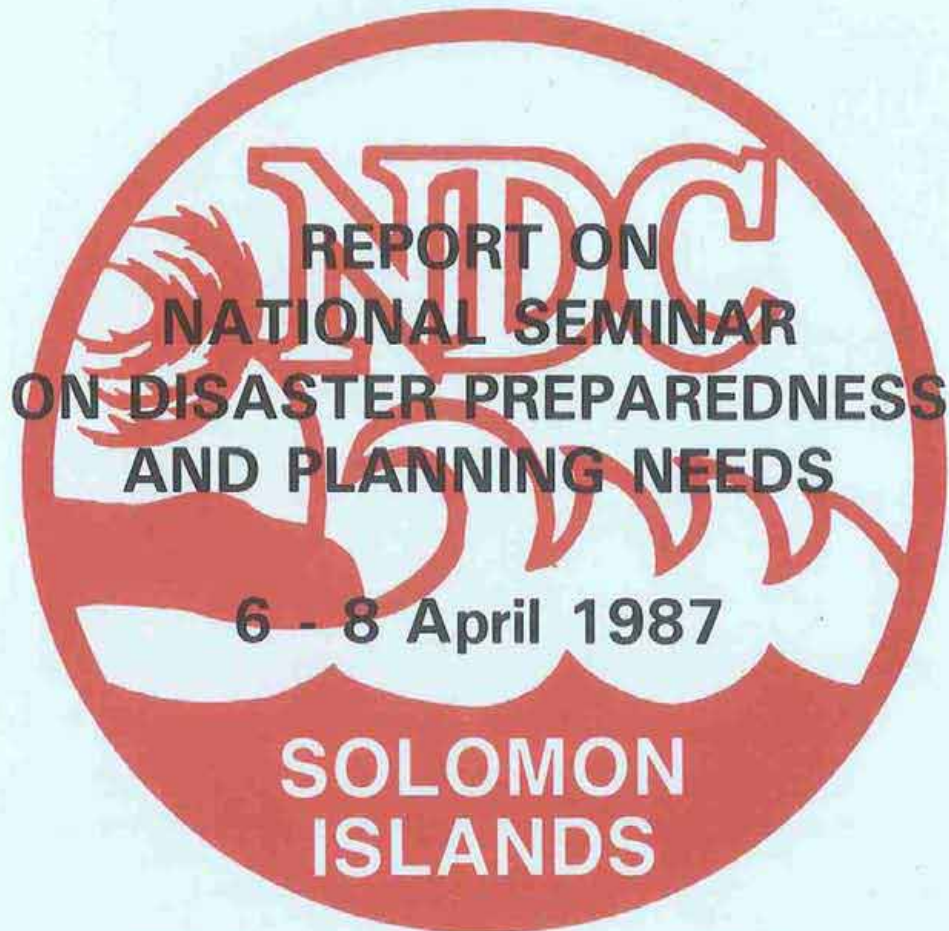


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SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT



SIBC's CONFERENCE ROOM

HONIARA

1987

National Disaster Council
Ministry of Home Affairs & Provincial Government
Honiara
Solomon Islands

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Standing from left to right: J. Riogano; G. Lepping; W.N. Cater (Advisor); M. Tozaka (Chairman); C.I. Mackay; L. Maenu'u; M. Navin; F. Saemala; R. Bato; J. Waipora; R. Natowan; N. Kere; W. Tion; G. Kiriau.

Sitting-Middle row: P. Funifaka; C. Kelly; F. Soaki; J. Yunagi; A. Bueanisia; P. Misiga; J. Saliga.

Sitting-Front row: G. Tekulu; E. Bulu; J. Rabaua; S. Manata; P. Mae; N. Qae; L. Nichols

(Others were absent when this photograph was taken)

Abbreviations & Acronyms

CA	Chinese Association
CDC	Catholic Disaster Committee
CMDC	Church of Melanesia Disaster Committee
Dr	Doctor
EEC	European Economic Community
ESCAP	Economic & Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific
FSP	Foundation for the People of the South Pacific
Hon.	Honourable
HTC	Honiara Town Council
IHAP	International Human Assistance Programme
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture & Lands
MET	Ministry of Education & Training
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MHA&PG	Ministry of Home Affairs & Provincial Government
MHMS	Ministry of Health & Medical Services
MIL	Ministry of Immigration & Labour
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MP	Member of Parliament
MPC	Ministry of Posts & Communications
MPJ	Ministry of Police & Justice
MPS	Ministry of the Public Service
Mr	Mister
MTCI	Ministry of Trade, Commerce & Industry
MTWU	Ministry of Transport, Works & Utilities
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre
NDC	National Disaster Council
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
PDPs	Provincial Disaster Plans
P & T	Posts & Telecommunications
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
Rev.	Reverend
RSP	Rural Services Project
SD	Special Duties
SDADC	Seventh Day Adventist Disaster Committee
SI	Solomon Islands
SIBC	Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation
SICOC	Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce
SICA	Solomon Islands Christian Association
SICHE	Solomon Islands College of Higher Education
SIDT	Solomon Islands Development Trust
SIEA	Solomon Islands Electricity Authority
SIMS	Solomon Islands Meteorological Service
SIPA	Solomon Islands Ports Authority

SIRC	Solomon Islands Red Cross
SPEC	South Pacific Economic Commission
SSEC	South Seas Evangelical Church
TAT	Technical Advisory Team
UDDC	Ulawa Community Disaster Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US	United States
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

1. Introduction

This brief paper reports the main points of discussion at the "National Seminar on Disaster Preparedness and Planning Needs" held in Honiara from 6 to 8 April 1987. The Seminar was organised by the National Disaster Council to carry out a post-disaster review of Cyclone Namu.

The Seminar was opened by Mr Andrew Nori MP, the Honourable Minister for Home Affairs and Provincial Government (MHAPG) and was chaired by Mr Milner Tozaka, Chairman of the National Disaster Council (NDC) and Permanent Secretary, MHA&PG. Permanent Secretaries and other Senior Officers from Government Ministries and offices took part in the Seminar as did some distinguished representatives of Donor Agencies and Governments. ESCAP provided the services of Air Vice-Marshal Nick Carter, Advisor to NDC and UNDP/SPEC provided the services of another consultant. A list of participants in the seminar is given in Annexure 1 of this report.

This report was prepared by NDC with the assistance of Steve Jones, UNDP/SPEC Consultant to NDC.

2. Programme

The programme of the Seminar is given in Annexure 2. After the opening address by the Minister, a total of 12 papers were presented. These were as follows:-

1. Review of the National Disaster Plan - Air Vice Marshal Nick Carter, Advisor to NDC.
2. Review of the Effectiveness of the National Emergency Operations Centre - Mr James Saliga, MPS.
3. Medical Preparedness - Dr Nathan Kere, MHMS.
4. Quarantine Procedures and Related Policies Following Disasters - Mr Cameron Eta, MAL.
5. The Involvement of the Red Cross Society in Relief Assistance - Mr Charles Kelly, Red Cross.
6. The Role of the Technical Advisory Team in Assessing Post Disaster Damage and Planning Needs - Messrs George Lepping and Steve Jones, NDC/MAL.
7. The Radio Communication Network and Problems Encountered During Disasters - Mr Frederick Soaki, Commissioner of Police.

8. **Resettlement Schemes for Disaster Victims - Mr Nathaniel Waena, MAL.**
9. **The Role of NGOs in Emergency Assistance and the Promotion of Disaster Awareness Programmes - Mr Abraham Baeanisia, SIDT.**
10. **Forecasting of Weather-related Disasters and Promulgation of Disaster-Related Information - Mr Mark Navin, SIMS.**
11. **International Assistance Arrangements and the Involvement of the MFA in Disaster Situations - Mr Wilson Ifunaoa, MFA.**
12. **Provincial Views on Operational Strategies and Distribution of Relief Supplies - Provincial Secretaries.**

After each paper there was a general discussion. On the last day there was an open discussion and tentative recommendations were made. Sets of the papers presented are available from the NDC.

3. **The Minister's Opening Address**

The Minister's opening address set the scene for the discussions at the Seminar. He indicated four aspects of disaster preparedness planning in Solomon Islands that need to be strengthened. These are as follows:-

(a) **The Institutional Structure for Disaster Management**

The institutional structure for disaster management needs to be strengthened and improved. The 1982 plan needs to be replaced by a more operational plan in which roles and responsibilities of the National Disaster Council, National Government Ministries and offices and Provincial Governments are clearly defined and lines of command specified. The new plan should be backed by a National Disaster Act which would take precedence over most other Acts of Parliament during a National Emergency. The Act would give the National Disaster Plan legal sanction and would empower the National Disaster Council to requisition assets and property needed to cope with the disaster (e.g. ships) and to direct Government Ministries and offices.

(b) **Community Education**

Community education programmes should be developed to make people aware of how they can reduce the risks of disaster (e.g. by building villages in safe locations; using cyclone-proof designs for buildings where possible). Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), including Churches, have a key role to play in this regard. Co-operation between National and Provincial Governments and NGOs should be strengthened.

(c) **A National Disaster Corps**

A National Disaster Corps of about 500 citizen, from all wards in the country should be established to provide a disciplined group to assist in the event of a disaster. The National Disaster Corps would be trained to assess the immediate relief and longer-term rehabilitation needs of their communities if struck by a disaster, to administer elementary first aid and to distribute relief and other supplies. An initial period of training would be given on joining the corps which would be followed by a short, annual refresher course for all corps members.

(d) **Meteorological Services**

Meteorological services at present are not adequate. Solomon Islands Meteorological Service (SIMS) is dependent on Nadi and Brisbane meteorological services and has no independent forecasting capability of its own. Accurate forecasting of cyclone tracks is not possible without weather surveillance radar. Even if this is not possible in the short-term, joining the WMO's global telecommunications system and strengthening of SIMS would be useful first steps to improve local capacity.

4. Paper by the Advisor to NDC

The Minister's opening address was followed by a presentation by Air Vice Marshal Nick Carter, Advisor to NDC. In his paper, the Advisor reviewed general problems in disaster management and identified some of the main factors on which Solomon Islands need to concentrate in order to ensure the future effectiveness of disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

The Advisor pointed out that disasters are complex and variable and that no disasters are the same. Despite this variability, however, the kinds of response required from governments are predictable. Disasters involve the disruption of communities (whether villages, cities, or countries) and the systems on which they are organised. The response that a government in a particular place will have to make to a disaster is predictable and can be planned for.

In disaster preparedness planning and response, the Advisor pointed out a number of principles of management that should be taken into account. These include the need for:

- an effective organisational structure with clear allocation of roles, responsibilities and lines of command
- timely and accurate disaster warnings in a form and language that ordinary people can understand
- proper utilisation of what are invariably scarce resources in the aftermath of a disaster
- critical review after each disaster of the way in which the disaster was managed so that we learn from our mistakes
- flexibility in disaster planning and management to meet changing circumstances and to take account of the lessons learned in managing disasters

He pointed out that while these principles are recognised in many countries it is rare for a country to undertake the kind of critical review needed to learn from their mistakes. He felt Solomon Islands should be complimented for organising the Seminar and for the self-critical and forward-looking way in which those involved in the response to Cyclone Namu were approaching the meeting.

He went on to outline the thinking behind the first National Disaster Plan which he was involved in drafting in 1980. The 1980 NDP was prepared together with a 'Provincial Disaster Planning Guide' which Provinces were to use in drafting their own Provincial Disaster Plans. The NDP and PDPs were to be interworking parts of one whole. The 1980 NDP was reviewed after Cyclone Bernie in 1982 and despite the

fact that not all Provinces had formulated their disaster plans, the plan together with the idea of interworking national and provincial plans was retained with only minor changes.

In retrospect, the Advisor felt that Cyclone Bernie did not 'stretch' the NDP sufficiently and that the experience of Cyclone Namu had revealed a number of shortcomings. These included the facts that:

- The detailed organisation and functions of the National Emergency Operations Centre were not spelled out fully enough, which made Government's task in activating the Centre more difficult than it might otherwise have been.
- There was no two-yearly review of the plan and thus by the time Cyclone Namu struck, changes in Government structure since the plan was revised in 1982 made its implementation more difficult.

Overall, however, the Advisor felt that given past disaster experience, the circumstances of 1980/82 and the resources available, the disaster management concept prior to Cyclone Namu was reasonable. The important thing now was to utilise the lessons and experience from Cyclone Namu in order to produce a better system for the future.

In the remainder of the Advisor's paper, the papers presented by other participants and in the general discussions, a number of important issues were raised. These were brought together as a series of tentative recommendations in the general discussion sessions on the final day. Although it had been intended to draw up a number of formal resolutions, the meeting felt at this stage that a series of broad recommendations would be more useful. The meeting took up the points made by the Minister in his opening address and made new proposals as well.

5. Recommendations of the Seminar

The Seminar made the following recommendations. In doing so it was recognised that further discussion on many of the recommendations would probably be needed. With this caveat in mind, the participants at the Seminar felt that there is a need for:

- **A National Disaster Act**

A National Disaster Act with emergency provision for declaration of disaster, which would take precedence over most other Acts of Parliament is needed, to give the NDC the necessary authority to implement a new National Disaster Plan. As the Minister suggested, such an Act would give the NDC power to:

- (a) requisition ships, aircraft, vehicles and other assets of individuals and companies needed for disaster work during the Emergency Phase;
- (b) require other Government Ministries and offices to work under the direction of the NDC.

- **A New 'National Disaster Plan'**

A new National Disaster Plan should be formulated in which the roles and responsibilities of resource organisations are updated, and expanded where applicable. Also, stronger provision should be made for ensuring that resource organisations maintain adequate levels of preparedness and that preparedness generally is checked annually. The plan should be printed in such a style that it provides a clear and ready reference for the user.

The NDC Advisor has been charged with working with the NDC to prepare a draft Disaster Act and Plan for consideration by the Council. In doing so he would take into account the view, and recommendations of the Seminar.

- **A National Disaster Management Office to be Established as Permanent and Integral Part of Government**

A National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) staffed by a small professional staff should be an integral part of Government's disaster preparedness planning and be provided for in the Plan. The NDMO would positively undertake training and community education activities and would ensure that the National Disaster Council and other parts of National Government and Provincial Governments are ready to respond in the event of a disaster.

- **A National Emergency Operations Centre that can be Activated at the First Warning of a Disaster**

The NEOC should have permanent premises with the necessary maps, resource boards and other information display facilities plus office furniture, telephones, fax and telex machines ready for use. The NEOC building would be occupied by the NDMO except when a disaster has occurred. The officers to man the NEOC would undertake training in the room at regular interval. The NEOC is Government's main **information management** Centre in the event of a disaster and must be set up and staffed to function effectively.

- **The Technical Advisory Team**

The Technical Advisory Team which proved so effective in assessing relief and rehabilitation requirements after Cyclone Namu should be retained as part of the NDC's response to future disasters.

- **A National Disaster Preparedness Day**

A National Disaster Preparedness Day (probably mid September) should be named by Government. On this day every year, Public Officers would spend the day familiarising themselves with the NDP and PDPs and those to be actively involved in Government's response to a disaster would practise their roles. Members of the

National Disaster Corps would lead discussion in schools and local communities to discuss what would be done in the event of different kinds of disasters.

- **A National Disaster Corps**

A National Disaster Corps along the lines suggested by the Minister would be established. Members of the Corps would be trained in how to undertake surveys to assess immediate relief and rehabilitation requirements in their areas and how to manage relief and other supplies. They would also rehearse training in elementary first aid, use of two-way radios and in leading discussion groups in the community. The exact size and organisation of the Corps has yet to be decided. Assuming a Corps of 500 people, each Corps member would be responsible for about 100 households. Corps members would receive expenses while undergoing training, but would not be paid wages.

- **A Limited Emergency Phase**

Declaration of an Emergency Phase is a critical part of Government's response to meet disasters. However, it is important that the Emergency Phase is limited to no more than 2-3 weeks - at least in the first instance. Keeping the Emergency Phase as short as possible is important in order to:

- prevent over-dependency on aid
- prevent undue disruption to normal commercial life
- psychologically reassure the people that everything is 'back to normal'.

- **Assessment Surveys**

Surveys to assess immediate needs and longer-term rehabilitation requirements are one of the key factors in successful disaster management. As in disaster management in general, a graduated response is needed with relatively straight forward and rapidly implemented surveys to assess urgent needs and identify areas of worst damage being carried out first. After this, if more information is needed to assess relief needs or plan rehabilitation, more detailed surveys can be undertaken. Accurate and timely information is critically important to disaster management, but there is always a danger that surveys which are unnecessarily comprehensive will tie up scarce financial and human resources. Based on the experience gained after Cyclone Namu, a set of assessment surveys should be developed for implementation by the National Disaster Corps. Corps members would be trained in how to implement the surveys and stocks of forms would be held by them for use after a disaster.

- **A New 'National Disaster Plan'**

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- **Planning and Management of International Assistance**

International assistance at times of disasters is a well-recognised part of international relations. And, just as governments should be able to plan in advance the kinds of responses that will be needed following a disaster, so Donors and Governments should be able to plan:

- The likely requirements in terms of food, shelter, air and communications support that will be needed in any country.
- The kind of communications channels that will be needed between the National Disaster Council and the country(ies) concerned to ensure that the Donors' response are as effective as possible.

After a disaster, any disaster, things are bound to be chaotic. Advance planning by Donors and the NDC should reduce the chaos.

- **Involvement of NGOs**

NGOs have an important role to play in disaster preparedness (particularly community education) and in the response to disasters. NGOs often have very close relationships with the community with which they work and are ideally placed to help these communities prepare for a disaster and to respond to it. Close links and improved co-ordination between NDC and NGOs are needed and NGO workers should be invited to join the National Disaster Corps. NGOs have an important role to play in promoting self-reliance at the village level.

- **Improved Communications Capability**

Effective communication between parts of the country affected by the disaster and the NEOC is critical. The police radio network worked efficiently after Cyclone Namu but the different network of churches, other NGOs and the P & T are not all as effective as they could be.

There is a need to co-ordinate these networks and possibly to set up another national network for the health service which could be used by the NDC following a disaster. There is also a need to recognise the critical importance of SIBC and to clarify its role in disaster preparedness and response.

- **Provincial Disaster Plans**

Provincial Disaster Plans would be an important part of overall disaster preparedness and Provincial Disaster Committees would continue to play a valuable role in the future as they did after Cyclone Namu. There is a need, however, to define clearly their

roles and responsibilities and to specify the resources that would be automatically available to them after a disaster.

- **Rehabilitation and Recovery**

The role of the National Disaster Council should be limited to the response phase after which the Ministry of Economic Planning and MHA&PG would take over in the normal way to plan and co-ordinate rehabilitation which would be undertaken by the relevant National Government Ministries or Offices and the Provinces.

- **Improved Meteorological Capability**

The country's meteorological forecasting capability must be improved. In the short-term, SIMS should be strengthened and linked to the WMO's global communications network. In the longer-term weather surveillance radar and other equipment should be considered to improve in-country forecasting capability.

- **Training and Practice**

Training of resource organisations and the National Disaster Corps in the roles they are to perform before and after disasters is very important. Confusion over roles, responsibilities and lines of command is likely to seriously reduce the effectiveness of Government's overall response. Regular training and practice of the roles different resource organisations are to perform is critical. The NDMO would be responsible for organising this training and for generally ensuring that Government is prepared to respond in the event of a disaster.

- **Quarantine**

The National system of quarantine restrictions is important in order to protect Solomon Islands' primary industries and environment. It is unwise to lower these restrictions during disaster periods. Careful observation of international quarantine regulations should avoid problems of unacceptable supplies being despatched to Solomon Islands as had happened after Cyclone Namu.

- **Other Aspects of Preparedness**

Other aspects of preparedness to be considered include the need to:

- establish provincial sago palm plantations to ensure that sufficient materials are available to rebuild houses after a disaster
- undertake hazard analyses in which areas of high risk for settlement are identified and using which the villagers living there can be recommended to move

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- . **stockpile disaster relief materials in different parts of the country and centrally in Honiara**
- . **define ahead of a disaster the scope of Government's roles and responsibilities. In particular, it is necessary to define the extent to which Government should be responsible for rehabilitation and reconstruction of private assets such as rural housing**

**6. Closing Address of the Secretary to Cabinet at the National Seminar on
Disaster Preparedness and Planning Needs in Solomon Islands.
Wednesday, 8th April 1987**

My task this afternoon is both simple and difficult. It is simple because, obviously, this is the end of the Seminar and human nature being what it is, one is always happy to announce the closing of such deliberations as we have had during the past day and a half.

But this simple task does have two pertinent complex considerations: looking back and looking forward. Thus, to the extent of their complexity, all I might humbly suggest to this experienced and expert assemblage is: "Perhaps we should not look back with regret but rather we should look forward with confidence".

Mr Chairman, I should like to reassure you and all Colleagues here that I have been keenly interested in the deliberations of this important Seminar. Indeed, I had hoped to have sat right through all its sessions. Unfortunately, it was not possible for me to have done that because of certain other equally important commitments.

On reflection, however, Mr Chairman, I sincerely wonder why we did not allow the Seminar to have been held over a weekend period. For the great majority of Public Officials a weekend is not normal working time and hence it is far closer to a disaster situation as far as normal life is concerned. It would have been a real test of our ingenuity, resilience, dynamism and dedication - resources which are always in great demand in abnormal times. Perhaps, this might be a small thought for the future.

The suggestion I intimated earlier on in looking forward with confidence should form the basis for planning for the future in preparedness for, response to and recovery from disaster situations. An important criteria in this respect is the belief that the compass is being set for the right course; and as is normal in sea-travelling the Captain would be wiser to allow for currents.

The principle here is that clearly, and according to conventional wisdom, any plan should have a recognisable degree of flexibility in order to accommodate - as far as possible - unforeseen circumstances. The present Plan seems to have this virtue.

Mr Chairman, if this Seminar has been searching for a direction, then it would seem that such direction - and indeed a very excellent one - was given by the Minister for Home Affairs and Provincial Government when he officially opened this Seminar on Monday. The main thrust of his important message is that there is a fundamental need for an Act of Parliament which should prescribe the functions for persons to deal with disaster situations. Here the Constitutional definition of "functions" is used: that is, "functions" includes rights, duties and powers.

Flowing from that thought, and perhaps fundamental to the enactment of legislation, is the need for policy principles which should be the guide for the activation of such legislation. Indications from this Seminar are that these needs would be pursued at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr Chairman, if I may be permitted to make some observation, at this eleventh hour, I should like to refer specifically to the role of the National Disaster Council and its organisational structure, including its membership.

It seems clear that the role of the National Disaster Council should be to deal with disaster situations of any kind including war-caused circumstances beyond Solomon Islands' own control. But how to carry out this important role efficiently and effectively also seems to raise a basic question about where, in the first instance, the National Disaster Council should be located in the overall governmental organisation structure. The question is: Is the National Disaster Council rightly and properly located in terms of its importance?

In terms of the authority of the Constitution of Solomon Islands and taking a worst-disaster situation, the answer is No: the NDC is not rightly and properly located. Even if legislation is provided for its functions, those functions would not be carried out efficiently and effectively because the Council would hang loose from the main line of authority as provided for in the National Constitution. That is, it could not, in such worst-disaster situations, be able to function in place of the authority of the Cabinet. The Council would still be subject to the authority of the Cabinet: and this would be disastrous in an immediate emergency circumstance.

The practical implications of this are that the Cabinet is the only Ministry, as it were, that is established by the Constitution. All the other Ministries are established at the pleasure of the Prime Minister: they can be changed according to the political direction of the Prime Minister. Consequently, any change in the allocation of subjects in portfolios can drastically affect the continuity of the Council.

Similarly, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister are the only Ministerial posts that are specifically established by the Constitution. All other Ministerial posts are established at the pleasure of the Prime Minister. Thus, for continuity purposes, and for practical co-ordination reasons, it would seem that the location of the NDC should be examined seriously.

The membership of the Council should be looked at also. In a really worst disaster situation the Council should be able to meet as Cabinet in order to decide with authority and direction that should facilitate operational activities to be proceeded without delaying referrals.

Certain arguments have been advanced that because Ministry A deals with function X therefore that Ministry should be represented in the Council or at least be co-opted. In any disaster situation this type of attitude would slow down activities. On the contrary any Government Ministry must respond actively and positively to the directions from the Council as they would to the directives from the Cabinet or the Prime Minister. In these types of situations, there is no need for arguing about consultative meetings. Rather, Ministries or more particularly public officials have an obligation - to be on the alert to be involved with all the resources at their disposal. This is a duty that has to be done without rancour or recourse.

Mr Chairman, having said that, I must explain that I am fully conscious of the fact that the Seminar has concluded its deliberations by adopting certain recommendations and resolutions. So these closing remarks should be taken for whatever they might be worth, if at all.

I will, however, have failed my duty if I did not say the right thing at the right time and place. Hence, I must congratulate you, Mr Chairman, for your exemplary leadership both of this Seminar and of the National Disaster Council. I extend congratulations too to the Members of the Council and

the staff of the Management Secretariat of this Seminar. I also congratulate all the participants including our friendly Consultants, Air Vice Marshal Carter and Mr Steve Jones.

Finally, the Prime Minister has asked me particularly to thank you all for your invaluable contributions towards this important task of dealing with disasters. It is not an easy task so thank you for all your hard work during this Seminar.

To those who have come from the Provinces and overseas, may I extend to you best wishes for your happy reunion with your families when you return to your various destinations.

Mr Chairman, Lady* and Gentlemen, I thank you all and have the pleasure now to declare this Seminar officially closed.

*The only lady participant present at that time.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Hon A Nori, MP	Minister, MHA&PG
Mr M Tozaka	Chairman/Permanent Secretary, - MHA&PG
Air Vice-Marshal W Carter	UN Advisor on Disaster Management

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER COUNCIL

Mr M Tozaka (Chairman)	Permanent Secretary, MHA&PG
Mr F Soaki	Commissioner of Police
Mr D Buto	Permanent Secretary, MTWU
Mr L Maenu'u	Permanent Secretary, MPC
Mr P Funifaka	Permanent Secretary, MHMS
Mr J Rofeta*	Permanent Secretary, MOF
Mr N Boso*	Acting Chief Information Officer, - PMO

CO-OPTED MEMBERS

Mr W Ifunaoa	Permanent Secretary, MFA
Dr N Kere	Under Secretary, MHMS
Mr C I Mackay	Under Secretary, MTWU
Mr S Danitofea*	Chief Geologist, MNR
Captain M A Bowman	Chief Marine Officer, MTWU
Mr B Ulufa'alu*	Chairman, SICOC
Mr B O Kwanairara	Manager, SIEA
Mr J Vaukei*	Manager, SIPA
Mr P Mae	Manager, SIBC
Mr C Kelly	Secretary, SIRC
Rev. P Riti*	Secretary, SICA
Mr D Ho'ota**	Clerk, HTC

PROVINCIAL MEMBERS

Mr E Bulu	Provincial Secretary, Malaita
Mr T Bobai*	Provincial Secretary, Guadalcanal
Mr J Waipora	Provincial Secretary, Makira
Mr R Natowan	Provincial Secretary, Isabel
Mr J Vunagi	Provincial Secretary, Temotu
Mr J Riogano	Provincial Secretary, Central
Mr J Rabeua	Deputy Provincial Secretary, Western

NDC's TECHNICAL ADVISORY TEAM

Mr G Lepping	Director, RSP - Agriculture
Dr N Kere	Under Secretary, Health
Mr C I Mackay	Under Secretary/Works & Utilities

* Apologies

** Represented by Ms N Qae

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Mr G B Anderson	British High Commission
Mr M Gaylard	Australian High Commissioner
Representative of: *	New Zealand High Commission
Representative of: *	Charge d'affaires, Embassy of Japan
Mr A Liu	Embassy of Republic of China
Mr Hal Pattison	US Resident Representative
Mr J C Mellor	EEC's Resident Advisor
Dr D Parkinson *	Country Liaison Officer /WHO & UNDP's Representative

OTHER OFFICIALS

Mr F Saemala	Secretary to Cabinet, PMO
Mr G. Siapu	Permanent Secretary, MNR
Mr J Saliga	Permanent Secretary, MPS
Mr A Manira **	Permanent Secretary, SD
Mr W Tion	Permanent Secretary, MET
Mr E Andresen *	Permanent Secretary, MTCI
Mr G Tekulu	Permanent Secretary, MIL
Mr S Manata	Permanent Secretary, MPJ
Mr D Kera **	Permanent Secretary, MEP

REPRESENTATIVES OF NGOs, RELIGIOUS DISASTER COMMITTEES AND OTHER OFFICIALS

Mr A Baeanisia	Director, SIDT
Mr W Eschenbach *	Director, FSP
Mr C Kick III *	Director, IHAP
Mr T Laesanau	Director, World Vision
Mr P Masiga	Deputy Director, SICOHE
Mr K Chan	Chairman, CA
Mrs A Homelo *	Secretary, YWCA
Mr M Walegereia	Secretary, CDC
Fr L Muna *	Secretary, CMDC
Mr J V Kamplan *	Secretary, SSECDC
Pastor N Rore	Chairman, SDADC
Rev R Bato	Representative, UCDC
Mr M Navin	Director, SIMS
Mr S Jones	Guest Speaker, Former Member of TAT
Mr J Nagive	Official Photographer
Mr C Kulagoe	Senior Administrative Officer, (Steward)
Mr J Houpa	Administrative Officer, NDC
Mrs C Enoch	Asst. Personal Secretary (Secretarial Services)
Messrs: E Houma & A Tom	Messenger/Refreshment Organiser
Messrs: G Teava, A Indu & A Sau	
Mr J B Lai	Chauffeurs Secretary/NDC

* Apologies

** Represented by Messrs:
L Rukale & G Kiriau respectively.

Programme of the Seminar**MONDAY 6 APRIL**

- 0900-0930 Opening of Seminar -
Address by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs &
Provincial Government - Hon. A H Nori.
- 0930-1000 Refreshment.
- 1000-1030 Introduction of Participants, Advisor and Observers
by the Chairman.
- Chairman explains the objectives and the time-table
of the Seminar and the role of the Advisor.
- ADOPTION OF AGENDA**
Address by the Advisor, concerning the background
paper on Review of the National Disaster Plan.
- 1030-1100 Advisor continued with the discussion on Review of
the National Disaster Plan.
- 1100-1130 General discussion.
- 1130-1150 Mr J Saliga
- A Brief Summary on the Effectiveness of the National
Emergency Operations Centre and His Personal
Observations.
- 1150-1200 General discussion.
- 1200-1330 LUNCH BREAK
- 1330-1420 Dr N Kere
- Medical Preparedness.
- 1420-1430 General discussion.
- 1430-1520 Mr B Clarke*
- Financial Matters and Operational Constraints and
Other Observations.
- 1520-1530 General discussion.
- 1530-1600 Refreshment.
- 1600-1620 Mr C Eta
- Quarantine Procedures and Related Policies During
Disaster Situations.
- 1620-1630 General discussion.

* On overseas leave

TUESDAY 7 APRIL

- 0830-0850 Mr C Kelly
- The Involvement of the Red Cross (SI) Society in Relief Assistance
- 0850-0900 General discussion.
- 0900-0950 Messrs : G Lepping and S Jones
- The Role of Technical Advisory Team in Assessing Post Disaster Damages and Planning Needs.
- 0950-1000 General discussion.
- 1000-1030 Refreshment.
- 1030-1050 Mr F Soaki
- Radio Communication Network and Problems Encountered During Disaster.
- 1050-1100 General discussion.
- 1100-1150 Mr N Waena**
- Resettlement Scheme for Disaster Victims.
- 1150-1200 General discussion.
- 1200-1330 LUNCH BREAK.
- 1330-1350 Mr A Baeania
- The Role of NGOs in Emergency Assistance and Promotion of Disaster Awareness Programme.
- 1130-1400 General discussion.
- 1400-1420 Mr M Navin
- Forecasting of Weather-related Disaster and Promulgation of Disaster Related Information.
- 1420-1430 General discussion.
- 1430-1450 Mr W Ifunaoa
- A Brief Statement on International Assistance Arrangement and the Involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Disaster Situations.
- 1450-1500 General discussion.
- 1500-1530 Refreshment.
- 1530-1630 Provincial Secretaries
- Provincial Views on Operational Strategy and Distribution of Relief Supplies.

** Mr Waena was unable to keep to this schedule due to another urgent commitment. His paper was eventually delivered on Wednesday afternoon.

WEDNESDAY 8 APRIL

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| 0830-1000 | Provincial Secretaries - continued with their submission on relevant topics, including rehabilitation tasks encountered. |
| 1000-1030 | Refreshment. |
| 1030-1200 | Open discussion, syndicate or group discussion, evaluation and recommendation of common approaches. |
| 1200-1330 | Lunch Break. |
| 1330-1500 | Mr M Tozaka - Chairman, presentation of recommendations and adoption of resolutions. |
| 1500-1530 | Refreshment. |
| 1530-1600 | Group photograph to be taken and closing of Seminar. |

NATIONAL DISASTER COUNCIL ORGANISATIONAL CHART

