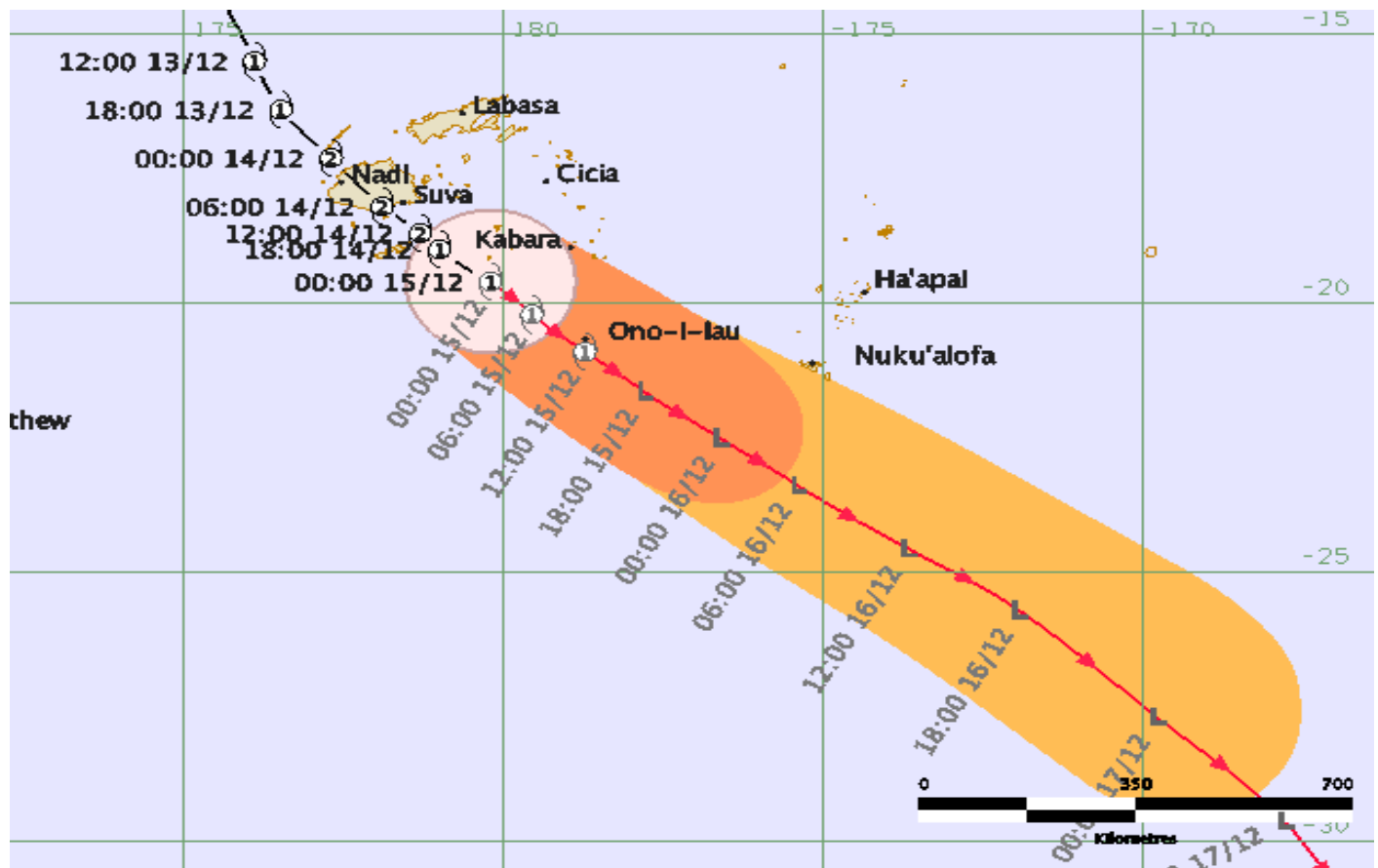




TROPICAL CYCLONE “MICK” REPORT

13th - 16th December 2009

*Damages Assessments, Response & Relief Actions
and Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Recommendations*



National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)

8th January 2010

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1.0 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report outlines the emergency response and relief, an assessment of damages sustained in the various sections of the economy, and priority rehabilitation measures for the critical areas of the country which were affected by Tropical Cyclone Mick from 13th to 16th December 2009.
- 1.2 The Report also highlights the assistance offered from development partners for priority sectors and recommends a way forward for timely, effective and coordinated implementation and monitoring of identified reconstruction and rehabilitation measures.
- 1.3 The report is based on information received by the Disaster Management Committee (DISMAC) and assessments conducted by Ministries and Departments, Statutory Bodies, Private Sector and Civil Society.
- 1.4 Restriction of movement was immediately imposed in affected townships of Nausori, Suva and Nadi to prevent looting and safeguard lives, particularly those who could venture out during the event and its aftermath.
- 1.5 Three (3) lives were lost as a result of the Cyclone and ensuing flooding, homes damaged, house contents damaged or destroyed, infrastructure damaged and crops ruined. Many livelihoods and life savings of those affected were destroyed or disrupted.
- 1.6 Emergency Relief supplies for people at Evacuation Centres were distributed and this cost Government \$74,986.72.
- 1.7 Relief (Food) Rations is being considered for boarding schools on Yasawa ONLY for a period of one (1) month. This is will be confirmed once the Agricultural Assessment/ Census Team returns from Yasawa by January 15th. Government's family ration packs based on family and composition include: rice, flour, dhal, milk, sugar, cooking oil, and canned fish.
- 1.8 Assistance has been offered and received from development partners and local firms in the form of aid-in-kind and cash grants. Aid-in-kind received include aerial assessments, logistics, water tanks, water purification tablets, water containers and antibiotics/vector/disinfectants. Some development partners have pledged further assistance depending on any requests of such from Government.
- 1.9 The total value of damages sustained is estimated at \$59.4m. The Western Division was most affected with costs estimated at \$35.5m followed by the Central Division at \$21.6m and the Eastern Division at \$2.2m. Whilst the road, water and sewerage and agriculture sectors sustained substantial damages, the education and health sectors were also affected.

- 1.10 According to the Fiji Sugar Corporation (FSC), loss of cane crop is estimated at 6,000 tons worth \$367,020.00 (primarily for the Western Division). Some farms remained water logged for several days and this has resulted in destruction of the crops which will require replanting.
- 1.11 No hotels suffered major damages as a result of TC Mick; however, infrastructure and utility repairs were necessary.
- 1.12 In the first phase of relief and rehabilitation, Ministries have used resources from their 2009 budget allocation for rehabilitation to roads, water and sewerage infrastructure, schools, health and nursing centres and agriculture. The Ministries are to consider how much of rehabilitation and reconstruction works can be funded from within their 2010 budget.

1.13 This Report recommends **four (4) Priority Actions** for immediate implementation:

- Provision of **One (1) Month Relief (Food) Rations** to affected boarding schools on Yasawa and Central Division.
- Provision of **Education Assistance** to families in the affected areas (as most crop losses were anticipated for sale for payment of education related expenses)
- Immediate implementation of **Crop Rehabilitation Programs** to ensure food security and recovery from economic losses.
- **Reconstruction of Dwelling Houses** destroyed during TC MICK. A proper survey must be conducted prior to commencement of reconstruction works as assessment figures need further verification.

1.14 It is important that an effective and coordinated approach is adopted involving all stakeholders for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The following measures are proposed:

Agriculture: The Ministry of Primary Industries is to prioritise agricultural rehabilitation programs as it affects our food security. The initiatives of supplying planting material and other agro inputs should be continued until the sector is fully rehabilitated.

Donor Funding: Development partners may be approached for assistance to rehabilitate and re-build infrastructure and assist families in re-building their homes and lives.

Coordination: There is a need for Government to coordinate with local and international NGOs for the distribution of student assistance so that recipients do not benefit more than once. The Taskforce, recommended below, is to consider how this will be best managed.

Public Messages: Messages should be relayed to the public that Government will direct efforts towards rehabilitating and reconstructing. However, individual efforts are also necessary and important.

Housing: Information received regarding damages sustained by private residential dwellings, particularly in the informal sector, and it is important that Government, through the Ministry of Housing, consider options to assist those with damaged dwellings.

Awareness: Due to the number of avoidable deaths occurring during disasters, there is an urgent need to develop disaster awareness at community, district, divisional and national level. The awareness programs are to be managed by DISMAC.

Training: There is a need for training for divisional and district personnel in coordination, communication and assessments. This will assist in improving data reliability and quicker response to the affected sectors.

Emergency Equipment: There is a need to improve the emergency standby capability of some Ministries, Department and Agencies, for example, emergency generators for crucial water pumps, emergency generators for divisional and district EOC, vehicles for NDMO/ DISMAC, radiotelephone systems that are compatible, Geographical Information Systems and Community Baseline Data sets.

- 1.14 In view of the urgency to rehabilitate and rebuild, the same Taskforce set up for the January 2009 Floods be tasked to oversee the rehabilitation and rebuilding work. A draft Terms of Reference for the taskforce is attached as Appendix 2 of this paper. The Taskforce is to comprise of:
- National Planning (Chair)
 - Finance
 - Agriculture
 - Works
 - Provincial Development
 - Prime Minister's Office
 - Public Utilities
 - Local Government, Urban Development & Housing

2.0 Introduction

2.1 This is a report on the damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Mick that occurred over the Western, Central and Eastern Divisions from the 13th of December to the 16th of December. It focuses on key elements in the various stages of disaster management that are normally activated consequent to the flooding, wind damage and landslides that prevailed over most parts of the country following TC Mick.

2.2 Key areas covered in the report include:

- (i) an assessment of damages to key sections of the economy;
- (ii) emergency responses and relief work undertaken;
- (iii) donor support and commitments for emergency relief and rehabilitation;
- (iv) necessary rehabilitation and reconstruction; and
- (v) A proposed way forward.

2.3 The report is based on information received by the Disaster Management Committee (DISMAC) and assessments conducted by Ministries and Departments, Private Sector and Civil Society. The cost estimates for the damages and rehabilitation have been estimated by the relevant Ministries/Departments and relevant organisations.

3.0 Situation Reports 13th - 24th December 2009

3.1 Floods and wind damage affected many areas throughout Fiji from 13th to 24th December 2009 as result effects from TC Mick. Areas most affected are the Sigatoka Valley, Nadi Town, Rakiraki, Nausori, Tailevu North, Kadavu, Yasawa Group, Beqa and the Lau Group. The events occurring during TC Mick are as follows:

-13 December 09; On-set of tropical Depression

-14 December 09; Tropical Depression upgraded to as Category 1 Tropical Cyclone (TC Mick).

-15 December 09; Heavy Rain commenced, Central Divisions now affected causing flooding in most low lying areas.

-16 December 09; Moderate rain, slightly windy. The overall calamity is returning to normalcy.

-17 December 09; Power Supply restored across most parts of the country with the water system returning to normal

-20 December 09; Power Supply fully restored, Evacuation Centers open mainly in Serua, Naitasiri, Tailevu, Rewa and shipment of ration to Ono in Kadavu.

-23 December 09; ALL Evacuation Centers CLOSED down of Eastern, North and the Central division.

-24 December 09; ALL Evacuation Center in the Western Division closed. End of operations.

4.0 Declaration of State of Natural Disaster

- 4.1 Following advice from the Divisional Commissioners and DISMAC, it was deemed that there was NO NEED for a Declaration of a State of Natural Disaster.
- 4.2 However, emergency operations and relief were conducted under the Public Safety Act and the Public Order Act that allowed enforcement of restrictions to movement and evacuation of areas by the uniformed services.

5.0 Activation of Response Operations

- 5.1 Upon receipt of information from the Nadi Meteorological Office, the National Emergency Operation Centre as well as the Divisional and District Operations Centres was activated since 13th of December 2009. Public advisories in all the three languages were issued since the 13th of December 2009.
- 5.2 The DISMAC Operation Centres coordinated and monitored the following phases of operations as outlined in the Disaster Manual:
 - Establishment of Evacuation Centres
 - Evacuation and Rescue of victims
 - Immediate supply of Emergency Rations
 - Oversee the return of evacuees and the closure of Evacuation Centres.
- 5.3 Division Commissioners set in motion the mobilisation and deployment of their teams to undertake field assessments. This was essential for the confirmation of preliminary reports sent in by the District Emergency Operation Centres, members of the public and the media during and immediately after the event. The surveys provided more detailed information about the nature and scope of the disaster and the status of the affected people. As well as the basis for the determination of the relief and rehabilitation programme such as provision of Food Rations, temporary shelters to those affected and the determination of the infrastructure and agriculture rehabilitation programme that will follow.

6.0 Relief Operations

- 6.1 Evacuation centres were activated from 13th of December following flooding in the Western Division. The following facilities and buildings were utilised as evacuation centres: Village Community halls, School Buildings, Government Offices, Red Cross Centres and Churches.
- 6.2 At the height of the event on 18th December 2009 there were total of 71 Evacuation Centres catering for 3,233 people (Table 1). As at 23rd December 2009 the total number of Evacuation Centres had reduced to 3, catering for 76 people. As at 25th December, ALL Evacuation Centers had been CLOSED and all people returned to their villages and communities.

Table 1 - Number of Centres and Evacuees as at 13th - 23rd December 2009

Centres	13/12/09	14/12/09	18/12/09	23/12/09
Northern	0	1	0	0
Western	0	3	5	3
Central	0	42	63	0
Eastern	0	0	3	0
Total	0	45	71	3
Evacuees				
Northern	0	30	0	0
Western	0	58	347	76
Central	0	2172	2660	0
Eastern	0	0	226	0
Total	0	2,260	3,233	76

7.0 Population Directly Affected by Floods

- 7.1 A total 148,947 people from the Western, Eastern and Central Divisions have been directly affected by the floods.
- 7.2 There were a total of three (3) casualties (Table 2).

Table 2 - Casualties as at 23rd December 2009

Divisions	Number
Western	2
Central	1
Northern	0
Missing	0
Total	3

8.0 Ration Arrangements

- 8.1 Emergency (Food) Rations was distributed in the three Divisions. This began from the 13th December and included emergency supplies for people at evacuation centres. Emergency rations cost Government \$74,986.72 and there was some NGO and business community assistance provided.
- 8.2 Emergency (Food) Ration distribution was undertaken by Divisional and District DISMAC. Some assistance was received from the LDS Church, Telecom Fiji, DIGICEL and others.
- 8.3 Relief (Food) Rations (1 month) is being considered for distribution following TC Mick. This will be ONLY for the affected boarding schools on the Islands of Yasawa and the Central Division. Numbers of students, schools and costs will be known closer to the start of Term 1 in February 2010.
- 8.4 There have been requests made by communities that instead of Food Rations, the funds could be provided to schools in the affected areas to assist with the educational needs of their children. This is an indicative change of the mindset of communities towards improving their livelihoods and children's education over the previous mentality of awaiting food rations from Government for every calamity that may affect them.
- 8.5 Initial relief packs by the Fiji Red Cross Society included, blankets, towels, matches, sanitary items and mini first-aid kit. Secondary relief included tarpaulins, cooking utensils, stoves and fuel, and water containers.



Damage at a village on Beqa Island.

8.0 Assistance from Development Partners, Private sector and Civil Society

- 9.1 Assistance was offered from our major development partners, local non-government organisations, businesses and individuals in the form of cash grants and aid-in-kind. Aid-in-kind includes aerial assessments, logistics, water tanks, water purification tablets, water containers, Oral Re-hydration Salt (ORS), soap, antibiotics, vector disinfectants and Emergency (Food) Rations.
- 9.2 **Table 3**, below, reflects the offers of assistance in cash and in kind by our international development partners. **Annex 1** of the Report on TC Mick provides further details of assistance by international and local donors.

Table 3 - Development Partners' Assistance

Donors	Amount FJD (\$000s)	Allocated to:	Details
NZAid	133	PMRF, Red Cross	Payment on vouchers
AusAid	143	PMRF, Red Cross	Payment on vouchers
China	30	PMRF	Relief/assistance
France	167	Red Cross	Rehab projects
France	67	DISMAC	Aerial Surveillance (French Aircraft)
Total	FJ\$540 (Est.)		

10.0 Prime Minister's Relief Fund

- 10.1 Section 16 of the Natural Disaster Management Act (NDMA) 1997 provides for the establishment of a fund for all phases of disaster management. The fund is named the National Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Fund (NDRRF) and the Prime Minister as the trustee establishes and maintains this fund.
- 10.2 Pledges following TC Mick added an additional \$77,250.00 (est.) to the PM's Relief Fund through contribution from both our development partners and local communities. The purpose of this fund is to assist Government with emergency relief and rehabilitation in key sectors.

10.3 Due to the extent of damages in the education and housing sector, it is proposed that a share of this fund be directed to help school children to attend school through the purchase of text books and other necessary educational materials as well as the rebuilding of homes **destroyed** by TC Mick.

10.3 Major contributions from international donors to the relief fund are from:

(i) AusAid	-	\$47,250.00
(iii) Government of China	-	\$30,000.00
Total	-	\$77,250.00

11.0 Damage Assessment

11.1 **Table 4** below provides a summary of the damages sustained within sectors and by divisions. Further details and related costs are presented in **Annexes** of the Report on TC Mick.

11.2 The total value of damages sustained is estimated at \$59.4m. The Western Division was most affected, with costs estimated at \$35.5m; followed by the Central Division at \$21.6m and the Eastern Division at \$2.2m.

Table 4 - Summary of Damage

Sector	Central	Western	Eastern	North	Total
Roads	68,372.66	2,570,696.00	-	-	2,639,068.66
Water & Sewerage	-	238,234.00	-	-	238,234.00
Crops	17,640,022.00	9,682,840.00	2,062,730.00	-	29,385,592.00
Livestock	1,520,983.00	524,991.10	-	8,200.00	2,054,174.40
Drainage	738,100.00	255,740.00	-	-	993,840.00
Education	511,510.00	819,365.00	-	-	1,330,915.00
Health	-	130,420.00	-	-	130,430.00
Sugar	-	367,020.00	-	-	367,020.00
Telecom	310,000.00	661,000.00	-	-	971,000.00
Municipal Councils	-	576,520.00	-	-	576,520.00
Works	-	704,249.70	-	-	704,249.70
Home Destroyed	512,000.00	6,448,000.00	80,000.00	-	7,040,000.00
Home Damaged	279,500.00	12,473,500.00	97,500.00	-	12,850,500.00
Emergency Ops & Rations	44,785.95	27,101.57	3,099.20	-	74,986.72
Total	21,625,273.61	35,479,677.37	2,243,329.20	8,200.00	59,365,480.18

* This is the latest available estimate; however, ongoing assessments are being undertaken by agencies.

National Road Infrastructure

11.3 The floods resulting from TC Mick have made roads in the affected areas much worse. The national road infrastructure in all divisions was affected by high rainfall and flooding. Damages to roads and bridges included washout of approaches to culverts and bridge, landslides, gravel road washouts and road slips.

Water and Sewerage

11.4 Damages on water reticulation system include pipeline, washed away sections of access roads to dams, reservoirs and pump stations, damages to buildings and amenities (including office accessories, stores and materials).

11.5 Damages to sewerage systems comprise of damaged pipeline, damaged pump station, and damaged electrical components, bailing of pump stations and damage to office building.

Crops

11.6 Damages to crops (*other than sugar*) have been substantial between the Sigatoka Valley and the Northern Coast of Viti Levu. From the surveys undertaken, estimated areas of 13,885 acres have been adversely affected, with an estimated value of damages at \$29.4m.

11.7 There is an upward shift in crop prices due to a lack of supply and prices are expected to remain high until newly cultivated areas commence production. This will add to inflationary pressures on food.

Livestock

11.8 Dairy production will be affected as a result of pasture losses and damages to infrastructure. Feed supplements are a cheap option until pasture is restored.

Drainage

11.9 In the Central Division repairs are necessary for drainage systems and include seawalls were breached, floodgates and flaps were damaged with damages to drainage schemes throughout the Division.

Education

- 11.10 The total cost of damages sustained in affected schools is currently estimated at \$1.3m. This estimate is based on two divisions - Western Division (\$0.81m) and the Central Division (\$0.51m).
- 11.11 Damages sustained in this sector included damages to classroom blocks, teachers' quarters, dormitories, school gardens, furniture, books, teaching equipment and materials.
- 11.12 Apart from damages to schools, many school children lost their belongings or their student requirements were damaged during the resultant floods. These students require assistance in various forms.
- 11.13 There is a need to assess the type of assistance to be provided for affected students come the new school term of 2010. This may include (through schools) by providing school packs, travel assistance and a possible feeding program.

Health

- 11.14 The Ministry of Health currently estimates that the necessary repairs to infrastructure. There is also a need to urgently relocate the Navua Hospital.

Sugar Industry

- 11.15 Loss of cane crop is estimated at 6,000 tons worth \$0.37m. Some farms remained water logged for several days and this has resulted in destruction of the crops which will require replanting. Most of the damage to cane crops has been in the Western Division and Loss of crops is negligible in the Northern Division.

Telecommunications

- 11.16 Damages estimated by Telecom Fiji amount to \$0.97m with most of the damages sustained by the cabled data network and minor damages to buildings and site access roads. Most of the telecommunication services have been restored.

Electricity

- 11.17 Electricity services to flood affected areas have been restored while some customers are awaiting certification by licensed electricians that the houses are safe for re-connection. Damages sustained by the FEA include the network lines and sub-stations.

Housing

11.18 The extent of damage to residential and business premises is not very clear at this point in time. Most of the houses affected by TC Mick are in informal settlements that include squatters and 'vakavanua' arrangements. Since such settlements are not formally recognised, due to lack of security of tenure, there needs to be a systematic approach to assist the affected people. The Ministry of Housing needs to consider options on how best those affected can be assisted.

Tourism

11.19 None of the hotels suffered major damages as a result of TC Mick; however, infrastructure and utility repairs are necessary. Hotels in Yasawa were affected though most reported returning to normal operations shortly after TC Mick had passed the Fiji Group.

Commerce

11.20 Businesses in Nadi, Rakiraki, Lautoka, Suva and Nausori suffered large losses to their stock and properties. Losses to businesses in other centres have also been critical due to loss of power and other utilities for an extended period of time.

12.0 Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

12.1 The following table summarises the estimated rehabilitation costs.

Table 5 - Summary of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction requirements

Sector	Cost	Requirements
Agriculture	Livestock	1,380,069.58
Agriculture	Dairy	874,178.78
Agriculture	Drugs Livestock	26,966.80
Agriculture	Crop Extension	906,582.68
Agriculture	LAWRM	993,840.00
Agriculture	Sugar	283,530.00
Prov Development	Destroyed Houses	7,040,000.00
TOTAL REHAB FUNDS REQUEST		\$ 11,505,167.84

- Excludes costs to Telecom Fiji and Fiji Electricity Authority
- Rehab of damage homes is NOT considered; NO Food Rations

Roads

12.2 Immediate rehabilitation is necessary on the transport infrastructure throughout the country. Most roads are open to traffic. Immediate works include temporary measures to re-open roads to all traffic as per the Temporary Vunidawa Bridge.

Water and Sewerage

12.3 All water reticulation systems are expected to be restored by mid January. Damage to the sewerage reticulation system has been fully repaired.

Crops

12.4 Rehabilitation for crops is estimated to cost \$0.9m. This includes provision of planting material and other agricultural inputs such as fertilisers. Of great concern is ensuring food security and the prices of locally produced food items, which are expected to increase as a result of the damages experienced. The Ministry of Primary Industries is working with farmers to supply planting material such as, kumala cuttings and dalo suckers from unaffected areas along with vegetable seeds and seedlings.

Livestock

12.5 Livestock rehabilitation requires the re-establishment of pastures and disease control through the use of drenches and vaccination. Costs are currently estimated at \$1.4m. The required drugs are currently available and supplementary feed will be distributed.

Drainage

12.6 Drainage and LAWRM rehabilitation is expected to cost \$0.99m. This will be necessary to alleviate possible damage from heavy rainfall in future. The dredging of major waterways is necessary as well. Repairs to the drainage network and sea and river control works also need to be undertaken.

Education

12.7 The Ministry of Education will coordinate with school committees on the necessary repairs required.

Health

12.8 The Health Ministry intends for ongoing public health messages. Many flooded homes need to be cleared of debris and silt, and be sanitised. Vector control measures have to be undertaken on a continuing basis. The Vector Control program has already commenced with World Health Organisation assistance.

Sugar Industry

12.9 Efforts will need to be coordinated between the relevant agencies in order to ensure that there is an adequate supply of fertilizer to the cane farms affected. Cost of rehabilitation is estimated at \$0.28m.

Telecommunications

12.10 Telecom Fiji Limited has restored most of their network.

Electricity

12.11 The Fiji Electricity Authority has restored their substations and network. Government assistance may be required in repairing access roads to major electricity infrastructure.

Housing

12.12 There is a need for Divisional Commissioners to determine/ verify the extent of the damage to private dwellings. Government needs to identify an appropriate mechanism for damage assessment, criteria for house damage and appropriate ration scales for affected people.



Damage at a village in Yasawa

13.0 The Way Forward

- 13.1 In the first phase of response and relief, Ministries have used resources from their 2009 budget allocation for rehabilitation to roads, water and sewerage infrastructure, schools, health and nursing centres and agriculture.
- 13.2 This Report recommends **four (4) Priority Actions** for immediate implementation:
- Provision of **One (1) Month Relief (Food) Rations** to the affected boarding schools on Yasawa and the Central Division. This is dependent on the result of assessment by Agricultural Census Team currently in Yasawa. Quantity and costs will be known closer to the start of Term 1 in February 2010.
 - Provision of **Education Assistance** to families in the affected areas (as most crop losses were anticipated for sale for payment of education related expenses)
 - Immediate implementation of **Crop Rehabilitation Programs** to ensure food security and recovery from economic losses.
 - **Reconstruction of Dwelling Houses** destroyed during TC MICK. A proper survey must be conducted prior to commencement of reconstruction works as assessment figures need further verification.
- 13.3 The Ministries are to consider how much of rehabilitation and reconstruction works can be funded from within their 2010 budget. If necessary, redeployment of funds from other agencies that were not directly affected by TC Mick may be considered.
- 13.3 Staffs of Ministries of Finance and National Planning are to undertake consultations with Ministries and Departments, in order to review their 2010 Budget allocations and re-prioritise expenditure, in particular, identify funds that may be utilised for rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- 13.4 Ministries of Primary Industries, Health and Education as well as the Department of National Roads and Water and Sewerage are awaiting information from their Divisional offices on rehabilitation works undertaken to date. Following this assessment, these Ministries will be able to ascertain the level of its funding that can be utilised for relief and rehabilitation and the need for any additional resources.

- 13.5 It is important that an effective and coordinated approach is adopted involving all stakeholders for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The following measures are proposed:

Agriculture: The Ministry of Primary Industries is to prioritise agricultural rehabilitation programs as it affects our food security. The initiatives of supplying planting material and other agro inputs should be continued until the sector is fully rehabilitated.

Donor Funding: Development partners may be approached for assistance to rehabilitate and re-build infrastructure and assist families in re-building their homes and lives.

Coordination: There is a need for Government to coordinate with local and international NGOs for the distribution of student assistance so that recipients do not benefit more than once. The Taskforce, recommended below, is to consider how this will be best managed.

Public Messages: Messages should be relayed to the public that Government will direct efforts towards rehabilitating and reconstructing. However, individual efforts are also necessary and important.

Housing: Information received regarding damages sustained by private residential dwellings, particularly in the informal sector, and it is important that Government, through the Ministry of Housing, consider options to assist those with damaged dwellings.

Awareness: Due to the number of avoidable deaths occurring during disasters, there is an urgent need to develop disaster awareness at community, district, divisional and national level. The awareness programs are to be managed by DISMAC.

Training: There is a need for training for divisional and district personnel in coordination, communication and assessments. This will assist in improving data reliability and quicker response to the affected sectors.

Emergency Equipment: There is a need to improve the emergency standby capability of some Ministries, Department and Agencies, for example, emergency generators for crucial water pumps, emergency generators for divisional and district EOC, vehicles for NDMO/ DISMAC, compatible radiotelephone and communication systems, Geographical Information Systems and Community Baseline Data sets.

- 13.6 In view of the urgency to rehabilitate and rebuild, the same Taskforce set up for the January 2009 Floods be tasked to oversee the rehabilitation and rebuilding work. The Taskforce is to comprise of:
- National Planning (Chair)
 - Finance
 - Agriculture
 - Works
 - Health
 - Provincial Development
 - Prime Minister's Office
 - Public Utilities
 - Local Government, Urban Development & Housing

**National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)
Ministry of Provincial Development, Multi Ethnic Affairs,
Disaster Management & Sugar**

08 January 2010

Annex 1 Development Assistance Offered & Received

Assistance has been received from development partners and locals. These include both aid-in-kind and cash grants. Aid-in-kind includes aerial assessments, logistic support, water tanks, water purification tablets, water containers, ORS, soap and antibiotics/vector/disinfestations.

In addition to the relief supply received, some development partners have offered further assistance dependent on the rehabilitation needs of the Government and DISMAC. Table 3, below, summarises Cash Aid pledged to date.

Assistance in kind received ranges from various international agencies. Table 1, below, summarises these while Table 2 lists international relief items under consideration.

Table 1 - International Relief Supplies Received

Item	Qty	Donor
Water Tanks 10,000 litre	50	NZAID (via UNICEF & Red Cross)
Water Purification tablets	134,000 tablets	WHO & UNICEF (via MoH & Red Cross)
Water Containers 10ltr	1,300	UNICEF (via Red Cross)
Hygiene Kits	2,0000	UNICEF (via Red Cross)
Antibiotics/ Disinfestation	Vector/ Various	WHO (via MoH)
Tarpaulins Large	311	NZAID (via DISMAC)
Food packs	250	Supreme Master International
Tarpaulins Large	189	NZAID (via DISMAC) Lost in W&G Fire at Walu Bay 04/Jan/09

Table 2 - International Relief Items Under Consideration

Item	Qty	Donor
Water Tanks 10,00ltr	100	UNICEF (awaiting DONOR)

Table 3 - International Cash Aid (Pledges)

Item	Qty	Donor
China	USD\$30,000	To PM Relief Fund
France	Euro\$50,000 Euro\$20,000	To joint Red Cross/ UNICEF Provision of aircraft for aerial assessments
AusAID	AUD\$100,000	Distributed as: FJ\$47,250 to DISMAC (aerial assessments & logistics) Balance to Red Cross, UNICEF & WHO
NZAid	NZD\$100,000	Distributed as: FJ\$36,300 to DISMAC (purchase of tarpaulins as above) Balance to Red Cross, UNICEF

In addition to the above international government and agency assistance, the commercial entities and the fortunate members of the community have also been very generous. The following are some of our generous donors.

Donor	Donor	Donor
Fiji Water	Digicel	Vodafone
Goodman Fielder	Telecom Fiji	LDS Church
Punja's & Sons	Flour Mills of Fiji	

French Naval Aircraft at Nadi for Aerial Surveillance Mission



Satellite image of Ra Coastline two days after TC Mick

