

Tsunami Recovery Priority Plan



Niuatoputapu Kingdom of Tonga

October 2009

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Executive summary

The Kingdom of Tonga consists of 169 islands, clustered into three main groups -- Tongatapu, Ha'apai, and Vava'u -- with a total population of 120,898 people. The total land area is 748 square kilometers with an EEZ of 700,000 square kilometers. Niuatoputapu is one of the two inhabited Islands in Tonga's Niua group, with an estimated floating population of 850 to 1000 people.

On Wednesday, 30th of September 2009, at 06:50 a.m., an earthquake of 8.3 magnitude centered slightly off Samoa was felt in the island of Niuatoputapu, with turbulence lasting for 20 minutes. Five minutes after the long turbulence, three six-meter tsunami waves struck the islands at three minutes intervals, travelling 600 meters inland, causing major impacts in Niuatoputapu and some damages on the neighboring island of Tafahi.

An initial assessment report confirms nine dead, four people seriously injured, 60% of housing destroyed and extensive damage to buildings and other infrastructure. While most of the boats on the Island of Niuatoputapu were destroyed, the tiny island of Tafahi lost all its boats, which were the only means of transportation to Niuatoputapu, and were also used for fishing. The water and sanitation systems on Niuatoputapu were completely devastated by the tsunami, and the reef and lagoon left heavily silted.

Given this sudden disaster situation, with the population displaced and having lost their houses, possessions and means of livelihood in many cases, diverse offers of international assistance were offered to the Tongan government. Recognizing the need for donor coordination as well as the importance of an overall strategy for the design and implementation of the recovery process, the government requested UNDP's assistance in developing this Tsunami Recovery Priority Plan. This plan is fully aligned with the government of Tonga's existing national strategic plans, and links with ongoing related development projects.

The aim of this document is to set out a framework for action and accountability to ensure that a wide range of support is available to those affected. This will act as a catalyst for people taking action toward self-help, to enable communities rebuilding their lives.

Section 0. Acronyms

AMD - Aid Management Division of the Ministry of Finance and National Planning
DALA - Damage and Loss Assessment
DRM – Disaster risk management
DRR – Disaster risk reduction
ECLAC – United nations’ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EEZ – Exclusive Economic Zone
ER – Early recovery
FAO – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
HIES – Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IOC – Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission
ISDR – International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
JICA – Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MOH – Ministry of Health
MOW – Ministry of Works
MLSNRE - Ministry of Lands, Survey, Natural Resources and Environment
NAP – National Action Plan
NEMO – National Emergency Management Office
NERC – National Emergency Recovery Committee
NTT - Niuatoputapu
NZ – New Zealand
SOPAC – Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission
SPC – Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TCC – Telecommunications Company
TDS – Tonga Defense Services
TRPP – Tsunami Recovery Priority Plan – Niuatoputapu Tonga
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO – United Nations Education, Social and Cultural Commission
UNFPA - United Nations Fund for Population
UNICEF - United Nations Children’s Fund
WHO – World Health Organization

Section 1. Introduction

The Government of Tonga has put together this Tsunami Recovery Priority Plan for Niuatoputapu and Tafahi after the islands were hit by the tsunami on 30 September 2009. This work was led by Government with timely support from UNDP, which is fully acknowledged.

The plan will guide the recovery phase for Niuatoputapu in order to **restore the basic foundations that will allow people to rebuild their lives and return to normalcy**, and thereby paving the way for longer term development. To achieve this, a number of key players need to work together, including Government, external development partners, civil society, and the people of the islands themselves. Government is confident that through the spirit of cooperation and partnership, the rehabilitation phase will be implemented successfully in restoring the livelihoods of the people of Niuatoputapu and Tafahi.

It should be noted that this plan is a work in progress, and can be enriched and expanded as further assessments, in-depth sectoral analysis and corresponding refinement of strategies are undertaken.

Section 1.1. Background

The Kingdom of Tonga consists of 169 Islands with a total population of 120,898 people. Tonga stretches over a distance of about 800 kilometers (500 miles) in a north–south line. The islands lie south of Samoa, about one third away from New Zealand and Hawaii. The country consists of a series of islands, clustered into three main groups: Tongatapu, Ha'apai, and Vava'u; these were formerly known as the Friendly Islands. The total land area is 748 square kilometers (289 square miles) with an EEZ of 700,000 square kilometers. Economically, Tonga relies on heavily on remittances from half of the country's population residing chiefly in Australia, New Zealand and United States. In rural areas, most of the people work on plantations and in subsistence agriculture, mainly coconuts, taro, yams, vanilla beans and bananas, which are also major cash crops. Small livestock such as pigs and chickens are also raised by families.

A new Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) has just been conducted in Tonga, so the related analysis of that data should be completed shortly. Once this is ready, that analysis should help to inform the recovery planning and programming.

Niuatoputapu is one of the two inhabited Islands in Tonga's Niua group, with an estimated floating population of approximately 850 to 1000 people or more, which fluctuates depending on seasonal movements relating to employment, family and church activities. The inhabitants of the island reside near the broad lagoon on the north side of Niuatoputapu. The island also serves as a main port of entry for yachts and other shipping arriving from Samoa and beyond.

On Wednesday, 30th of September 2009, at 6.50am an earthquake of 8.3 magnitude centered slightly off Samoa was felt in the island of Niuatoputapu and the turbulence last for 20 minutes.

Five minutes after the long turbulence, three giant waves struck the Islands at three-minute intervals, with the third wave measuring six meters and traveling 600 meters inland, causing major damages in Niuatoputapu and some damage on the neighboring island of Tafahi.

Report from the initial assessment conducted confirms nine dead, four people seriously injured and extensive damage to buildings and other infrastructure. The island has a total of 255 private residences, of which 79 were totally destroyed and 56 partially damaged. Most of the public utilities and government buildings on the island were completely destroyed. While most of the boats on the Island of Niuatoputapu were destroyed, the tiny island of Tafahi lost all its boats, which were the only means of transportation to Niuatoputapu, and were also used for fishing. The water and sanitation systems on Niuatoputapu has been completely devastated by the tsunami, and the reef and lagoon have been heavily silted.

During the immediate post disaster phase, emergency relief for the affected population was efficiently provided the Government of Tonga and its citizens, the Tongan Defense Service, the Churches, Red Cross, France, Australia and New Zealand. As traditionally happens in the Pacific, many family-to-family aid packages were sent by relatives out to Nuiatoputapu, and the priority shipment of these packages was facilitated by NEMO and TDS.

The only hospital on the island of Nuiatoputapu was destroyed by the tsunami. Only the outer structure of the building remains standing, but all furniture, equipment and supplies were ruined. A temporary clinic has been setup to address the medical needs of the local people. A list of the equipment urgently required to restore the basic operations of the clinic -- such as the cold chain equipment, generator, water tank and autoclave – has been prepared and shared with donors. Immediate health risks such as dengue, measles, diarrhea have so far not been observed on the island, except for destroyed and overflowing septic tanks in the area, which the government has been spraying to control risks. The affected people have access to psycho-social support provided by the Church Minister and Red Cross staff on the Island.

In the education sector, primary school buildings in the villages of Hihifo and Falehau, which were partially damaged by the tsunami, are being rebuilt by the TDS for temporary use. However, there is an imminent need for permanent reconstruction. The high school was not damaged, and has been used by the Government as the emergency operation centre.

The main source of income on the island of Niuatoputapu and Tafahi include mat weaving, government employment, and remittances received from relatives residing overseas. Mat weaving is a practice traditionally undertaken by women's groups, in which pandanus leaves are collected and soaked in sea water, dried, then weaved into final products in private houses. It should be noted that these fine mats have extraordinary cultural significance and value in Tonga, and are used for clothing on special occasions, floor covering and other daily uses. The mats command a high price on the national and international markets and are one of the main sources of cash income on NTT. It appears from the initial assessment that six houses or sheds used for weaving mats have been damaged, but the weaving of mats could still continue to be a profitable business for women as some pandanus leaves are still intact. The economy of Niuatoputapu and Tafahi is mainly subsistence based, relying on fishing, agriculture and livestock for family consumption. While crops and livestock on mainland have not been severely affected, according to preliminary reports, most of the boats have been lost. Collection of shellfish and sea cucumbers from the reef area at low tide, which is normally done by women, is

expected to have seen major setbacks, since the coral reef has been covered with silt from the tsunami waves.

The Government of the Kingdom of Tonga quickly organized a mission to Niuatoputapu on October 3 to obtain a preliminary overview of the extent and the impact of damages caused by the recent earthquake and tsunami, and to identify gaps in humanitarian assistance that could be met through donor contribution.

As per the initial overview and the series of briefing sessions held at the Tonga Defense Service, it has been reported that widespread damage has occurred to medical facilities, infrastructure and residential areas in low lying coastal villages of NTT, and to a lesser extent Ha'apai.

International (humanitarian) partners such as Australia and New Zealand, together with local NGOs, have significantly contributed towards addressing some of the immediate needs of the affected population. See Annex 2 for a summary of the external assistance provided to Tonga by development partners after the tsunami.

On October 16, the Chief Secretary and Secretary to the Cabinet and the Commander of Tonga Defense Services officially announced the closing of the tsunami emergency phase, and moving into the early recovery phase. However, as to be expected, while the recovery process is being launched, there are still several humanitarian and relief activities yet to be fully completed.

It should be noted that the tsunami affecting Tonga struck the country only two months after the tragic sinking of the Princess Ashika inter-island ferry, which claimed 87 lives and led to a formal inquiry into the causes and impacts of that disaster. The combination of these two disasters so close together compromised the nation's resilience, hampering the capacity of the government and population for recovery.

1.2 Scope and content

This document sets out a multi-sector integrated framework for prioritizing and designing activities in a centralized fashion, and across line Ministries, for the substantial task of early recovery from the effects of the disaster. It identifies overall guiding principles as well as national priority areas and issues, sector by sector, arising from the information available and the assessments to date. It presents a recovery action matrix with measures and actions to be carried out by line ministries and other stakeholders over the course of the recovery period. The recovery action matrix will be used to focus resources and to monitor progress.

It must be noted that this Tsunami Recovery Priority Plan (TRPP) should be adjusted and updated as further assessments are completed and made available, to reflect and capitalize on those valuable inputs.

The ongoing recovery phase is expected to last approximately 24 months: October 2009 – September 2011. The first six months of this period can be considered "early recovery." The

National Emergency Recovery Committee (NERC) will monitor the progress of the recovery phase and ultimately determine when this phase is officially concluded.

This TRPP is fully aligned with and contributes to implementation the Kingdom of Tonga's Strategic Development Plan 8, in particular its goal 7: "ensure environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction." Under this goal, the TRPP can make a vital contribution to strategy 5: "improve the capability of communities to be more resilient to disasters."

In addition to the Strategic Development Plan 8, Tonga has also prepared a National Strategic Planning Framework as of February 2009, with the purpose of guiding planning over a longer term of 5-10 years. This plan focuses on a limited number of uniquely national or whole of government priorities, with a vision for the future based on creating a Tonga "where opportunity exists for all." This Tsunami Recovery Priority Plan aligns with the priorities stated in the National Strategic Planning Framework, specifically contributing to two of its primary outcome objectives: "facilitate community development by involving district/village communities in meeting their service needs," and "integrate environmental sustainability and climate change into all planning and executing of programs." The TRPP makes a substantial contribution to one of four enabling themes set out under the National Strategic Planning Framework, namely: "ensure a more coordinated whole of government approach to donor funding."

This TRPP is also in line with the National Emergency Management Act, as detailed in section 2.

The recovery plan will also link to and leverage existing related projects, such as the National Action Plan process initiated this year by NEMO with support from SOPAC.

1.2. Goal

The overarching goal for the recovery phase is **to restore the basic foundations that will allow people to rebuild their lives and return to normalcy**, thereby paving the way for longer-term development. The aim of this document is to develop a framework for action and accountability to ensure that a wide range of support is available to those affected. This will act as a catalyst for people taking action toward self-help, to enable communities rebuilding their lives.

Considering the remote and inaccessible location of the islands affected, a major effort will be required to inform and engage affected communities with respect to issues and decisions concerning the fundamental rehabilitation of their lives, livelihoods and community facilities.

1.3. Guiding principles

Experience shows that there are several overall principles which are fundamental for guiding effective and sustainable early recovery. These principles will be observed both in the more

immediate actions, and in the medium term actions envisioned under this strategy. These include:

- **maximize synergies** among different actors through efficient coordination of stakeholders in the early recovery process
- **guarantee national ownership** by the fullest possible engagement of national and local authorities in the planning, execution and monitoring of recovery actions
- **“build back better”** to ensure that shelter, infrastructure and systems are more resilient to better protect people and communities, and so as not to rebuild the risk
- **promote local and national capacities** by ensuring that external technical assistance complements rather than replaces existing capacities, and is seen by national actors as supportive rather than directive
- **promote gender equality** by assessing particular needs and vulnerabilities, and by acknowledging and using women’s varied capacities and skills
- **use and promote participatory practices** to identify needs, build capacities for empowering communities and create the foundations of sustained, free, active and meaningful participation through out all phases of the early recovery process
- **monitor, evaluate and learn** through appropriate participatory techniques and mechanisms that allow timely identification of corrective measures, and capture the experiences and voices of the target population

In addition, in the case of tsunami recovery for Niuatoputapu, three context-specific criteria were identified to guide the early recovery strategy:

- Facilitate recovery in such a way that the outer island of Niuatoputapu does not become dependent on external aid, and therefore can conserve its traditional and necessary self-reliance.
- Rebuild and re-equip the community’s basic infrastructure and assets with similar traditional styles and quality, avoiding distortions of the local culture or an artificial increase in the standard of living as compared to the pre-disaster situation.
- Encourage initiatives which engage the affected population in clean-up, reconstruction or disaster reduction activities, for their empowerment as agents in the recovery process and to help overcome any lingering psycho-social trauma through positive actions.

Section 2. Coordination arrangements

In 2007, the Kingdom of Tonga approved its first ever Emergency Management Act. This Act establishes that in the event of a significant disaster affecting Tonga. The National Emergency Operations Committee takes charge of the response and emergency relief efforts, and when the

emergency phase is concluded and the recovery phase initiated, the National Emergency Recovery Committee (NERC) leads the recovery strategy and implementation. The Act indicates that the NERC has the following functions:

- a) coordinate the recovery phase following any event;
- b) carry out detailed assessments in partnership with the relevant committee;
- c) coordinate the provision of emergency relief; and
- d) coordinate all recovery and rehabilitation works.

The National Emergency Recovery Committee consists of the following members: the Minister of Works as Chair, Chief Secretary and Secretary to Cabinet, Secretary for Finance, Director, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Commander of Tonga Defense Services; representatives of non-governmental organizations who may be co-opted as required; and the Manager who shall be Secretary.

Following the tsunami, the NERC was activated. Declaration of a District State of Emergency for Niuatoputapu was issued the same day that the tsunami struck. Subsequently the NERC established a sub-committee – comprised of Aid Management Division (Ministry of Finance and National Planning), NEMO, Secretary to Foreign Affairs as Chair, and other agencies to be co-opted as needed -- to synthesize the discussion on early recovery strategies and entry points and on that basis to propose the national priorities. These are presented in section 3.2.

While the NERC plays the executive role for the early recovery phase, providing direction and making decisions on policy options, the operationalization of the early recovery programming will be coordinated jointly by the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) and the Aid Management Division from the Ministry of Finance and National Planning. The Director of NEMO will serve as secretariat for gathering information related to assessments and needs, as well as the delivery of aid items and actions. Aid Management Division (AMD) will liaise with donors and maintain updated detailed tables of status on the aid requested and received. Regular monitoring of the recovery initiatives will also be conducted by AMD. UNDP will provide some support to these AMD functions through an additional short-term staff person.

To facilitate the recovery strategizing and detailed planning, **thematic working groups** have been established for the key sectors affected which require further analysis and careful assessment of policy options, due to their complexity. The general structure for these working groups requires that they are led by the respective line ministry from that sector, with membership comprised of civil society organizations, national and international NGOs, United Nations agencies, and other organizations with expertise in that sector. A representative of Aid Management Division will sit on each thematic working group, so as to facilitate systematic linkages into the centralized recovery program.

The mandate of these thematic working groups will be to provide an assessment of impacts in the sector, elaborate a range of policy options for recovery in that sector, advise on possible technical solutions, and develop project proposals to secure donor funding for the chosen solutions and activities. The thematic working groups will report to the NERC. Project proposals to be developed by these working groups should provide costing, indicating the costs of items to be replaced in order to return to the pre-tsunamis standard of living, and as a separate item, the incremental expenditure required for improvement or increased resilience.

To address the recent tsunami impacts, thematic working groups have been set up to cover the following key and complex sectors: resettlement/relocation, health, water and sanitation, and early warning systems.

Some other key sectors – such as infrastructure and education – were also significantly impacted by the disaster. However, the needs for reconstruction and recovery assistance to these sectors seems more clear cut, and the related programming on course, so accordingly thematic working groups have not been set up at this time to address these sectors.

Section 3. Damage assessments and priorities for recovery

3.1. Damage assessments

A government assessment team led by Lord Ma'afu as national Controller, and including the Princess Regent and the Acting Prime Minister, conducted a field visit to Niuatoputapu on 3 October, to obtain an overview of the extent of damages and losses, and the situation of the affected population. Lord Ma'afu stayed on in NTT to take charge of the ground operation.

A government technical assessment team was dispatched to NTT on October 20-22 to accelerate the assessment and planning for potential resettlement of the population in a safer location. This team was comprised of engineer, surveyor, architect and GIS expert from the Ministry of Lands, Survey, Natural Resources and Environment, as well as the Habitat for Humanity representative. While there, the team also facilitated a rapid community consultation conducted by local government officials, to get a general sense of the community's concerns and preferences in regard to complex issues, such as sanitation arrangements and housing/relocation scenarios.

More detailed and specialized damaged and loss assessments by sector will be organized and conducted by the thematic working groups, as needed. The NERC will determine whether any further overall assessments are required, such as socio-economic impact assessments, macro-economic assessments, assessments by tsunami scientists, the ECLAC Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA), or others.

3.2 Initial priorities

Consensus among all stakeholders identifies the following priority sectors for recovery programming. These sectors and the relevant prioritized solutions are listed in order of importance:

Ranking	Sector	Phased actions in sequence
1	Resettlement/relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid community consultation - Temporary housing - Safe community shelters - Relocation of hospital - Permanent disaster resilient private housing
2	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid community consultation - Temporary sanitation facilities - Permanent sanitation systems linked to resettlement design
3	Livelihoods re-activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rebuilding of sheds for mat weaving - Purchase of fishing boats and equipment - Replanting of pandanus plants along coast
4	Early warning systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjustments to improve effectiveness of current early warning system - End-to-end review of EWS to develop optimal system
5	Government buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reconstruction of offices using prefabricated structure - Construction of multi-use storage warehouse

3.3. Sectoral analysis

Resettlement/relocation

Composition of thematic working group: led by Ministry of Lands, Survey, Natural Resources and Environment. Members include Ministry of Works, Tonga Red Cross, Tonga National Women and Children’s Centre, Ma’a Fafine, Habitat for Humanity, UN-Habitat, Rooftops, Aid Management Division and others as required.

Situation:

It is estimated that more than 60% of the Niuatoputapu population have become homeless as a result of the tsunami. Many affected families are relying on relatives for shelter, while others are living in temporary shelter, which is provided in the form of tents. It is also reported that a portion of the affected population have resorted to shelter at higher grounds on the mountains and are reluctant to move back to their original homes. There is an immediate need for better temporary shelters to be provided for the affected population whilst options for permanent shelters are being considered as part of the medium to long term recovery.

Overall strategy for this sector:

Adopt a phased approach to the housing and resettlement, with the first phase focusing on guaranteeing secure and dignified basic living conditions for the NTT population in view of the coming cyclone season. The second phase will examine various options for permanent housing which is culturally suitable but more resistant to the recurrent disasters which threaten NTT, and determine which option to proceed to implement.

Key policy considerations:

- The community must be consulted on where the new houses should be located, as well as essential characteristics of the house, so that this can be done successfully and to ensure their satisfaction as “clients.” Both men and women must be properly and separately consulted, and their concerns addressed, in particular in relation to safety, security and livelihoods insofar as these pertain to settlements.
- The availability of land, and the land tenure and lease arrangements must be explored and resolved prior to finalizing the settlement design.
- Strongly recommended to seize this opportunity to “build back better,” by building both shelters and private homes which are disaster resistant for earthquakes, tsunamis and cyclones. Minimally the buildings should be able to withstand a category 4 cyclone, and national and international expertise should be fully exploited to obtain the optimal design solutions.
- The design should be compliant with the existing building codes in Tonga, and it may also be advisable to review the current codes to verify whether they effectively ensure multi-hazard disaster resilience.

Estimated total cost: USD \$3 million.

Health

Composition of thematic working group: led by Ministry of Health. Members include Tonga Red Cross, Tonga National Women and Children’s Centre, Ma’a Fafine, World Health Organization, UNICEF, UNFPA, Aid Management Division and others as required.

Situation:

The four critically injured people were evacuated to Tongatapu for medical attention and their medical needs have been adequately addressed. A temporary clinic has been setup to address the medical needs of the people of the island. Most of the hospital equipment was lost and requests have been made to the government to replace the clinic’s essential equipment, such as the cold chain equipment, generator, water tank and autoclave. There is a need for the damaged hospital to be relocated and reconstructed and the much needed equipment to be supplied for the smooth operation of the hospital to look into the medical needs of the population.

Overall strategy for this sector:

First phase, maintain the health of the displaced population, and prevent epidemics and disease outbreaks, by operating a temporary health clinic. Second phase, build and equip new hospital in safe location away from the coast, with a structure resistant to cyclones, so that health services are not interrupted by future disasters.

Key policy considerations:

- While temporary arrangements are made for interim health care provision, discussion and analysis should be immediately initiated on what would be required for establishing full hospital conditions which in the future will not be interrupted by disasters.

Estimated total cost: USD \$900,000.

Water and sanitation

Composition of thematic working group: led by Ministry of Health. Members include Tonga Red Cross, Tonga National Women and Children's Centre, Ma'a Fafine, World Health Organization, UNICEF, Aid Management Division and others as required.

Situation:

As per the latest updates on the NTT situation, the water systems in all the three villages have been restored. However, it is recommended that the water systems on the island be replaced. There is also a prominent need for proper sanitation facilities to be provided for the affected population living in temporary shelter. Ensuring access to clean water and proper sanitation is an ongoing concern for the Ministry of Health.

Overall strategy for this sector:

In the short term, maintain hygiene, health and safety of the affected population through adequate temporary facilities. In the medium term, build a new reticulated water system as a necessary component of the resettlement design.

Key policy considerations:

- As the population is living in quite precarious conditions since the disaster, in tents, it is essential to have a mechanism for frequent monitoring of the sanitation and health situation, which can deteriorate rapidly. This will enable early action if any disease outbreaks occur.
- Special attention should be paid to verifying the specific water-related and sanitary needs of girls and women, based on a separate consultation with these groups to help detect any issues and provide prompt solutions. Women and girls should be comfortable in carrying out their daily activities, with adequate privacy, safety and keeping their dignity intact.

Estimated total cost: not yet finalized.

Early warning systems

Composition of thematic working group: led by National Emergency Management Office. Members include Tonga Meteorological Services, Tonga Defense Services, Tonga Police Force, Tonga Red Cross, SOPAC, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, UNESCO, UNDP, Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission, Aid Management Division and others as required.

Situation:

The earthquake occurred at 06:48 hours, the warning issued out of Hawai'i at 07:04, and the tsunami wave hit Niuatoputapu (NTT) at 07:15 hours. Though the Tsunami warning was broadcasted on radio, lamentably the people of Niuatoputapu did not receive the warning in time. There is accordingly an urgent need to undertake a review of the existing early warning system for tsunamis and other hazards in Tonga, particularly with an emphasis on how effectively these systems are working in the outer islands and for the most vulnerable groups. The organizational and planning dimensions of EWS should also be assessed, taking into account the chain of communications, roles of community members and the different vulnerabilities and capacities of men and women.

It has been identified that there is an urgent need for disaster risks awareness programmes to be conducted for stakeholders both at national and community level. During the tsunami, it was noted that while most of the foreigners ran towards higher ground to avoid the waters, the local people actually ran toward coastal areas. This serves to show an insufficient awareness on some of the fundamentals issues pertaining to disaster such as tsunamis.

Overall strategy for this sector:

Use the lessons learned from this disaster experience, and the post-disaster interest in improved DRM, to conduct an end-to-end review of the current EWS, identify critical shortcomings and obtain resources to significantly improve the system. This should be complemented by an emphasis on awareness-raising among the public on all hazards, along with practice drills.

Key policy considerations:

- The post disaster moment provides a window of opportunity to leverage public and government concern to significantly enhance the country's overall disaster risk management, including early warning systems. This window will likely close again within a few months.
- Particular emphasis should be placed on identifying and addressing the gaps or "weakest links" in the EWS and overall disaster risk management systems, entailing outreach to and full participation of the most vulnerable, which in the case of Tonga points to the outer islands.
- Substantial improvements in the effectiveness of the overall system can be attained by ensuring gender sensitivity at all levels, so that women's talents and capacities are mobilized to strengthen the system, in addition to taking into account their vulnerabilities.

Estimated total cost: USD \$200,000.

Livelihoods

Composition of thematic working group: led by local NTT government representative. Members include Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Forestry, Tonga Red Cross, Langa fonua'a fafine Tonga, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, UNDP, FAO, Aid Management Division and others as required.

Situation:

Most of the boats on the Island of Niuaotupapu and Tafahi were destroyed or lost during the tsunami. These boats were used as a medium for transportation and also a source of fishing to cater for their livelihoods. The need has been identified to provide the affected population with some boats in order to enable them to resume with their normal fishing and also have access transportation from Tafahi to NTT. The other source of livelihood identified is mat weaving which is done by women groups in private houses. These private houses or community houses have been reported to be damaged after the Tsunami.

Overall strategy for this sector:

Reactivate traditional livelihoods on the islands as soon as feasible, prioritizing the livelihoods practiced by women, due to their greater vulnerability.

Key policy considerations:

- Livelihoods tend to be quite differentiated by gender, therefore this must be well understood in the specific local context, so that any investments in and support to the re-activation of livelihoods will benefit both men and women.
- Consideration should be given to any viable alternative or non-traditional livelihoods, as these may help diversify the local economy, expand people’s options, and thereby build greater resilience in the community.
- Synergies should be sought in terms of possible livelihoods related activities which simultaneously reduce disaster risk and enhance environmental protection, such as reforestation programs.

Estimated total cost: USD \$250,000.

3.4 Logistics

The remote Niuas group of islands is difficult to access under normal circumstances, and suffers from shortages in regular transport and supplies. This situation was aggravated by the tsunami impact, as it damaged the airstrip, wharf and virtually destroyed telecommunications. This critical infrastructure is in the process of being restored as a priority under the relief phase, however, this is not yet fully completed. Therefore it is important to take into account and anticipate the logistics challenges implied for the recovery process.

The standard options available for transporting passengers and cargo out to Niuaotupapu and back include:

type of craft	origin/source	capacity	travel time to NTT	availability
Island hopper plane	Nuku’alofa	6 pp	1.5 hours	Charter
C130 plane (Hercules)	Australia or NZ	60 pp 3 tons cargo	4 hours	Special request

Tongan Navy patrol boats	Nuku'alofa	10 tons	18 hours	On request
LCH barge	Australia or NZ	90 tons Travel in pairs	12 days	On request
Navy frigate (RANS Tobruk, HMNZ Canterbury)	Australia or NZ	1300 tons	6 days	On request

The strategy for managing the logistics entailed in the recovery mission is to develop a logistics plan for the duration of the recovery phase, to match as closely as possible the transport opportunities with the materials and items to be transported, as well as travel of persons for technical assistance, assessments or monitoring. Given that new developments and opportunities arise, and priorities may shift somewhat, this logistics plan should be reviewed and updated monthly.

3.5 Recovery strategies and actions matrix

SECTOR	IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITIES <i>Summary of key impacts and vulnerabilities</i>	NEEDS <i>Overview of key early recovery needs</i>	CAPACITIES <i>Summary of available capacities in affected areas</i>	SOLUTIONS AND STRATEGIES <i>Proposed solutions/ strategies for early recovery programs</i>	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS <i>Interested in supporting early recovery efforts of government</i>
Resettlement/ relocation	<p>79 houses completely destroyed</p> <p>56 houses partially damaged</p> <p>Displaced population living tents mainly in tents</p> <p>Cyclone season starts in November</p>	<p>Adequate temporary shelter which is cyclone resistant</p> <p>Assessment of relocation options</p> <p>New houses which are disaster resistant</p>	<p>Community could be mobilized for building and construction</p> <p>Some construction materials may be salvaged from debris</p>	<p>Short term Build collective shelter to withstand category 4 cyclones</p> <p>Technical assessments and options required</p> <p>Build Tongan style houses as temporary shelter for family units</p> <p>Medium term Relocate residential area to higher ground, if validated by community consultation</p> <p>Design and build houses which are more disaster resistant</p>	<p>Habitat</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>ADB</p> <p>Mormon Church</p> <p>NZAid</p>

<p>Water and sanitation</p>	<p>Water reticulation system lines damaged in all three villages</p> <p>High density of rubbish left by tsunami</p> <p>Normal sanitation system interrupted</p> <p>Septic tanks overflowing</p>	<p>Continued and monitored supply of fresh water to displaced population</p> <p>Review of temporary sanitation arrangements from health and safety perspectives</p> <p>Consultation with community about adequacy of temporary and preferences for permanent new sanitation systems, especially seeking input from women and girls</p>	<p>Community could be mobilized for digging latrine pits</p> <p>Communal solidarity tends to share scarce resources such as water equitably</p>	<p>Short term Gender-sensitive community consultation to detect water and sanitation issues</p> <p>Adjustment of temporary water and sanitation system as needed</p> <p>Technical assessments and options required</p> <p>Medium term Build culturally suitable new sanitation and water reticulation systems as part of resettlement plan</p>	<p>WHO</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>JICA</p>
<p>Livelihoods</p>	<p>Extensive damage to pandanus plants</p> <p>Minor damage to breadfruit trees</p> <p>8 fishing boats destroyed</p> <p>6 sheds for women’s mat weaving destroyed</p> <p>Fisheries office and ice-</p>	<p>Fishing boats (8)</p> <p>Net and other equipt for fishing</p> <p>Ice-making plant rebuilt</p> <p>Sheds for mat weaving (6)</p> <p>Fisheries office rebuilt</p>	<p>Root crops not affected as they are inland</p> <p>Community has strong farming skills</p> <p>Men have extensive fishing skills and experience</p> <p>Women are highly skilled at weaving fine</p>	<p>Short term Mobilize community to replant pandanus plants along coast, also for DRM</p> <p>Purchase of fishing boats for communities</p> <p>Replacement of lost fishing equipment</p> <p>Possible cash-for-work</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>AusAid</p> <p>FAO</p>

	making plant destroyed		mats 2 replacement fishing boats already sent to NTT	programs for debris clearance or pandanus planting	
Early warning systems	<p>Current national EWS not always effective</p> <p>NTT did not receive the warning this time</p> <p>Both hardware and soft aspects need improvement</p> <p>Cyclone season starts in November</p> <p>Continued period of seismic activity from Tonga trench</p>	<p>Equip to ensure full reliability and functionality of EWS (electrical generator, microwave link, wind and pressure instruments)</p> <p>Linkages to regional and international expertise on state-of-the art EWS</p>	<p>Tonga Met Service already has a proposal for improvement of Met Service component of EWS</p> <p>NAP project with SOPAC could be adjusted to prioritize review of EWS</p>	<p>Short term Invest in equip to ensure better functionality of current EWS system</p> <p>Review of whether system is effectively reaching the most vulnerable groups</p> <p>Medium term Review of EWS to identify critical gaps and actions so as to perfect system</p> <p>Training and certification for climate observers in outer islands</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>JICA</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>ISDR</p> <p>SOPAC</p> <p>SPC</p>
Government buildings	<p>Gov't buildings destroyed – courthouse, police station and others</p> <p>Staff quarters destroyed</p> <p>Given the post-crisis situation and displaced population, high need for</p>	Rapid replacement of gov't offices	<p>Gov't workers on island and keen to return to full capacity</p> <p>National gov't raising with donors the need to fund these buildings</p>	<p>Short term Prefabricated buildings for transitional provision of govt services</p> <p>Consideration of design options for permanent office buildings</p>	<p>NZAid</p> <p>World Bank</p>

	gov't services			Medium term Build culturally suitable and disaster resilient gov't offices in safe location	
Infrastructure	<p>Wharf damaged</p> <p>Airstrip covered in debris, security fence destroyed</p> <p>Damage to air terminal and staff quarters</p> <p>Telecommunications equipt and buildings damaged</p> <p>Roads damaged</p> <p>5 vehicles destroyed</p>	<p>Repair of wharf</p> <p>Airstrip and facilities cleared of debris and functioning</p> <p>Restoration of telecommunications equipt and buildings</p> <p>Repair of roads, in relation to resettlement design</p>	Initial repairs already conducted have made the wharf and airstrip serviceable	Negotiate with appropriate donors for funding to reconstruct transportation infrastructure on a "build back better" principle	World Bank ADB
Health	<p>Hospital ruined, all equipment lost</p> <p>Staff quarters quite damaged</p>	Rebuilding of hospital based on disaster-resistant design	Temporary health clinic running out of the Mormon Chapel	<p>Seize opportunity to relocate hospital in location further from the coast</p> <p>Investigate "safe hospital" program led by WHO and ISDR for application in NTT</p>	Govt of France UNICEF UNFPA WHO ISDR

<p>Education</p>	<p>Primary school damaged</p> <p>Schools used as shelters in post-disaster period, which compromises the children’s education and delays their return to normalcy</p>	<p>Rebuilding of primary school</p>	<p>High school not damaged</p> <p>Lost school supplies already replaced with donor assistance</p>	<p>Consider retrofitting of school buildings for disaster resistance</p> <p>Engage children as agents in promoting disaster awareness through the school curriculum</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>NZAid</p>
<p>Disaster risk management</p>	<p>No evacuation plan</p> <p>Insufficient community preparedness activities</p> <p>Cyclone season starts in November</p> <p>Continued period of seismic activity from Tonga trench</p> <p>Limited resources</p>	<p>Gender-sensitive drills for tsunamis and cyclones</p> <p>Increased community level preparedness activities</p> <p>Local evacuation plans</p> <p>Vulnerability mapping on outer islands</p>	<p>Heightened awareness of disasters among community</p> <p>Govt support through NEMO</p> <p>A tsunami response plan for Tongatapu has been drafted</p> <p>Existing ATWS tsunami capacity assessment report for Tonga</p>	<p>Capitalize on heightened awareness and fear of disaster by launching a public awareness campaign</p> <p>Promote gender-sensitive disaster risk management based on understanding the social dimensions of both vulnerabilities and capacities</p> <p>Prioritize local preparedness and disaster planning for outer islands, given their high vulnerability</p> <p>Secure additional resources so as to significantly expand community preparedness and awareness activities</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>SOPAC</p> <p>SPC</p>

Section 4. Funding

The priorities outlined in this plan will be used as a basis for negotiating offers of funding and assistance from various donors, to avoid duplication and to ensure the maximum complementarity among donors.

Section 5. Risk analysis

Rating of probability: 1 = very low, 2 = low, 3 = moderate, 4 = high, 5 = very high

Project Title: Tsunami Recovery Priority Plan – NTT Tonga **Date: October 2009**

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mgmt response	Owner
1	Recurrence of natural disasters in the upcoming months	October 2009	Act of God	P = 5 I = may impact work plan priorities or volume of work	Agree on strategies with development partners for such events	Aid Mgmt Division NEMO
2	Limited funding due to increased scope of recovery work	October 2009	Organizational	P= 2 I = funding constraints	Seek other funding to supplement the activities	Aid Mgmt Division
3	Delay in internal processes and decision-making to design buildings and purchase equipment	October 2009	Organizational	P =1 I = delay in implementation	Prioritize technical assessments and design activities Obtain quotations in advance from local suppliers for planned equipment	Aid Mgmt Division NEMO

Section 6. Next steps

1. Activate thematic working groups.
2. Determine which further assessments are needed.
3. Commence purchasing process for the prioritized short term activities.
4. Initiate detailed work planning for key programming activities.
5. Secure extra staff assistance for Aid Management Unit.

Section 7. Conclusions

At times nature and Acts of God deliver us blows from which we cannot easily recover. In the face of these trials, the way forward will depend primarily on the resilience, strength and ingenuity of the Tongan people and the wisdom of their leaders and rulers. International agencies, NGOs and governments can prove to be valuable friends and allies in such times, in their roles of supporting the Tongan government and population.

**ANNEX 1:
Immediate and long term needs**

As assessed by AMD at 20 October 2009:

Immediate needs:

	Sector/ Organisation	Needs	Status	Estimated Cost	Coordinator from GoT/Tonga	Donor	Required actions
1	Resettlement/Relocation Plan	GIS boundary survey, community consultation, recommendations to committee on alternatives for relocation Confirm if temporary housing is sufficient Repair works on existing housing	L&S team to NTT to complete relocation assessment 20-27 Oct		Lands & Survey	Habitat for Humanity	Waiting on assessment & recommendations from resettlement thematic group
2	Sanitation	Ventilation improved pit latrines until people resettled, Sanitation engineer to recommend long term solution			MoH		

3	Livelihoods reactivation	Fisheries - Supply fishing boats & equipment	One boat sent by UNDP, one TDS. 6 additional boats lost/destroyed	120,000	MAFFF	UNDP/FAO	MAFFF to prepare detailed report on number and type of boats and equipment lost, owner, and quotes for replacement
		Rebuilding of sheds for mat weaving			MAFFF	UNDP	MAFFF to prepare options for design of sheds and cost estimates to rebuild
		Planting of pandanus along coast			MAFFF	FAO	MAFFF to prepare detailed assessment of damage/loss of pandanus, and proposal for replanting
		Replanting crops	Initial reports that no damage sustained to crops or livestock		MAFFF		MAFFF to confirm damage/loss of crops, and proposal for replanting if required
4	Early warning systems	Immediate review of current early warning system, design improvements to increase effectiveness			NEMO/MET services		
5	Government Centre	Storage shed	Requested 16 Oct from Aus				Waiting on response from Aus to confirm if this can be received on HMAS Tubrok
		8 standard pre-fab houses for Govt office & accommodation	Requested 16 Oct from Aus	240,000		Australia	"
		Two light trucks for distribution of supplies	Requested 16 Oct from Aus	50,000		Australia	"

6	Transport	Barge for transportation of heavy equipment	Requested 16 Oct from Aus	500,000	TDS	Australia	"
7	Health	Provide field hospital & equipment including an autoclave, Oroscope, otoscope, ophthalmoscope, thermometers, sphygmomanometer, stethoscope, examination table, delivery table, drugs cabinet, beds for patients, trolley for patients, bed sheets, etc etc.	Field hospital currently located in LDS church hall. MoH to confirm how long this can remain. MoH to confirm what supplies are still required.	250,000	MoH	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA	MoH to update this list to confirm if need still exists, relevant donors to be contacted ASAP to fulfil remaining needs
		Electric generator and fuel, refrigerator			MoH		
		Washing machine			MoH		
		Personal dignity packs			MoH		
		IEC material			MoH		
		Detergents, soap, toothpaste and brushes, toilet paper			MoH		
		Vaccine supply			MoH		
		Small incinerator			MoH		
		Supply of ORS			MoH		
		Mental Health support			MoH		
		Food and water for hospital staff			MoH		
		Health spray - Insecticide & Disinfectants		30,000	MoH		

		Cooking stove, gas, chairs, bed, table, drawer for the staff, kitchen ware such as plates, forks, spoons, cooking pots, knives, can opener, cups etc.		MoH		
		Admin supplies - A4 papers, one type writer and ink, pens, folders for patient files and records, relevant medical forms, filing cabinets, bookshelves, table and chairs etc.		MoH		
8	Water Supply	Vehicle to replace MoH WHO vehicle from Tongatapu	Vehicle sent to NTT 13 Oct - vehicle required to replace this in due course	50,000	MoH	
		Repair pumps	Completed - pumps operating in 3 villages	20,000	MoH	
		Support & desalination plant	Desalination plant operating effectively	2,000		NZ Red Cross MoH to confirm if desalination plant still operating
9	Telecommunications	Interim water supply/storage for displaced people		50,000-100,000		MoH to confirm if interim water supply is sufficient
		Land line to be reinstalled	Mobile network operating, awaiting relocation decision before installing landline		TCC	Damage covered by insurance Confirm with TCC what equipment/materials required and expected timeline
10	Refuse Collection					

		Remove rubbish and debris, front end loader & dump truck	HMAS Canterbury collecting debris in one pile 18-21 Oct, mostly completed	150,000			Confirm with TDS if further assistance/equipment required to complete debris clearing
11	Airport						
		Clear rocks and debris	Completed - planes able to land	20,000	TAL/TDS		Confirm with TDS/TAL
12	Food Aid						
		Food supply for four weeks	Completed - sufficient food aid has been received	10,000	TDS	Community	Confirm if further food aid required
13	School material						
		School boxes etc	Sufficient school materials received at this stage	5,000	MEWAC		

Long term requirements:

No	Items	Status	Estimated cost	Coordinator from GoT/Tonga	Source of funds	Required actions
1	Hospital	Waiting on relocation decision	1,800,000	MoH		MoH to prepare proposal for replacement of hospital, design requirements/options, identify and approach appropriate donor
2	Water Supply (upgrading reticulation)	Waiting on relocation decision, JICA confirmed funding	200,000	MoH	JICA	MoH to prepare proposal for replacement of reticulation to 3 villages
3	Residential home reconstruction	Waiting on relocation decision, Resettlement TWG is compiling recommendations for different housing design options	6,075,000	Resettlement TWG	Habitat for Humanity, WB, Australia	Donors requested outline of strategy for housing reconstruction - to be compiled by TWG

4	Government Offices	Requested pre-fab buildings from Australia 16 Oct	1,000,000	PMO		Waiting on response from Aus to confirm if this can be received on HMAS Tubrok
5	Government quarters	Requested pre-fab buildings from Australia 16 Oct	2,000,000	PMO		"
6	Airport (security fence, met equip, extend runway)	Requested assistance from Australia 16 October for engineers to assist	1,000,000	TAL/MoT	WB (TSCP)	Confirm damage assessment and proposal of work required
7	Wharf (armour rods and navigation aids)	Requested assistance from Australia 16 October for engineers to assist	200,000	MoT		"
8	Road (4km)	Requested assistance from Australia 16 October for engineers to assist	540,000	MoT		"

9	Schools (7 classrooms)	490,000	MEWAC	NZAid, World Bank	MEWAC to prepare detailed report on damage incurred for each school, staff housing etc.
10	Disaster management planning - End to end review of disaster management process		NEMO	UNDP,SOPAC, ISDR	NEMO/warning system TWG to prepare proposal/timeline for review
12	Tafahi channel clearance	100,000	MoT		Confirm details of damage assessment and required rehabilitation
13	Fisheries (Block making machines)	100,000	MAFFF		
TOTAL		13,305,000			

ANNEX 2:
Summary of indicative external assistance

Indicative funding available as at 23 October 2009:

Donor	Amt	Amt (TOP)	Possible Rehabilitation activity	Source
UNDP	300,000 USD	600,000	Coordination of recovery program, Fishing boats, Rebuild women's huts, Early warning system, Improved disaster risk reduction	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR)
UNICEF			Repair of pumps, Desalinisation, School materials	
UNFPA			Drugs, Reprod Health Supplies, 'Kit 6'	
UN			Tsunami assessment specialists	
WHO			Health supplies, washing machine etc.	
World Bank	250,000 USD	500,000	Disaster assessment, sector specialists in education and health, potentially rebuilding primary schools	Emergency relief fund 250k + additional funds from IDA grant (possibly scale up IDA for tsunami relief)
			Transport sector - roads, wharf, runway	Transport Sector Consolidation Project
EU	0.9m Euro	2,545,380	Waiting on priorities from GoT	B Envelope - emergency recovery fund
AusAid			Waiting on priorities from GoT, barges from ADF, Police station	TPDP funding allocation for police station, Health program funding maybe allocation to Health needs (to discuss with MOH)
NZAid	1.5m NZD	1,716,247	Generator, waiting on priorities from GoT	Tsunami relief fund
Japan		200,000	Water supply system	
FAO	20,000	40,000	Food supply, fishing boat, agricultural supplies	Leftover from previous FAO project to be reallocated to NTT, additional funding may be available for agriculture/food related needs
PNG	500,000USD	1,000,000		Need to provide PNG with bank account details
LDS Church			Waiting on priorities from GoT	
US	50,000 USD	100,000	Waiting on priorities from GoT	Suva Embassy
Thailand	15,000USD	30,000		Thai Govt through Embassy in Wellington
China				
France				

Tsunami Recovery Priority Plan – Niuatoputapu Tonga 2009

Donation	1,500AUD	2,308	25 bibles, plus building materials	Melbourne Church of God
TOTAL		6,701,627		

ANNEX 3:
Tables of estimated damages

Note: information provided by initial government assessment dated 8 October 2009.

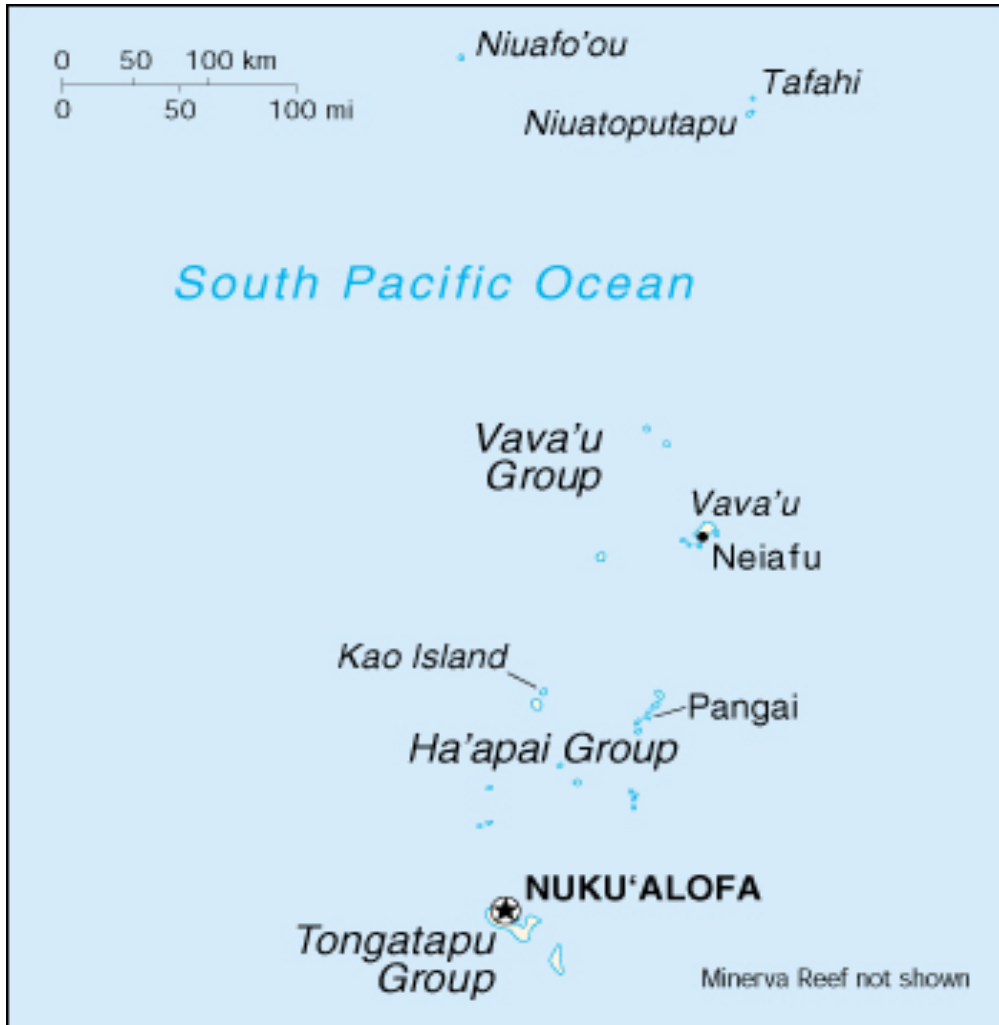
Immediate relief and reconstruction requirements			
	Sector/Organisation	Needs	Estimated Cost \$TOP
1	Water Supply	* Repair pumps * Support desalination plant	\$ 20,000.00 \$ 2,000.00
2	Refuse Collection	* Remove rubbish and debris to a dump site	\$ 150,000.00
3	Government Centre (240m2)	* Need front end loader and dump truck * Provide pre-fab building for Temporary Government Office * Two light trucks for four distribution and delivery	\$ 240,000.00 \$ 50,000.00
4	Health	* Provide a field hospital	\$ 200,000.00
5	Airport	* Clear rocks and debris	\$ 20,000.00
6	Transport	* Barge for transportation heavy equipment	\$ 500,000.00
7	Food Aid	* Food supply for four weeks	\$ 10,000.00
8	Replanting	* Seeding, material etc.	\$ 20,000.00
9	Fisheries	* Supply fishing boats	\$ 120,000.00
10	School Material	* School boxes etc	\$ 5,000.00
11	Insecticide and Disinfectants	* Health spray	\$ 30,000.00
	Chemicals		
12	Storage Sheds (400m2)	* Storage relief supplies	\$ 300,000.00
13	Telecommunication	* Restore communication	\$ 200,000.00
14	Sanitation	*provide toilets	\$ 405,000.00
			<u>\$2,272,000.00</u>

Long Term Rehabilitation Works		
No.	ITEMS	ESTIMATED COSTS \$TOP
1	Hospital (including mortuary, generator and medical supplies)	\$ 1,800,000.00
2	Telecommunications	\$ 800,000.00
3	Water supply (upgrading reticulation)	\$ 200,000.00
4	Airport (security fence, metrological equipment and airport extension of 300m)	\$ 1,000,000.00
5	Wharf (armour rods and navigation aids)	\$ 200,000.00
6	Tafahi Channel (channel clearance)	\$ 100,000.00
7	Residential Homes (135 units including water tanks)	\$ 6,075,000.00
8	Government Offices (380 square metres)	\$ 1,000,000.00
9	Government Quarters (19 quarters)	\$ 2,000,000.00
10	Road (4 km long)	\$ 540,000.00
11	Schools (7 classrooms)	\$ 490,000.00
12	Fisheries (Block making machines)	\$ 100,000.00
13	Weaving cottage sheds (6 sheds)	\$ 240,000.00
	TOTAL	\$ 14,545,000.00

ANNEX 4:

Maps of Tonga, Niuatoputapu and Tafahi

Map of Tonga showing location of all islands:



Map of Niuatoputapu and Tafahi:

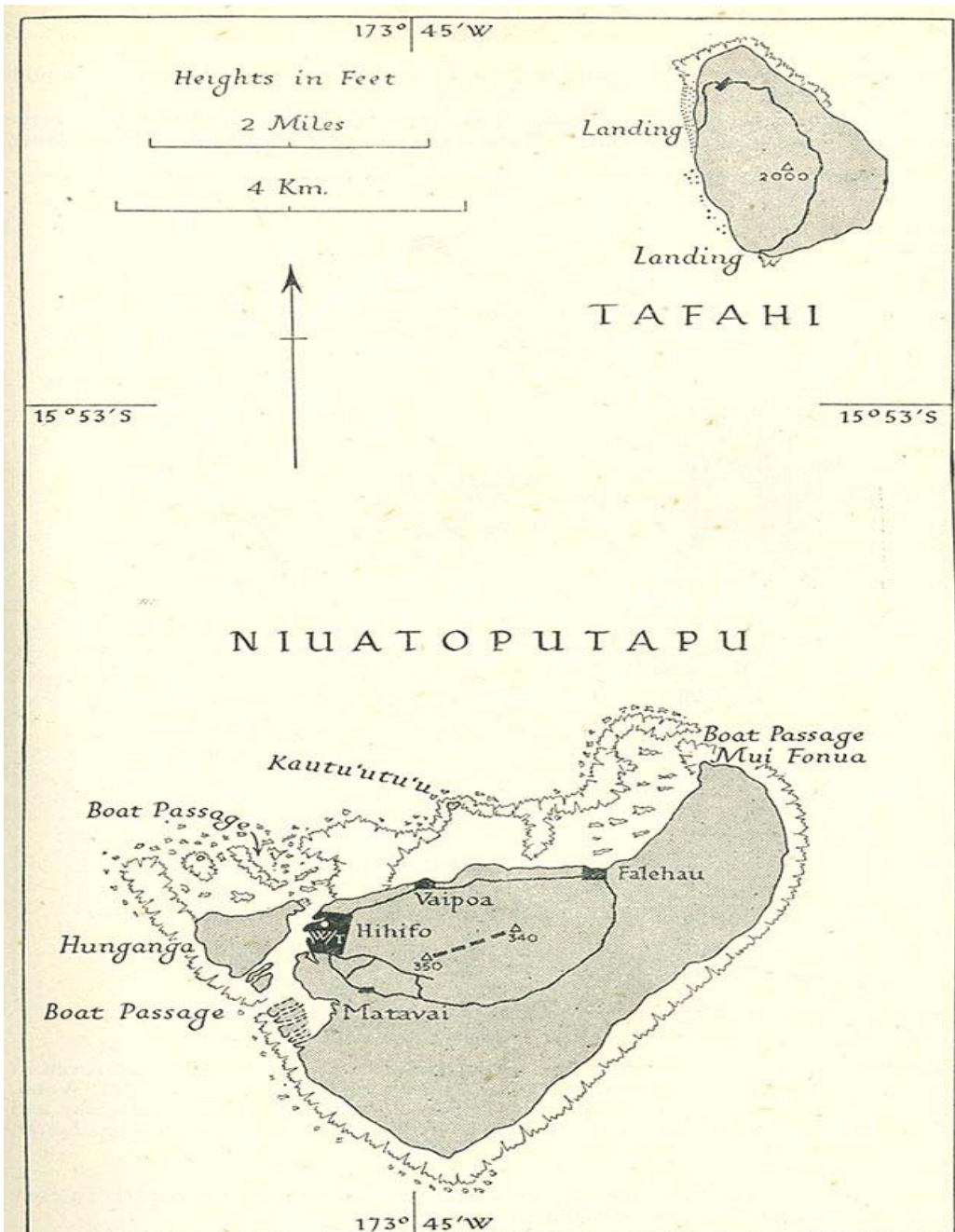


Fig. 30. Niuatoputapu and Tafahi, Tonga

The existence of the W/T station at Hihifo is doubtful. Based on: (1) Admiralty chart no. 979; (2) A. H. Wood, *History and Geography of Tonga*, p. 75 (Nuku'alofa, 1932).

**ANNEX 5:
TEMPLATE FOR THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS (TWG)**

<p>Sector:</p> <p>Lead Ministry:</p> <p>Other members of the TWG:</p> <p>Person in charge and contact details:</p> <p>Alternate person in charge and contact details:</p>
--

A. Situation analysis of sector

- *Tsunami impacts*
- *Needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population*
- *Capacities available in the community*
- *Policy options and recommendations*

B. Sequence of activities with timelines

- *Activities required for sector recovery, in order of priority*

C. Project proposals – as annexes

- *In relation to activities listed above*
- *With list of items needed and detailed costing*
- *To submit to donors for consideration*

ANNEX 6:

NTT community survey

NTT Information Gathering
Ngaahi Fakamatala mei Niuatoputapu

Niuatoputapu, Kingdom of Tonga
Niuatoputapu, Pule'enga Tonga

21 October 2009
21 'Okatopa 2009

Instructions for local government representatives:

Ngaahi tu'utu'uni ki he kau Fakafongga Pule'anga fakalotofonua:

- Please ask these questions of community members individually.
- *Kataki 'o 'eke e ngaahi fehu'i ni ki he memipa takitaha 'o e komiuniti.*
- Equal numbers of men and women, boys and girls, should be given the questions.
- *Ke tokolahi tatau 'a e tangata mo e fefine, tamasi'i moe ta'ahine, 'e 'eke kiai e ngaahi fehuil ni.*
- Preferably interviewers should sit with people, ask questions verbally and write down their replies.
- *Ko e faka'amu ke tangutu fakataha e kau faka'eke'eke moe kakai, 'o 'eke ai e ngaahi fehu'i pea mo hiki 'enau ngaahi tali.*
- Send completed papers back to Nuku'alofa with the visiting officials when they return.
- *Ke fakafoki mai e pepa kakato ki Nuku'alofa he foki mai 'a e kau Ofisiale ne 'a'ahi atu.*

Malo 'aupito

Questions

Ngaahi Fehu'i

Indicate your age:
Koe ha ho ta'u motu'a:

Male or female:
Tangata pe Fefine:

Your village:

Kolo 'oku ke nofo ai:

Work or income source:

Ngaue'anga pe Ma'u'anga Pa'anga:

How do you consider the current situation of your sanitation, or toilets?

'Oku anga fefe ho'o vakai ki ho tu'unga ma'a mo haisini pe toileti?

Good	okay	bad	very bad
<i>Fakafiemalie</i>	<i>Sai pe</i>	<i>'Ikai ke fakafiemalie</i>	<i>Fu'u kovi 'aupito</i>

Why is this so?

Koe ha nai e 'uhinga ki ho'o tali i 'olunga?

Where should the latrine/toilet be located?

'E tu'u nai e falemaloloo pe toileti i fe'ia?

Any concerns about the sanitation or waste right now – please explain.

'Oku 'iai nai ha ngaahi hoha'a fekau'aki moe haisini/ma'a pea moe veve he taimi ni – kataki o fakamatala.

For your permanent house, what kind of toilet would you prefer?

Ki ho falenofo'anga tu'upau, koeha e fa'ahinga toileti 'oku ke fiema'u?

Latrine	flush toilet	other
<i>Falemalolo Keli</i>	<i>Toileti Palangi</i>	<i>Ha toe fa'ahinga kehe</i>

What could be done to improve your temporary shelter?

Koe ha nai ha me'a 'e fai ke toe fakalelei'i ai ho nofo'anga fakataimi?

Do you have any safety or security concerns? Please explain.

'Oku 'iai nai ha'o hoha'a ki he malu ho'o nofo? Kataki 'o fakamatala.

Where should your new house be located?

'E tu'u 'i fe ho fale nofo'anga fo'ou?

On the coast	in the mountain	in between
<i>'I he matatahi</i>	<i>'I he mo'unga</i>	<i>'I Loto fonua</i>

Why?

Koe ha nai ho'o 'uhinga kiai?

What are the most important aspects of your future house?

Koe ha e me'a mahu'inga taha 'oku ke fiema'u ki ho falenofo'anga he kaha'u?

Can you help to build temporary shelters or new houses?

Teke lava 'o tokoni ke langa ha ngaahi nofo'anga fakataimi pe fale nofo'anga fo'ou?

Yes	No
<i>Io</i>	<i>Ikai</i>

Any health concerns in your family? Please explain.

'Oku 'iai ha memipa ho famili 'oku ne mo'ua ha fa'aihnga mahaki tauhi? Kataki 'o fakamatala.

Any problems or needs with food supply? Please give details.

'Oku 'iai ha ngaahi palopalema pe fiema'u vivili ki ha ma'u'anga me'atokoni? Kataki 'o fakaikiiki.

Do you have enough fresh water?

'Oku fe'unga pe e vai inu?

Yes	No
<i>Ikai</i>	<i>Io</i>

Are the children in your family attending school?

'Oku kei ako pe long'a'i fanau 'i ho famili?

Yes	No
<i>'Io</i>	<i>'Ikai</i>

Any additional comments?

'Oku toe 'iai ha ngaahi me'a kehe 'oku ke fie tanaki mai?