes. The five last requests that were received towards the closure of the project were given equivalent building materials out of the stock remaining with the NDMO. The housing project is now completed.</p>	9,000,000 99% utilization
Health	<p>There is a continuing requirement for post event treatment of surgical patients, tsunami lung and infections. Requirement for psychosocial recovery for those in affected area, responders, government and aid workers. Local capacity to deliver in terms of qualified personnel is limited. There is a need to repair and recover interim health needs, and there is a question on the relocation of Poutasi hospital, relocation and upgrading of the Fusi health centre:</p> <p><u>Progress to date:</u> Work carried out by NHS included the procurement of replacement drugs, orthotic and laboratory supplies, initial contract letting for the reconstruction of clinics on safer locations namely Fusi Safata, security fencing for Poutasi hospital as well as initiating a public private partnership arrangement with general practitioners being contracted to service district hospitals and health centres. The Medical teams and psychosocial counseling teams have had follow up visits to review the cases of tsunami surgical patients and the affected families and will continue to do so over the next 12 months under the Health SWAp post tsunami program. The low utilization rate is due to the delay in completing the infrastructural work involved in upgrading the rural health centres. A mass immunization campaign against measles was also conducted to help prevent against a possible outbreak. Outreach visits continued and will continue and will factor in the usual programs of community health services until such time when the populations fully recover. The Public Health Response to the tsunami impacted areas of September 2009 was a multisectoral effort to address Infectious Disease Surveillance, Water and Sanitation issues, Nutrition and Food Safety, and adequate shelter.</p>	6,500,000 65% utilization

	<p>Public health water quality testing was emphasized. After the initial assessment and mapping, up to three multi-country teams made up of Environmental Health Officers, Community nurses, Nutritionists, and Public Health Physicians covered the displaced populations of Aleipata, Saleapaga, and Lepa. This process took 9 weeks.</p> <p>The main aim of this process was to ensure that every family cluster was visited and provided with Health Education advice regarding nutrition, water usage and safety, food safety, liquid and solid waste disposal. It was ensured that Pit latrines and soak pits were put in place for each family before the team moved on to the next family. People with injuries and exhibiting mental health problems were referred to the National Health Service. The vigilance of the surveillance and public health teams ensured that there were no disease outbreaks. A village screening program is now under way.</p> <p>Cabinet approval has been given for the disbursement of funds under primary health care for all sector providers including NGOs that supported service delivery during and after the tsunami including psychosocial counseling.</p>	
Education	<p>Costs for temporary schooling for the balance of 2009 and of 2010 school years. Commitment to relocate 2 secondary schools & 3 primary schools on risk reduction grounds. Commit to repairing damaged schools to higher standard of construction, water/sanitation and facilities. Present arrangements for co-location of student groups not sustainable in to 2010 academic year hence a <i>transitional school set up with be required to be set up</i> in 2009-10 break or arrangements be made for early school recovery.</p> <p><u>Progress to date:</u></p> <p>Temporary classrooms including water tanks and other transitional arrangements were provided for 5 primary schools affected in order to return to a near normal environment particularly prior to national exam time in November 2009. Student learning materials and Furniture were procured for 6 schools that lost the same and were also relocated. Water tanks were provided to all schools that provided co-location for destroyed schools. All primary schools affected are covered under the Samoa School fee grant scheme that started in January 2010. The scheme funded by New Zealand and Australia provides free primary school education for all government and mission schools but excluding private schools. All ground preparatory works, surveys for construction were funded by the government for the following:</p> <p>Satitōa primary – construction funded by BANZAID – nearing completion Saleapaga – construction funded by Japan – progressing well Faleu Manono – funded by China – yet to start Falealili secondary – Government of Samoa and donors – construction has begun Aleipata & Palalaua – Education sector program – Bidding process has begun Aleipata and Lotofaga library – funded by Farmers Traders (NZ) – construction in progress</p> <p>The low utilization rate is due to the fact that the large infrastructural works namely the construction of Poutasi secondary school on a new site inland is yet to be completed.</p>	5,000,000 47% utilization
Agriculture Fisheries	<p>There may be some corporate sector support for community level fishery recovery utilising enhanced grant facilities such as the Private sector support facility or the Community Support Fund. Beyond loan/grant facilities, GoS would be expected to support short term recovery needs such as seeds, seedlings, tools, small livestock and fishing kits /alia.</p> <p><u>Progress to date:</u></p> <p>The main focus is to rehabilitate damaged and lost home gardens and plantations to increase local food supply and reduce dependency on food assistance. Total Distributed by Type of Planting Material as of June 2010 to all the villages of the Aleipata district, Tiavea tai, Faleaili district and Manono tai.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiapula – 60,500 • Banana Corms – 5,800 • Yams – 10,200 pieces (38 baskets x 300 pieces) 	2,500,000 52% utilization

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coconut Seedlings – 5,020 seednuts Vegetables – Chili (500 seedlings) / G.Pepper (375 seedlings) / Eggplants (500 seedlings) / Tomato (450 seedlings) / cucumber (20 seedlings) / Beans (355 pkts of seeds (150) / C/Cabbage (85 trays of seedlings) / H/Cabbage 163 trays of seedlings). Fruit Trees – Rambutan (612) / Abiu (112) / Avocado (101) / Mangoes (20). <p>500 households are targeted for the distribution of livestock pending availability of stocks from private farmers and to date 181 households have received pigs, 150 households have had pig fencing completed and 162 households have received chickens.</p> <p>Replacement fishing boats are under construction for those that were registered prior to the tsunami. Fifteen out of the 23 eligible fishermen had their alias completely damaged and will be replaced with new alias. The rest (8) were partly damaged, and will receive assistance for repairs. All except one will get outboard motors. In a separate project, UNDP provided fishing equipment to affected fishing communities and tools for agricultural development. Surveys have also been completed to assess areas for coral rehabilitation as well as marine species translocation.</p>	
Commerce Tourism	<p>Government considers pathways to assist recovery of the private commercial sector through enterprise grant and loan facilities. Such schemes should be open to both tourism and general commercial operators affected by the tsunami & earthquake. Stringent standards should be imposed to ensure Government only supports recovery of ventures which display a hazard risk reduction and management approach similar to that being used by Government. Government could also consider stimulating the insurance sector as the private sector, commercial and housing, were largely unprotected through any form of insurance which appears to be the norm in Samoa</p> <p><u>Progress to date:</u></p> <p>Following the tsunami, STA launched an aggressive campaign in both Australia and New Zealand to enhance market confidence in Samoa as a tourist destination given that the greater proportion of its products and services had been unaffected.</p> <p>Of the 56 beach fale businesses that were identified as affected by the tsunami only 24 have applied for assistance. Support to the tourism sector is provided through the PSSF - Tsunami Tourist Recovery program with a NZ2m allocation from the Government of NZ to be spread over 2 years – 15 applications for beach fale operations were received in the first round and 9 in the second round. Implementation is gathering momentum. Three operators restarted operations ahead of government support and have received retroactive financial support. The key theme for rehabilitation of the sector is to 'build back better'. There is already a steady flow of returning tourists to the restored facilities albeit there is a marked reduction in the number of local visitors. A third round of the call for proposals is about to be assessed. Interest subsidy scheme – Four higher end operators have been assisted through the interest subsidy scheme funded by the Government of NZ and administered through the Central Bank. Two resorts are back in operation.</p> <p>A low interest loans scheme was also set up through DBS – for tourist related operations and is not restricted to infrastructural development. The loan scheme is supported by the Small Business Loan Guarantee scheme administered by SBEC</p>	<p>3,500,000</p> <p>63% utilization</p>
Electricity	<p>Government will commit to connect all new houses and commercial locations and all rebuilt and previously connected locations. All new networks and facilities will have increased resilience to prevalent hazards in terms of their location and method of operation. The possibly more highly dispersed location of resettled communities is going to affect the ability and planning for the provision of power.</p> <p><u>Progress to date:</u></p> <p>Restoration of power supply to the affected areas along the coastline, the setting up of new lines of supply in the new locations in the uplands from Saleaamua to Lepa have been completed. Any other new lines will await the new roads construction program.</p>	<p>7,455,000</p> <p>100% utilization</p>

Transport	<p>Priority activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st priority restoration of existing roads • 2nd priority restoration of bridges on main routes • 3rd priority new access roads to resettled communities • 4th priority reconstruction of the sea wall • 5th priority wharf reconstruction and re-dredging <p><u>Progress to date:</u></p> <p>Other than the reconstruction and repair of coastal road networks which have been completed, construction of a number of new access roads given the relocation of villages into the inland areas have been completed</p> <p>Lepa Lalomanu link road (5.3 km) – clearance and sub base fill in progress</p> <p>Utufa'alalafa Access (2 km) completed</p> <p>Salea'aumua Access (2 km) completed</p> <p>Malaela loop access (2 km) completed</p> <p>Satitua access (2 km) completed</p> <p>Mutiatele access (2 km) Completed</p> <p>Ulutogia access (2 km) Completed</p> <p>Vailoa access (2 km) Completed</p> <p>Lalomanu loop (1.2km) Completed</p> <p>Salani Bailey bridge – Completed</p> <p>Aufaga access (2.3km) Completed</p> <p>Salani bridge reconstruction – contractor approved</p> <p>The Samusu to Lepa new arterial road inland is expected to be completed over the next 2-3 years.</p> <p>Aleipata wharf has been fully restored to what it was before the tsunami even though it had not yet begun operations as a port when it was destroyed. There are plans to further upgrade Aleipata as an international port</p>	15,000,000 70% utilization
Communication	<p>Restoration and rehabilitation of public broadcast and television media as well as repairs to ASH submarine cable</p> <p><u>Progress to date:</u></p> <p>Full Replacement of telecommunication equipment and hardware destroyed by tsunami at Aleipata including cables and accessories, fibre optic and accessories, mobile equipment and generators. Reconnection of transmission links and telecast completed a month after the tsunami. Restoration works completed included trenching and ducting. Connectivity of all affected areas achieved. All link sites have been relocated to higher and safer grounds given the importance of ensuring that communications remain open during times of emergencies. Minor repairs to the ASH cable have also been completed. Outstanding works includes land clearing for the national emergency radio station and the reconstruction and refurbishment of the telecentres in the Aleipata district that were totally destroyed. The Ministry of Communications and IT is considering the set up of a mobile radio station that could easily access the affected sites and provide feedback to the centralized emergency operations centre</p>	2,000,000 89% utilization
Environment	<p>There are activities that MNRE can undertake with little costs. These include: (1) Short term impact in terms of beach level recovery (2) A monitoring program especially for fish stock recovery. In the medium term, ecosystem restoration clean up of both land sea can be conducted within this funding allocation. There are also provisions for coastline protection measures</p> <p><u>Progress to date:</u></p> <p>The Ministry in collaboration with the affected villages, US and Australian navy and JICA conducted massive clean ups of the affected land areas including sorting of wastes as well as limited clearance of the marine areas. Cash for work programs initiated by international NGOs encouraged the participation of the villages in the clean ups. Advertisements for contracts to build 21 seawalls are completed and construction has begun. The restoration of marine protected areas around Aleipata is ongoing and work has begun on sustainable ways to raise the beach profile to pre</p>	3,500,000 66% utilization

	tsunami levels	
Disaster management	<p>Needs have been identified in risk identification & awareness; risk reduction; emergency management and institutional capacity building. There is scope for the introduction of a HOPE mechanism which readies the health services and communities for casualty evacuation, triage and management in a rapid onset event which can be useful for industrial accidents, fires, transport accidents, civil catastrophe as well as natural hazards. Set up effective earthquake warning system</p> <p>Progress to date: Payment of costs of operations of DMO and distribution centres during and after tsunami, follow up disaster mitigation and management workshops in rural areas in preparation for cyclone season completed, Ongoing review of early warning systems including trialing of systems provided by interested development partners such as the USA. The additional resources has enabled the NDMO to continue its public awareness programs on disaster preparedness for multi hazards, attain appropriate staff levels and work in conjunction with the Fire Services to set up a Volunteers Emergency Response Team as well as carry out surf lifesaving training.</p>	1,600,000 49% utilization
Community development	<p>Community outreach was greatly facilitated by the effective network of village pulenuu and women representatives (sui ole malo) across all sectors after the tsunami. Government is to support effective partnerships with NGOs and community groups for better services delivery and the administration of relief supplies to all affected communities.</p> <p>Progress to date: All affected villages and neighbours have been assisted to draw up village plans for development including disaster management and the creation of alternative livelihood options particularly for the youth. As well nine women's committee centres have been rebuilt as these are the centres for primary health care work for villages that do not have health centres as well as 8 preschools for some villages. The rehabilitation of centres to sustain community initiative is important for the success of the recovery when ground level decisions and plans are finalized. Because meeting the costs of such repairs would be beyond the capacities of most communities and given the disruption to their lives which dominate their immediate concerns, the community development program provides the grant element for the reconstruction of the village women's committee centres. With reference to the restoration of livelihoods 13 women's committees from the affected villages received assistance to restart their vegetable garden projects previously funded under the Health Sector program, while 27 youth groups from the affected villages were provided grants to start other livelihood projects of their choice. These projects varied from cattle farms, piggery, poultry farms, fishing, and canteens run by youth groups, fabric arts, and lawn mowing initiatives. According to the monitoring visit by staff, it was clear that progress varied from village to village and among groups. In this case, staff would need to monitor these projects closely to ensure meeting their objectives and their viability in sustaining subsistence for the groups involved. Staff have also noted as a way forward that they need to also provide the necessary support on the ground where needed, and that for now constant monitoring is necessary to maintain interest in the chosen activities.</p>	800,000 90% utilization