



POST TSUNAMI

[Samoa, September 2009 ~ June 2011]



Government of Samoa

NOTE

Whereas the first report titled "Tsunami!" aimed primarily at providing a general acknowledgement by Government of most, if not all, of the assistance kindly donated by the many foreign governments, regional and international organizations, private businesses and other entities both local and overseas, as well as many individuals, this second and final report provides an overview of the Recovery Program two years on from the tsunami.

The audited statement of receipts and payments of all funds received from the international community and the public which were channeled through the Treasury Fund and subsequently used to spearhead the Recovery Program provides a conclusion to the report. The statement of receipts and payments does not include loan funds from the ADB and World Bank, and grants for specifically targeted programs administered by donors themselves as well as those channeled through specific Special Purposes Accounts.

This final report also reiterates the gratitude of the Government to the international community, civil society, NGOs and the private sector both in Samoa and abroad.

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1. FOREWORD

Two years has passed since that fateful day in September 2009 when a tsunami shattered the tranquility of another typical tropical morning in Samoa and wreaked havoc on the land and the lives of its people. In its wake the highest number of lives lost in a natural disaster in the contemporary history of Samoa was recorded. For the people that were directly affected, and indeed for all the people of Samoa, the healing began with the decision to pick up the pieces and take up the quest for life where the tsunami had left them scattered and strewn among the debris of destruction.

In the roll out of the recovery efforts, the restoration and provision of adequate shelter and basic services were accorded the highest priority particularly for the communities who had opted to relocate. Costs involved in the relocation were the least of the considerations; security, safety and risk management took precedence and it was left to the government to provide the best it could in support of the decision taken by the communities involved.

Even with the decision to relocate, the coastline areas, desolate as they were immediately after the event, still had to have the pre-tsunami utilities and services restored. The investment paid off when twelve months later, some families slowly, and seemingly hesitantly, returned to try to rebuild their livelihoods around the tourism industry. The coastline of Aleipata is again dotted with beach fale operations; the small centres of entrepreneurship are coming back to life.


The reconstruction of the Aleipata wharf and the start of the ferry services to and from American Samoa brought an injection of renewed vigour to the south east coastline of Upolu. Furthermore, the upgraded access roads linked to new trunk routes in the upland areas have not only opened up new areas for agricultural development but will also serve as escape routes for all the coastal communities in the event of any similar disasters in future..

Schools that are fully furnished have been reconstructed away from the sea. New and modern library facilities to aid better learning have been built and continue to receive goodwill gifts of books from communities abroad. Similarly, health centres have been refurbished in

readiness for any emergencies. Some are awaiting the settlement of land issues before relocation and reconstruction. National primary health care programs and village health fairs providing free medical screening, were initially launched in the affected villages.

The natural environment suffered immense destruction in the aftermath of the tsunami, and no effort has been spared in cleaning up the resultant debris and to assist the regeneration of flora and fauna. Most importantly, the whole country has been and will continue to be made aware of the hazards of the immediate environment they live in as well as the importance of disaster preparedness and management.

While we might not have addressed the individual needs of all those affected, Samoa is grateful for the support and assistance it could muster and proud to have been able to deliver it in so short a time and to have done so in a transparent manner. The recovery program would not have been possible without this support and assistance from the international community and all the people of Samoa. The Government of Samoa once again thanks them all deeply.



Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi
Prime Minister

2. VICTIMS & VICTIM SUPPORT

The number one priority and main focus of any post disaster recovery plan is people, especially those who had been directly affected health-wise both physically and psychologically.

And as recorded in the first report, "Tsunami – Samoa, 29 September 2009", some eight hundred and fifty (850) households spread over fifty two (51) villages were affected. Based on a national average of six (6) persons per household, an estimate of at least five thousand (5000) people were therefore deemed to have been directly affected. Of this total the final tally showed that some 143 people died including four (4) that were still missing and unaccounted for and were presumed dead. The dead toll included nine (9) foreigners who were duly repatriated with assistance from the Australian and New Zealand governments.

Of the 130 dead left, the Government of Samoa allocated free burial plots for all of them at the Falelauniu Cemetery in anticipation of a "mass burial ceremony" and may be the installation of a fitting memorial to them in future. However the families of only eleven (11) of the victims took up the Government offer while the rest preferred more private burial services in their own family burial locations. Government further assisted the victims' families with cash grants under the Accident Compensation scheme based on criteria and employment status of the victims as stipulated by law.

Of those who survived, a number of medical evacuations were facilitated, as recorded in the first "Tsunami" report with assistance from the Australian and New Zealand governments, while other victims were duly attended to at the Tupua Tamasese Meaole National Hospital at Motootua as well as at other health centres. At the height of the post-tsunami work, the average number of patients per day at the designated health facilities increased by some 250% to 122 compared to pre-tsunami levels. Over 300 victims with serious injuries were referred to the National Hospital.

An estimated 3000 people completely lost their homes while some 2000 suffered severe but repairable damage to theirs. Although relocation to higher grounds was encouraged this was still the prerogative of the people concerned and could not be imposed on them by Government. In the end some people from Lalomanu, Saleapaga, and Lepa, opted for relocation to other customary land further inland while others decided to rebuild where they had lived prior to the tsunami. All were assisted by Government as detailed in later parts of this report with construction materials as well as with the provision of basic services and transport and communication networks.

Psychosocial counseling services delivered through the National Health Services and Ministry of Health and in partnership with the many willing NGOs provided the support so many people needed to put them back on track to recovery. At present some degree of normalcy has been largely restored although without a doubt many survivors will continue to carry the psychological scars of their traumatic experiences with them for the rest of their lives.

3. ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The responsibility for environment rehabilitation and disaster risk management were assigned under the recovery plan to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, MNRE, as follows:

3.1 Environment Rehabilitation

The activities to rehabilitate the environment in the tsunami affected areas included environmental assessments, marine clean up and debris removal, coastal protection and eco-system restoration, coastal and water pool protection, and forestry rehabilitation.

3.1.1 Waste and debris removal

Immediately following the tsunami, the Ministry contracted waste removal contractors to clear all the debris from the tsunami affected areas. The Government of Australia through its naval services also assisted in removing bulk waste such as building materials and vehicles from the marine areas, using equipment and machinery not available in Samoa.



Three clean ups were organized and conducted by the Ministry in collaboration with a number of Government Ministries and Corporations, Non-Government Organizations, development partners, waste removal contractors, Samoa Rugby Union as well as the

affected villages. These clean ups included the villages of Poutasi, Lepa, Saleapaga, Lotopue, Malaela and Mutiatele.

3.1.2 Environment assessments and eco-system rehabilitation



Five MNRE officials undertook training on SCUBA diving in preparation for the implementation of assessments particularly of the deeper marine areas affected by the tsunami. A total of ten assessments have been undertaken in the tsunami affected areas of Aleipata to determine the extent of damage caused to the marine and immediate terrestrial areas. These assessments noted the massive destruction of corals and coral

habitats and other marine life particularly in the marine protected areas of Aleipata.

Vegetation Surveys were conducted in the tsunami struck areas of Aleipata, Falealili, Siumu, Safata and Lefaga to determine species recovery and composition; identify invasive and introduced species resulting from the tsunami; as well as identify the vegetation species that have adapted well in the stressful environment (as a result of the tsunami).



Vegetation regeneration Aleipata ▲

Invasive species in abundance ▼



Recovery work carried out in the Aleipata and Safata marine protected areas (MPAs) included the re-marking of “no take zones” and replanting of immediate coastal areas and mangroves. Remarkings has been completed for the nine no-take-zones of the twenty participating villages of the Aleipata and Safata

MPAs. Work is continuing to construct more anchors for the installation of buoys for the remaining 'no take zones'.

3.1.3 Control of Crown of thorns starfish

The collection of the crown of thorns starfishes in the tsunami affected areas of Aleipata and Safata remains a focal activity for the marine protected areas and will continue in other affected areas to control the outbreak. This is a partnership between the MNRE and the villages of Aleipata and Safata district Marine Protected Areas. To date more than 4,000 COTs of both juvenile and mature stages have been collected and removed.



3.1.4 Coastal Protection

Out of the 51 villages affected by the tsunami, 23 have had seawalls constructed to protect against coastal erosion and were funded from various sources as follows:

Tsunami Recovery Fund (13)	Government Budget (9)	PACC Project(1)
Siumu, Salani, Piula, Gataivai, Lotofaga, Aufaga, Vavau, Matautu Lefaga, Matafaa, Vaitoomuli Palauli, Eva, Saanapu, Lalomalava	Satupaitea, Vailoa Palauli, Lepa, Sapunaoa, Vaovai, Poutasi, Solosolo, Lufilufi, Lauili	Tafitoala

Seawall construction ▼





3.1.5 Forest rehabilitation

The forestry rehabilitation program focused on re-vegetating affected coastal areas. The initial step taken was to propagate seedlings of native coastal species that usually grow on coastal locations. Where seawall construction was required, tree planting followed once a seawall was completed otherwise tree planting is encouraged for all low lying coastal areas.



Approximately, 50,000 seedlings of coastal species were raised at four Forestry nurseries to re-vegetate coastal areas where seawalls were constructed at Salani, Salesatele, Satalo, Sapunaoa, Tafitoala, Saanapu, Piula, Solosolo, Eva and Piula of Upolu, and Lefagaoalii, Lano and Lalomalava of Savaii.

3.2 Disaster Risk Management

The recovery programme for disaster risk management included hazard assessment and identification, community preparedness, early warning systems review and coastal management.

3.2.1 Hazard assessment and risk identification

A new project

The Government of New Zealand through its Funding for ministry initiatives approved a 12 months project worth NZD\$471,204.00 to develop tsunami evacuation maps and



signage informed by science-based tsunami hazard assessment and inundation modeling. Joint implementation will be carried out between the Samoa Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment and New Zealand's Institute for Geological and Nuclear Science (GNS Science) in four pilot sites in the tsunami affected areas namely Malaela and Mutiatele (Aleipata), Poutasi (Falealili), Faleu in Manono-tai and Satupaitea District.

The Government of Samoa's contribution to the implementation of the project included the provision of staff from the Ministry and other response agencies such as Samoa Red Cross, Land Transport Authority, Ministry of Police and Prisons, Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development, and the Fire and Emergency Services Authority, to assist in the survey to ensure that contours are correct and to facilitate community consultations, coordinate stakeholder meetings and the tsunami demonstration exercise.

The tsunami hazard assessment and inundation modeling for the whole of Samoa has been completed. Community consultations to develop the evacuation maps for all four pilot sites were completed on the 10th of September 2011.



The remaining activities include staging the tsunami exercise to test the evacuation maps with regards the identification of the



landmarks marking the beginning and end of the danger and safe zones, evacuation routes, signage, and to raise awareness. The exercise is planned to coincide with the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System exercise on the 9th of November 2011. The tsunami evacuation signage and information boards will be constructed and installed before then.

3.2.2 Organization and Coordination

Recommendations following the Damage and Loss Assessment as well as the Recovery Plan pointed to the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Disaster Management Office towards a more effective coordination role, with regards the national response to emergencies involving all response agencies, international and regional partners, private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations and village communities.

(a) This included the review of the National Disaster Management Plan 2006 – 2009(NDMP) to determine the weaknesses and gap areas that the revised plan for 2011 – 2014 should focus on. The review has been completed however the revised NDMP 2011 – 2014 is yet to be finalized and endorsed by the Disaster Advisory Committee before the end of September 2011.

(b) In addition, the National Emergency Operation Centre was constructed and equipped with monitoring and communication equipment. The new NEOC is located at the Faleata Fire Station.



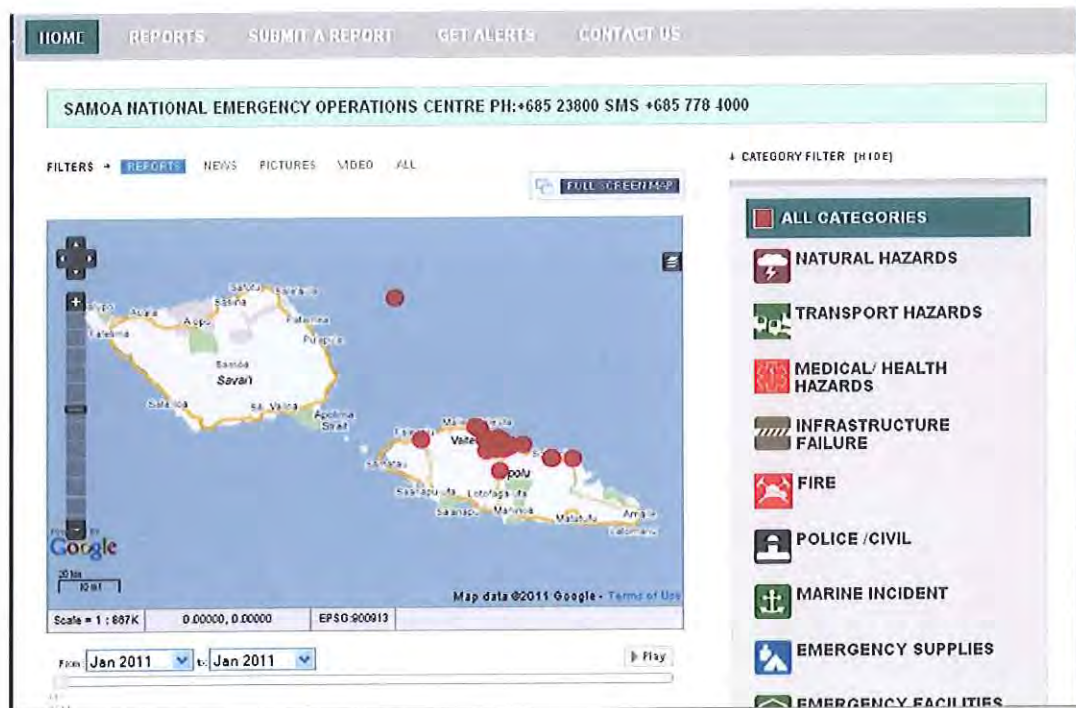
New NEOC premises ►

(c) Furthermore the information management and reporting system was developed to strengthen coordination and reporting.

The system will help improve response time and enable the provision of the right response actions to the expressed needs of affected communities.

A consultant was hired in April 2011 to develop the system in collaboration with members of the Disaster Advisory Committee. All the response agencies are taking part in the training on the use and maintenance of the system. The system will be fully tested during a cyclone simulation in early December 2011.

Information Management system: ▼



(d) In December 2009, the Volunteer Emergency Response Team Samoa (VERTS) was established under the Fire and Emergency Services Authority (FESA), as it had the potential to strengthen response capacity to disasters through the mobilisation of extra personnel, specialized equipment and machinery as well as expertise.

The VERTS programme received financial assistance under AusAID's regular program for Samoa to procure specialized equipment and conduct training in search and rescue, first aid, water safety, and medical evacuation. The same programme will procure the infrastructure to enable the establishment of the UHF digital radio communication for FESA and DMO and all other key response agencies such as Ministry of Police, National Health Services and Samoa Red Cross.

3.2.3 Community preparedness

Disaster management plans for 24 villages and tourist operations in the tsunami affected areas were developed, including programs to raise awareness of potential hazards within these localities and construction of evacuation routes in selected

locations in the tsunami affected areas particularly those that are located further away from the new inland access roads.

Villages are also encouraged to establish their disaster management teams, conduct training on basic first aid skills and the basics of how to conduct an initial damage assessment.

Disaster management plans have also been developed in collaboration with the Samoa Hotel Association and the nine higher end tourist operations that were affected by the tsunami. Two trainings were conducted for the tourist operations on the development of their disaster management plans and general awareness on seismic hazards.

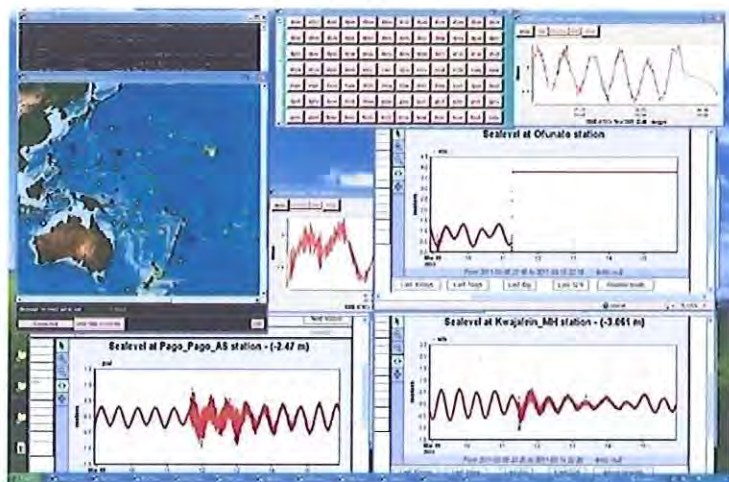
In addition, all forms of the media were and continue to be used regularly to publicise community awareness measures so that the public know what to do during a tsunami-genic earthquake event.

3.2.4 Early warning system

A new project

To date, the installation of the earthquake and tsunami monitoring system known as the California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN) is completed

The procurement of the necessary platforms and the installation of the system in the Meteorology Division Office at Mulinuu were directly funded by the Government of the United States of America through its National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration(NOAA). The same system is now available with backup at the NEOC.



In order to determine appropriate cost-effective public warning dissemination methods that can be used in Samoa to strengthen the tsunami early warning system, a report has been compiled to explore existing methods. The Ministry is looking at implementing cell broadcast to enable the Meteorology Division to determine the appropriate alert level to activate the warning systems in future earthquake and tsunami events from any

location as well as activate the siren system to quickly inform the general public of an approaching tsunami. Financial support would be sought including from the Budget to enable the establishment of the ell broadcast system.

For the siren system, the Government of New Zealand through its Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management, has approved additional funding of about NZD\$150,000 in the current Financial Year 2011/2012 to set up this system. The priority locations of the sirens are the tsunami affected areas however given the limited amount of funding that is initially being made available, only twenty five sites were tentatively selected. The exact locations will be confirmed after an actual test using the Fire and Emergency Services siren to determine extent of coverage

3.3 Challenges

3.3.1 Staff capacity

- Even though there was the opportunity to recruit new staff to assist in the implementation of the recovery program; this was not utilized. Staff limitations resulted in delays in the implementation of the work plans particularly for disaster management.
- In addition, the severe weather events in 2010 to 2011 (such as flooding, storm surges, Tropical Cyclone Wilma and forest fires) presented competing priorities together with the ongoing recovery program which were not matched by the limited staff capacity available. The Ministry ought to look at the issue of adequate staffing for the DMO as a matter of priority.

3.3.2 Support from the tsunami affected villages

- The majority of villages affected were reluctant to provide support in particular for works involved in the removal and clearance of debris and waste generated by the tsunami. While it was understandable that this could have been due to their experiences of trauma, the situation was not helped by the fact that there were already in place programs of cash for work by international NGOs. Volunteerism on the part of the villages was temporarily stifled.
- While there is the expectation that the government should provide for all the needs of the affected communities, the usual resilience and adaptive characteristics of Samoan communities following any natural disaster were hard to find. As a result,

follow up visits to assess the water situation found that a number of families still had not connected their water tanks for use.

- The provision of basic assistance to the affected communities were seen by a few as an opportunity to be taken advantage of; such as the multiple claims for houses by the same family using different names and the reselling of important assets such as water tanks.

3.3.3 Monitoring and evaluation

- In order to determine the effectiveness of the recovery programmes implemented across agencies and sectors, a monitoring and evaluation system is a must for every sector.

4. WATER

As part of the Samoa Emergency Response Plan, the Samoa Water Authority (SWA) was charged with immediately investigating the impact of the disaster on the population in the affected areas with respect to the supply of water. Many of the affected villagers on Manono Island and in South East Upolu opted to relocate to higher ground as a consequence became removed from SWA supply areas mainly along the coastline.

SWA placed tsunami relief works as top priority and were involved with immediate repair and rehabilitation works of pre-tsunami supply systems and the design and implementation of interim schemes together with the support of international development partners - (UN, RedR Engineers (Australia), Red Cross, and OXFAM).

4.1 Emergency Response and Interim Schemes

4.1.1. Investigations and Design

Technical assistance was provided to the Samoa Water Authority from RedR (13th November 2009 to 22nd December 2009) together with consultations with the Red Cross and Oxfam who donated materials for the interim pipeline scheme. SWA was responsible for coordinating their initial activities on the ground including arranging for visits to the site,

identifying potential interim water sources, assisting with water quality testing, defining potential pipeline routes and providing general support and assistance.

Following initial site investigations from mid November to mid December to confirm the water source as Lake Lano and to confirm the route for pipeline installation it was recommended that the works be divided into 3 stages:

- Stage 1: from Lake Lano to Lepa/Saleapaga resettlement area including necessary road works from the plantation track to the crater rim;
- Stage 2: a pipeline branching off from stage 1 to supply Lalomanu, the area above the existing SWA Lalomanu tank; and
- Stage 3: a new pipeline from Tiavea to Satitua with the storage Tank to be connected from the existing Tiavea system.

The RedR engineers with SWA's assistance completed the design for the Interim Scheme in mid December 2009 and a Terms of Reference for long-term design studies were developed and subsequently tendered out.

Upon confirmation of the design in December 2009, SWA carried out in parallel survey works, procurement of materials, contract works, and community consultations. Key activities included:

- Surveys which were carried out from 5th January to 5th February 2010 in accordance with work schedule and all pipe routes were checked and confirmed by SWA by the 16th February 2010.
- Placing orders for pipeline materials to be provided to the Contractor to install. (Orders for HDPE pipes, valves and electro-fusion fittings were confirmed and placed on the 22nd January with pipe portion received on the 15th March 2010 and valve portion on the 25th April 2010.)
- Electro-fusion machines, submersible pumps and generators were ordered from overseas. Pumps were specified following completion of survey works and ordered on 5th March 2010. The generators were ordered on the 25th March 2010 and received 29th June 2010.

4.1.2 Construction

Works were contracted for the 3 stages and quotes received by 21st December 2009 with evaluation completed on the 11th January 2010 with Tender Board approval received on the 26th January 2010.

The stage 1 works contract was signed on 16th February with Lucky Construction with commencement on the 4th March 2010 for an initial period of 3 months but was later extended due to delays in the receipt of materials and increased scope of works for construction of the access track to Lake Lano. 3,300m for the new road to the top of the ridge for vehicle access and a track down the ridge to the lake for walking access were cleared and the existing grass plantation access road was upgraded to a proper gravel access road. A building to house the generator and installed HDPE pipelines from the Lake as well as 3 pairs of 10 cubic metre storage tanks were also constructed.

It took two weeks for SWA to complete the construction of the Lake Lano pontoon and walkway from the 1st – 13th July 2010 and the 150m walkway on the 13th August 2010.

Stage 2 and 3 works commenced on 24th June with mainly pipelines being laid on the ground. These works were carried out by Silva Transport with 6,432m for Stage 2 and 2,845m for Stage 3 works.

The interim emergency water supply scheme for SE Upolu was completed in late August 2010 providing water to some 280 households that had relocated from the coast. On Manono, households were provided with rainwater tanks to supplement the SWA supply system. Following the tsunami the only actions taken were to repair leaks in the submarine main. To date, ST4.6 million has been expended to develop interim systems.

4.2 Permanent Works

Consultants are now undertaking investigations and design studies for permanent water supply works for the whole South East Upolu region and Manono Island. Scheme options have been identified, developed and analysed for both areas and recommendations for long-term works submitted to SWA. It is expected that detailed design works will be completed by the end 2011 with construction commencing mid 2012. In the meantime, SWA continues to provide support to the affected areas in operating the interim schemes and providing emergency tanker water supplies if and when required.

Proposals for the design and tender documentation for long-term water supply schemes for the SE Upolu region and Manono were requested from consultants in December 2010. Blue Barn Consulting Limited (Blue Barn) was contracted in May 2011 to carry out assessments of the following:

- water needs of populations within the general areas of South-eastern Upolu and the Aleipata Coast;
- existing and alternate water sources;
- the capability of existing systems; and,
- preferred options to sustainably and reliably meet the long-term water requirements of the served communities.

Similarly, Kew Consulting Company was contracted to undertake investigations, design and documentation for a new and rehabilitated water supply scheme for Manono Island.

Interim Reports from both consultant firms have now been received in which recommendations are made for the options for schemes to be endorsed for detailed design. These are currently under review.

It is expected that detailed design works will be completed by end 2011 with construction commencing mid 2012. In the meantime, SWA continues to provide support to the affected areas in operating the interim schemes and providing 'tanked in' water if and when required. During this period of a long drought spell, the Aleipata-Lepa district is facing severe water shortage problems and though costly, much of the water has had to be delivered through SWA operated water trucks.

Damages to independent water supply systems involving 1.2 km of 100 mm diameter mains in the Vavau water supply network and 71 service connections have been completed under the auspices of the Independent Water Supply Association which received funding through the water sector program as well as a grant from the European Investment Bank for design work in 2011.

Urgency is attached to completing the design works for the permanent water scheme for the district; in the interim, additional assistance such as the provision of large capacity community water tanks by UNDP through its direct implemented Early Recovery program will help to address water shortage problems.

- Challenges:

Samoa Water Authority continues to rely on technical assistance for the assessment of viable supply systems and the design work involved for such systems. The lengthy processes involved in the procurement of technical assistance contribute to the delays in implementation. Coupled with this is the fact that land issues usually require compensation and a great deal of time is spent in settling such issues before pipelines are laid. Financial resources are not an issue given the significant investment in the sector.

5. TOURISM - COMMERCE

Immediately following the tsunami, ST500,000 was allocated for the Samoa Tourism Authority to undertake proactive marketing promotions particularly in the traditional tourist markets for Samoa. Efforts in this direction were necessary to regain tourist confidence in Samoa as a viable destination as only 13% of the sector had been affected by the tsunami. As well Samoa was already seeing a slowing down in tourist arrivals due to the impacts of the global financial crisis.

Fifty six (56) beach fale operations, five (5) resorts and a number of support service operators were affected by the tsunami. Following a tourism sector assessment, the government with the support of its development partners looked at a program of assistance delivered through a number of avenues:

5.1 Tsunami Tourism Rebuilding Program

The Government of New Zealand pledged NZ\$2 m (equivalent ST3.2 m) to be delivered over three years to assist the reconstruction of beach fale accommodations through the Private Sector Support Facility. The Samoa Hotel Association was contracted by NZAP to assist the communities in preparing proposals for reconstruction based on the principle of 'building back better'. In this regard, government agencies such as the Samoa Tourism Authority, the Public Urban Management Agency of MNRE and the Ministry of Works Transportation were asked to work with the contractor so that there was application in the reconstruction process of tourism service standards as well as

those required under the national Building Code and compliance with conditions for issuance of a development consent. As well, all operators were requested to consider putting in place easily accessed escape routes to the upland areas.

To date 45 beach fale applications were received and processed; 42 were approved for funding premised on a tier basis and all have received funding; the first disbursements being made in May 2010. Thirty operations including 4 providing support services have completed reconstruction and are again open for business.

- **Financing:**

Funds are channeled through the Private Sector Support Facility (PSSF) Special Purposes Account administered by the Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour, upon the release of tranches from the NZ Aid Program.

To date, just over ST2.0 million have been paid to the PSSF Special Purposes Account and subsequently disbursed mainly to suppliers of goods and services for the reconstruction work for all approved proposals or directly to the few applicants in the form of reimbursement where reconstruction had been confirmed completed before the program was launched in early 2010.

Very few new applications are coming through; however applications for expansion of current operations are under consideration. In this final year of operations, a joint agreement needs to be reached between the Governments of NZ and Samoa on the utilization of the remaining grant. The program also resulted in the generation of income for communities through the supply of materials for the construction of beach fale such as thatching, coconut leaf blinds and poumuli posts.

5.2 Interest rate subsidy scheme

Of the 5 resorts that were damaged or completely destroyed by the tsunami, assistance was made available through the interest rate subsidy scheme; however two did not take up the offer of assistance as they had secured their own funding for reconstruction.

The Government of NZ pledged NZ\$2 million (equivalent ST3.2m) towards the scheme which involves the payment of 50% of the interest rates applied by whichever financial institution, the applicants had taken loans from, on a monthly basis. The scheme is

administered by the Central Bank on behalf of the Government and will run for a period of 5 years.

To date, ST800,000 has been received from the Government of NZ for the scheme and ST417,180 have been paid towards interest subsidy. All of the three resorts supported under the scheme, namely Sinalei, Seabreeze and Salani Surf have reopened their doors for business.

5.3 Credit facility DBS

The Central Bank of Samoa directly provided a ST5 million credit facility to the Development Bank of Samoa for tourism related loans particularly targeting the tsunami affected areas. The uptake of this loan facility has been mainly to expand beach fale businesses including upgrading accommodation units and upgrading support services which could not be supported under the available grant schemes as described above.

5.4 SBEC Small Business Guarantee scheme

The Small Business Enterprise Centre, SBEC, prioritized work with its clientele from the affected areas particularly those who had through the small business guarantee scheme, established retail stores, taxi services and procured fishing boats.

An integrated training program was carried out for all resorts and beach fale operators on disaster and small business management. The resultant plans developed as part of the training will place the operators in good stead to consider viable risk management measures and to mitigate against impacts of any future disasters.

5.5 UNDP Early Recovery program

The Samoa Tourism Authority also worked with the UNDP Early Recovery Program to ensure the 're-greening' and return to former scenic views of some of the affected villages of Aleipata.

5.6 Way forward

Any remaining recovery work for the sector will be subsumed under the newly developed Tourism Sector Support Program (2011-2016) as well as its sector strategy to address the impacts of climate change.

Tourism revenue is expected to increase by 4.3% this financial year due to a 2.4% increase in tourist arrivals. Visitors from the traditional markets of Australia and NZ are expected to grow in light of the anticipated improvements in those economies, aggressive promotions by the STA and the return to business of the resorts and beach fale operations on completion of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

6. SHELTER-HOUSING

Following the tsunami there was urgency to ensure that the affected communities were provided with every opportunity to live their lives with dignity. Shelter and security were among the priority needs to be addressed particularly for the relocated communities even though some households already had homes in the upland areas where their plantations were.

The Government in close collaboration with NGOs and the private sector worked together to bring about the construction of 862 homes, 502 new and 360 rehabilitated. A new home was costed at ST18,000 based on a standard Samoan styled home that was cyclone resistant and provided with sanitation facilities and a water tank. The design also allowed for any extensions provided by the households themselves. All 181 houses provided by NGOs and the private sector were new homes while the government provided 321 new homes and rehabilitated 360.

The distribution of homes built and/or rehabilitated is as follows:

Village	Government		Caritas	Digicel	LDS	Catholic	Tear Fund	Samoa Habitat	Sir Howard Morrison	DMO (Govt)
	New	Repair								
Siumu W	1	2								
Siumu E	4									
Saaga	5									
Saleilua	3	1								
Poutasi	10	1	29			4				

Vaovai	4		4			2				
Matautu Falealili		1								
Tafatafa	1									
Satalo	5	1	3			3		1		
Sapunaoa	4	2								
Salesatele	5									
Salani	14	3								
Sapoe Utulaelae	8	5								
Matatufu	1	1								
Lotofaga	3	1								
Vavau	5	1								
Lepa	9	45		13	4					
Saleapaga	45	74		17	6		6		3	
Lalomanu	42	10		9	4		1			
Vailoa	7	12								
Ulutogia	20	22		6	7					
Satitoo	43	34	4	5	8			1		
Malaela	16	6			3					
Lotopue	1	8								
Mutiatele	4	13			4					
Saleaamua	6	78	27		4					1
Tiavea tai	4	2								
Maninoa	5		2							
Tafitoala	3	1								
Saanapu	2		1							1
Matafaa	1	4								
Samatau		2								
Siufaga Fal.	2	1								
Manono uta	9	3								
Lepuiai	11	1								
Faleu	7	8								1
Apai	6	1								
Tufulele		3								
Faleula		1								
Lepea		1								
Maagiagi		1								
Tanugamano no		1								
Papauta		1								
Tiavi		1								
Letogo	1									
Eva	2	1								
Salelesi	1									
Uafato	1	1								
Salelologa										1
Safata										1
Total	321	355	70	50	40	9	7	2	3	5

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Samoa Red Cross, OXFAM and Caritas contributed to the provision of 429, 5000 litre water tanks for all new houses. The distribution of these water tanks brought out the issue of some households already claiming more than one new house. Community water tanks were also provided for storage in the relocated settlements.

By the end of 2010, all housing work had been completed. The construction process was sped up through the assistance of the NZ Habitat for Humanity who helped with the construction of the houses through work teams that were rostered to be in country throughout the year. Families who had the capacity to do so hired their own labour. All materials were procured locally and were supplemented by donated supplies from the Government of NZ (wooden poles/posts) Plumbing World of NZ (plumbing supplies) and Apia Concrete products (concrete building blocks).

The provision of housing by the government and its development partners contributed to the boom period for the construction industry adding to the early recovery of the economy.

- **Financing:**

The program component provided through the Government was completed at the total cost of ST 9,323,997.73.

Estimated total cost for all new houses provided by the international NGOs and private sector is ST3,276,000

Total housing program was around ST12.6 million

7. EDUCATION

Four primary schools and two secondary schools were affected by the tsunami. The initial part of the recovery program centred on putting in place transitional measures while awaiting the reconstruction of schools in their new locations. This involved the transportation of students from affected villages to attend school in neighbouring villages and providing for the necessary infrastructure such as additional sanitation facilities, water tanks and additional rooms. The refurbishment of new schools is completed. Shipments of books continue to come from abroad - these are graded by the Curriculum Division before they are distributed to schools.

The progress of the reconstruction of schools is outlined as follows:

School	Funded by	Progress

Satittoa primary	BANZAID of NZ	Completed in 2010. School is fully furnished, water tanks provided and enjoys a purpose built playground provided by sponsor communities in NZ. Supported by the introduction of the Samoa School Fee Grants scheme in May 2010 providing free primary education
Saleapaga	JICA Grassroots scheme	Even though the former school building sustained minimal damage, the village had all relocated in the upland areas. The new school is completed in its new location and has been operational since the start of the 2011 school year. Also supported under the Samoa School Fee Grants scheme
Vailoa primary school	JICA Grassroots scheme	Vailoa school had not been damaged by the tsunami however it was one of the schools used to accommodate students from affected villages. A library facility was constructed and resourced with reading materials through the Udall Project of Utah USA
Falealili Secondary school	Government of Samoa Tsunami Recovery Program	The school in its new location away from the hazard areas was opened in March 2011. Even though it was part of the infrastructural development under the ongoing Education sector program, it was fast tracked to ensure that there was a facility for the students this new school year
Aleipata secondary school	Education sector program cofunded by GoS, NZAP, AusAID, ADB	On going construction and students are conducting classes in church halls and other community buildings.
Faleu Manono	China Education program	Following the tsunami the Government of China pledged RMB 40 m towards a self administered schools development program. The Technical and Cooperation agreement for the program was signed in September 2010. Faleu Manono as well as 3

		other schools, Gautavai primary, Falevao primary and Sapapalii primary will be constructed and fully furnished under the program. Currently in design phase.
Aleipata district library	Farmers of NZ	Farmers of NZ opted to invest its donation for the tsunami recovery towards the construction, and resourcing of a library facility for the Aleipata district which is located in Lepa. Furthermore 2 buses have been provided to assist transportation of students to and from the facility. Maintenance and operation of the buses are provided for under the Ministry of Education' budget. Library was officially opened in November 2010
Lalomanu Primary School Library	Salavert Family Australia	In October 2010, a library facility was opened for the Lalomanu primary school in memory of one of the tsunami victims, 6 year old Clea Salavert

The Ministry of Education provided for the reprint of all teaching and learning materials lost during the tsunami for the affected schools and funding of water tanks, as well as provide 205 hand operated sirens for all schools and the provision of psychosocial counseling for students and teachers.

- **Funding:**

The support by Samoa's development partners enabled the full reconstruction works required as well as the establishment of much needed library facilities. Total expenditures to date for the Government of just under ST4 million involved the reconstruction of the Falealili secondary school, the provision of learning and teaching materials and other support services needed for both interim and permanent measures.

8. AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES

By early 2011, sixteen (16) registered fishermen were provided with replacement fishing alias including outboard motors while six (6) received support to repair vessels and replace outboard motors.

The Fisheries Division following the completion of surveys, established a program for coral rehabilitation and marine species translocation including the restocking of giant clam and trochus in the tsunami affected areas, construction of fish houses and coral structures in 16 villages mainly around the Aleipata and Falealili districts. UNDP, through its direct implemented Early Recovery program provided fishing equipment for subsistence fishing to 24 villages.

As well fisheries extension services ensured that communities were made aware of the recovery program and that there was community buy in to the training programs on fisheries management, coral replanting methods, the use of fish aggregating devices and conservation of inshore marine resources.

The Ministry of Agriculture with the support of FAO conducted two rounds of distribution of planting materials for the traditional crops of taro, cocoa and coconuts as well as vegetable seedlings and fruit trees. Pigs and chickens were also distributed to all affected villages to help replenish livestock. Three hundred and forty (340) households of the targeted 500 in the Falealili, Aleipata and Manono districts have received chickens and pigs, the supply for which is dependent on availability of stocks from private sector producers.

One advantage of relocation was that the communities were no longer removed from lands for plantation development. Engagement in agriculture production provided a livelihood option for those who would have formerly depended on marine resources for subsistence.

The opportunities offered through the opening of the Aleipata wharf meant that export of crops such as taro to neighbouring American Samoa created potential for revitalised village economies particularly those that were affected by the tsunami.

- **Funding:**

Total expenditures to date of just over ST2 million were for the construction of 16 replacement fishing alias fitted with outboard motors, and repair of 6 fishing alias, the provision and distribution of planting materials, seedlings and livestock to all affected communities and the complementary community consultations, training programs and implementation of programs for coral rehabilitation and species translocation. FAO provided in kind support of planting materials and seedlings and fisheries supplies to the value of US\$100,000

- *Way forward*

Early recovery programs were supported by the implementation of the national stimulus package for the sector to encourage increased production for food security and export.

Any future support to the affected communities will be delivered through the action program for the implementation of the newly launched agriculture and fisheries sector plan.

9. HEALTH

9.1 National Health Services

Replenishment of supplies and equipment for the TTM hospital and district hospitals of Lalomanu and Poutasi were completed in early 2010.

NHS opted to retain the Poutasi hospital where it is instead of relocating despite the fact that it is very much within the tsunami hazard zone. As a result recovery work was focused on renovations and refurbishment and construction of a security fence. There are already discussions around relocation.

Similarly, no decision was made on the relocation and upgrading of the Fusi Safata hospital which temporarily housed the injured from the southern areas before they were transferred to the TTM hospital. In both cases land issues need to be resolved.

9.2 Ministry of Health

Focus has been on primary health care, with regular health teams visiting affected areas to provide follow up care as well as carrying out surveillance activities. Continuation of the services of the Samoa Health mission involving the recruitment on a roster basis of NZ based nursing personnel to visit and assist to bridge workforce gaps was made possible under the health sector program. The Ministry is also making extensive use of private sector GPs and other allied health professionals to deliver services to the rural areas on a contractual basis.

In December 2010, and working closely with the Parliamentary Health Advocacy Group, the launch of health fairs and screening programs was made in the Aleipata district. Full coverage of the country was achieved by August 2011. Follow up to the initial screenings will begin this year with the support of AusAID.

Partnerships continue to be developed and encouraged in the area of psychosocial counseling with NGOs and CSOs that had demonstrated commitment to the work and continuation of the services should they again be required in future; the initial interventions having been provided through expert assistance from NZ.

Disaster reduction strategies continue to be reviewed and demonstrations executed in association with other ministries and the Office of the DMO - village drills have been completed for Savaii. The demonstration exercise in Savaii highlighted a number of weaknesses that need to be addressed by the sector in order to establish an effective emergency response to mass casualty situations such as that caused by the tsunami.

9.3 Funding:

The health sector demonstrated the least progress in terms of recovery work particularly around decision making regarding the relocation and upgrading of the two district hospitals. This is a reflection of the unstable situation the management of the National Health Services was in for a greater part of the last twelve months. Of the ST8 m allocated for the sector for recovery works only ST2.63 m were used.

Any remaining recovery work involving the sector will be integrated in the ongoing Health Sector program over the next five years.

10. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Like the Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment, the role of the Ministry of Women Community and Social Development spans all sectors because they provided the link between government and the communities and as such they were called upon by all sectors to facilitate outreach in the delivery of the recovery program. This role included linkages with agencies that administered and implemented their own recovery programs such as UNDP.

Following the tsunami, MWCSO in collaboration with UNDP through the Community Centred Sustainable Development program assisted 23 villages of the Falealili and Aleipata districts in the development of sustainable village plans. The Early Recovery Program of UNDP valued at US\$400,000 provided the resources to support the priority needs articulated in the sustainable village plans and with a focus on the participation of women in the development of livelihood opportunities in the following areas:

- Fishing kits for women, outboard motors/fishing alia for fisherfolk
- Training in organic agricultural production for vegetable gardens and growing of 'fetau' for oil production
- Village beautification schemes and re-greening of environment
- Equipment to support alternative economic activities such as sewing machines.

Out of the village plans developed for the Falealili, Aleipata, and Manono districts, priority was accorded to the reconstruction and repair of 7 women's committee centres that were destroyed by the tsunami. Such centres, in many cases also were the venues of preschools and health clinics.

- **Funding:**

While there were assurances of assistance from ADB and Japan's Trust Fund for Poverty reduction for support towards the development of social protection measures; this has fallen through. The work of the sector proceeded with the ST0.84m allocation for recovery work complemented by the UNDP direct implemented program.

Any further work in the implementation of village plans particularly those developed for the affected communities will be addressed through existing programs of the Government such as the Civil Society Support Program co-financed by the Governments of Australia and Samoa and the European Union. Furthermore, there is a need to consider integrated planning such that village sustainable development plans (VSDP) and coastal infrastructure management plans (CIMP) are one so that access to funding available under the World Bank funded Pilot Project on Climate Resilience is assured.

11. OTHER UTILITIES

11.1 Electricity

By mid 2010 all required works for the restoration of power supply to the coastal areas and the construction and connection of new lines to the relocated communities were completed. For the restoration of power supply along the coastlines, this involved the replacement of 11km of overhead cables, power poles, street lights and procurement of replacement meters for the 300 household connections that were lost.

The initial dispersed location of the relocated communities certainly impacted on the rational planning for power because new lines were established wherever people settled in the upland areas and that the government was responsible for connecting all new houses and commercial locations. Household connections continue particularly for the beach fale operations that have reopened along the coastline. Total funds expended for recovery works was ST7.45 million

Additional transmission lines will be required once the new inland Samusu – Lepa trunk route is completed over the next two years.

11.2 Telecommunications

Again, by mid 2010 all repair works to the ASH submarine cable, restoration and rehabilitation of public broadcast and television media were completed. A recovery budget allocation of just over ST 2 million was used for restoration works.

There was full replacement of telecommunication equipment and hardware, including fibre optic cables and accessories, mobile equipment and generators. Restoration works included ducting and trenching. All link sites were relocated to higher and safer grounds given the importance of communications remaining open during times of emergencies. There has also been restoration of the two (2) Fesootai Centres that were run by women's committees and youth groups.

The roll out to all district secondary schools this year of the Samoa Schoolnet program co-funded by the Asian Development Bank and Government of Samoa will ensure that students and communities benefit from internet learning as well as the use of other multimedia technologies.

11.3 Way forward

Any future work would be accommodated within the Power sector expansion program including subsidiary projects for renewable energy options. Similarly the investment program attached to the National Infrastructure Sector Plan to be launched in October 2011 is designed to accommodate activities in the telecommunications sector.

12. TRANSPORTATION/PORTS

Recovery works for the transport sector involved the restoration of pre tsunami networks, construction and upgrading of new networks to enable land and sea transportation.

The Aleipata wharf reconstruction was completed in mid 2010 - it started operating ferry services between Aleipata and American Samoa for the very first time in late 2010.

In all a total of nineteen (19) contracts were put out for tender; two (2) for bridge construction works, six (6) for road protection seawall construction, four (4) for surveying services, and the rest (8) for road works, covering a total of 58 kilometres of road. By the end of September last year (2010) all of the contracts for road works had been completed. The two (2) contracts for bridge construction works both at Salani and all the contracts for survey services had also been completed at around the same time. Only the contracts for road protection seawall construction covering some 11 kilometres of seawall, and which commenced only in August 2011 were still under way and due

for completion at the end of the year. These contracts were separate from coastal protection seawall construction under the environment protection programs.

In terms of cost the eight contracts for road works cost about \$8.1 million tala for an average of about \$140,000 per kilometre of road. The 11 kilometres of seawall were tendered out at a total cost of about \$6.6 million tala for an average cost of about \$600,000 tala per kilometre of seawall. To date actual expenditures amount to ST11.37 million.

The status of the road networks and complementary coastal protection works is outlined as follows:

TSUNAMI RECOVERY WORKS 2009-2010

LOT 1 (Tendered (IFB) on 18th January 2010 to 1st February 2010)

No.	Contract No.	Contract Name	Length	Contractor	Contract Price	Starting Date	Completion Date	Progress
1	TS01-01/10-LTAR01	Lepa-Lalomanu Link Road - Package 1	5.300 km	Silva Transport Co. Ltd	\$ 1,153,208.50	11-Apr-10	11-Aug-10	100%
2	TS02-01/10-LTAR01	Lepa-Lalomanu Link Road - Package 2	5.300 km	Silva Transport Co. Ltd	\$ 1,486,817.75	26-May-10	26-Sep-10	100%

LOT 2 (Ordered (RFQ) on 22nd February 2010 to 4th March 2010)

No.	Contract No.	Contract Name	Length	Contractor	Contract Price	Starting Date	Completion Date	Progress
3	TS06-02/10-LTAR01	Utufaalalafa Access Roads	2.000 km	Lucky Construction Co. Ltd	\$ 1,276,638.00	6-Apr-10	6-Aug-10	100%
		Salea'aumua; Access Roads	2.000 km			6-Apr-10	6-Aug-10	100%
4	TS07-02/10-LTAR01	Malaela Loop Access Roads	2.000 km	Uliala Construction Co. Ltd	\$ 1,385,106.00	6-Apr-10	6-Aug-10	100%
		Satitooa Access Roads	2.000 km			6-Apr-10	6-Aug-10	100%
5	TS08-02/10-LTAR01	Mutiatele Access Roads	2.000 km	Ott Transport Co. Ltd	\$ 1,102,436.00	6-Apr-10	6-Aug-10	100%
		Ulutogia Access Roads	2.000 km			6-Apr-10	6-Aug-10	100%

6	TS09-02/10-LTAR01	Vailoa Aleipata Access Roads	1.900 km	King Construction Co. Ltd	\$ 919,471.00	6-Apr-10	20-Jul-10	100%
		Lalomanu Loop Roads	1.200 km			6-Apr-10	20-Jul-10	100%

LOT 3 (Ordered (RFQ) on 8th March 2010 to 18th March 2010)

No.	Contract No.	Contract Name	Length	Contractor	Contract Price	Starting Date	Completion Date	Progress
7	TS15-03/10-LTAS01	Salani Bailey Bridge	-	Webster Works & Infrastructure	\$ 98,923.00	8-Apr-10	8-May-10	100%
8	TS16-03/10-LTAR01	Aufaga Access Road	2.300 km	Lucky Construction Co. Ltd	\$ 598,164.99	21-Apr-10	21-Jul-10	100%
9	TS17-04/10-LTAR01	Reconstruction of Salani Bridge Approaches	179	Lucky Construction Co. Ltd	\$ 121,126.91	12-May-10	30-Sep-10	100%

LOT 4
SURVEYING SERVICES

No.	Contract No.	Contract Name	Length	Contractor	Contract Price	Starting Date	Completion Date	Progress
10	LTA-CWQ01-03/10	<u>Package 1</u> -Utufaalaufa Access Road 2.0 km, Salea' aumua Access Road 2.0 km	4 km	Soloi Survey Firm	\$ 16,800.00	14-Apr-10	6-Aug-10	100%
11	LTA-CWQ01-03/10.	<u>Package 2</u> -Malaela Loop Road 2.0 km, Satitooa Access Road 2.0 km	4 km	Soloi Survey Firm	\$ 17,800.00	14-Apr-10	6-Aug-10	100%
12	LTA-CWQ01-03/10	<u>Package 3</u> -Ulutogia Road 2.0 km, Mutiatele Access Road 2.0 km	4 km	Sepulona Survey Firm	\$ 18,800.00	14 Apr 10	6-Aug-10	100%
13	LTA-CWQ01-03/10	<u>Package 4</u> -Vailoa Aleipata Access Road 1.9 km, Lalomanu Loop Road 1.2 km	4 km	Sepulona Survey Firm	\$ 18,200.00	14 Apr 10	20-Jul-10	100%

TSUNAMI RECOVERY WORKS 2010-2011

Lot 2 (Tendered 25.04.2011 to 10.05.2011)

No.	Contract No.	Contract Name	Length	Contractor	Contract Price	Starting Date	Completion Date	Progress
1	TS14-04/11-LTASW01/P2	Reconstruction Of Seawalls - Node 1 (Utuaalalafa) To Node 40 (Satitooa)	2.128 km	Silva Transport Co. Ltd	1,045,942.48	1-Aug-11	16-Dec-11	10%
2	TS18-04/11-LTASW01/P2	Reconstruction Of Seawalls - Node 40 (Satitooa) To Node 82 (Vailooa Aleipata)	2.179 km	Ott Transport Co. Ltd	1,342,063.80	1-Aug-11	16-Dec-11	25%
3	TS19-04/11-LTASW01/P2	Reconstruction Of Seawalls - Node 1 (Samea, Mulifanua) To Node 37 (Satuimalulufi, Mulifanua)	2.435 km	Ulita Construction Co. Ltd	1,282,520.25	1-Aug-11	16-Dec-11	10%
4	TS20-04/11-LTASW01/P2	Reconstruction Of Seawalls - Node 38 (Satuimalulufi, Mulifanua) To Node 66 (Salua, Manono)	2.147 km	T & N Toleafoa Co. Ltd	1,308,495.76	1-Aug-11	16-Dec-11	10%
5	TS21-04/11-LTASW01/P2	Reconstruction Of Seawalls - Node 67 (Salua, Manono) To Node 96 (Faleaseela)	1.906 km	Ah Liki Construction Co. Ltd	1,376,785.05	1-Aug-11	16-Dec-11	10%
6	TS22-04/11-LTASW01/P2	Reconstruction Of Seawalls - Siufaga (Savaii)	0.3 km	O.N & Sons Co. Ltd	216,315.00	1-Aug-11	1-Oct-11	10%

Remaining Works:

The program for the construction of seawalls to protect assets is expected to be completed by the end of 2011. The design and construction of the new Samusu - Lepa inland trunk to which all of the access roads will connect is the remaining activity for the tsunami reconstruction works for the transport sector.

Transportation costs represent the biggest component of the Recovery program budget and will also continue beyond the timeline for other sectoral developments. The recovery program for the sector reflects a high level of engagement of the private sector in its implementation.

13. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The pace of progress of the recovery work varied across sectors but was very much dependent on existing capacities. The extent of the work involved provided indicators for the respective ministries to urgently address capacity gaps if they are to ensure a more effective response to any emergencies in the future.
2. It was important for all lead sector ministries to coordinate and put in place a monitoring and evaluation framework against which they could effectively monitor the progress of implementation and to determine whether the recovery program met the needs of the affected population.
3. Any further priority activities that remain for the recovery program need to be integrated into existing sector programs for financing or support to be sought from the local budget
4. A follow up survey needs to be conducted to determine what the impacts of the recovery program has been in meeting the needs of the communities particularly those who had opted to relocate. This would also assist in the identification of any vulnerable groups.
5. That all villages be encouraged to consider as part of their sustainable village development plans, disaster management including evacuation plans which are premised on the knowledge of hazard zones and safe site mapping.

AUDITED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND
PAYMENTS - TSUNAMI FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

OF THE TSUNAMI FUND

FOR THE PERIOD 29 SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2011

**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
OF THE TSUNAMI FUND
FOR THE PERIOD 29 SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2011**

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GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA



MINISTRY OF FINANCE

STATEMENT AND CERTIFICATION

The Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Tsunami Fund and the accompanying notes set out on pages 3 to 10, have been drawn up in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 2001 in general and Section 30 in particular. It is based on the actual receipts and payments of the Tsunami Fund for the period 29 September 2009 to 30 June 2011 as reflected in the Ministry of Finance's accounting records and Treasury Fund.

It is the opinion of the Ministry of Finance that the Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Tsunami Fund is materially accurate and fairly presents cash and funds received into the Treasury Fund from Donors and payments of these donated funds for various relief, recovery and rehabilitation activities in accordance with the Tsunami Recovery Plan for the period concerned.

On behalf of the Government of Samoa.

Lavea Tupa'imatuna Iulai Lavea
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Rosita Maua'i Matalavea
ASSISTANT CEO - ACCOUNTS & REPORTING

Audit Office Certification

In accordance with section 30 of the Public Finance Management Act 2001 and FK(11)47, the Audit Office hereby certifies that the accompanying Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Tsunami Fund including the Notes are fairly stated in all material respects and in accordance with the records of the Ministry of Finance for the Treasury Fund.

Fuimaono Papali'i Camillo Afele
CONTROLLER AND CHIEF AUDITOR

Date: *3 October 2011*

**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
OF THE TSUNAMI FUND
FOR THE PERIOD 29 SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2011**

	Note	2010 - 2011 Total \$
<hr/>		
Receipts By Donors		
Aus Aid		12,538,056
NZAP		11,543,139
Other Foreign Government Donations	4	5,540,398
European Union	5	3,114,304
Asian Development Bank		2,532,928
Private Donations	6	6,429,485
Total Receipts	3	<u>41,698,310</u>
Payments by Sector		
Agriculture		2,160,953
Commerce/Tourism		500,000
Communication		2,000,239
Community and Development		844,202
Disaster Management		664,920
Education		3,968,542
Environment		5,254,060
Finance		417,180
Health		2,628,598
Housing		9,323,998
Police, Prisons and Fire		275,024
Power/Electricity		7,455,326
Transport/Ports		11,373,940
Water		4,602,907
Total Payments	8	<u>51,469,889</u>
Surplus/(Deficit)	9	<u><u>(9,771,580)</u></u>

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

OF THE TSUNAMI FUND

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 29 SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2011

1. LEGISLATIVE BASIS

On the 29 September 2009, a Tsunami struck resulting in loss of lives and destruction of infrastructure including private dwellings, schools, roads, electricity and water supply and telecommunications facilities.

Under Section 30 of the Public Finance Management Act 2001, if a state of emergency is declared under Article 105 (proclamation of emergency) of the Constitution, the Minister of Finance may approve such expenditure from the Treasury Fund to meet such emergency, whether or not there is an appropriation by the Legislative Assembly available for that purpose.

In response to the tsunami disaster, private and development partner donations were received by the Government of Samoa ("GOS"). The First Supplementary Budget passed by Parliament in January 2010 (Supplementary Appropriation Act (No.1) 2009/10) reported the pledged development partners & private donations and tsunami expenditure estimates.

The donations/pledges estimated to be received from development partners and private individuals/organisations for the financial years 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 was \$62.4 million.

	2010-2011
	Estimate (\$)
Aus Aid	17,000,000
NZAP	16,300,000
US Government	629,750
European Union	14,000,000
Asian Development Bank	2,519,000
Other Foreign Government and Private Donations	11,978,792
Total	62,427,542

Due to the emergency nature of the recovery and rehabilitation program, the funds received as well as their disbursement were not earmarked. Funds were received into the Treasury General Fund and disbursed according to the priority needs stipulated in the Tsunami Recovery Program.

Out of the \$17 million tala pledged by Aus Aid, \$4.6 million tala (AUD\$2 million) targeted public finance management reform programme implementation channelled through budget support. In addition, of the \$16.3 million tala pledged by NZAP, \$6.4 million tala (NZD\$4 million) were for targeted programmes in the tourism sector.

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Reporting Entity

EXCEPT FOR Government financing of the deficit as in NOTE 9, this Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Tsunami Fund shows cash donated and received from donors specifically for the Tsunami disaster and the application of these donated funds to various relief, recovery and rehabilitation activities in accordance with the Tsunami Recovery Plan. These cash donations were received into the Treasury Fund and kept in the special Tsunami Fund until application to relief, recovery and rehabilitation activities.

The Statement excludes funds and cash received as loans and grants for specifically targeted programmes such as the tsunami tourism rebuilding programme, China's education programme and the UNDP's early recovery programme. These separate programmes will be audited and reported separately in the Consolidated Public Accounts of Government.

**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
OF THE TSUNAMI FUND**

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 29 SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2011**

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2 Reporting Period

The reporting period for the Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Tsunami Fund is from 29 September 2009 to 30 June 2011.

2.3 Basis of Preparation

The Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Tsunami Fund has been prepared according to the cash basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenue is recognized when received and all expenditures are recognised when paid rather than incurred.

2.4 Foreign Currencies

Foreign currency transactions are converted to Samoan tala at the rate of exchange applicable at the date of the transaction. Variance of actual receipts from pledged amounts is largely due to foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

2.5 Functional and Presentation Currency

The statement is presented in Samoan Tala (SAT\$), which is also the functional currency.

2.6 Value Added Goods and Services Tax (VAGST)

All amounts paid are shown inclusive of VAGST.

3. RECEIPTS BY DONORS

Total funds received by the GoS by the end of financial year 2010/2011 from development partners and private donations amounts to \$41.7million.

4. DONATIONS FROM OTHER FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

	Total
	\$
Government of China	250,125
Government of Cook Islands	43,905
Government of Niue	76,858
Government of PNG	3,386,960
Government of Timor Leste	118,793
Government of Tokelau	30,000
Government of Tuvalu	91,176
Kingdom of Tonga	660,931
US Government	881,650
Total	<u>5,540,398</u>

5. EUROPEAN UNION (EU) FUNDING

The EU funding was pledged to go through Budget Support for the Financial Year 2011 to those Ministries which are engaged in the Water Sector and is reported under the Public Accounts 2011. A first transfer of \$3,114,304 was received in September 2010. The remaining balance is expected in October/November 2011.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

OF THE TSUNAMI FUND

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD 29 SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2011

6. PRIVATE DONATIONS

Represents private donations received from local and international groups/companies/individuals lodged directly in the ANZ Bank Tsunami Relief & Rehabilitation Account (Account number 3826921).

Names	Foreign Amount	Tala (\$)
A G Bell (Australia)	AUD\$1,000	2,165
2009 Samoa Tsunami Relief Rehabilitation - NZ		1,030,000
Afega		1,000
AIL NZ		1,763
AKASHI CITY - JAPAN	JPY300,000	8,150
Alii & Faipule Lepea (Faleata)		1,000
Alii & Faipule Nofoaalii		2,000
Alii & Faipule Puapua		5,000
Alii & Faipule Savaii		5,001
Alii & Faipule Tanugamanono		1,000
Alii & Faipule Satapuala		1,000
Alo ma Fanau Samoa US Army	USD\$500	1,180
Ambassade De Samoa - Europe	EUR 10,000	35,286
Ambassade De Samoa - Europe	EUR 4,000	13,934
Ambassade De Samoa - Europe	EUR 7,000	23,793
Asa & Karameli Family		50
Asosi Taaloga Bingo		6,454
Association of Samoan Cul	USD\$2,305.04	5,641
Association of Seventh Day Baptists Australia		4,475
British American Tobacco - Samoa		100,000
Brussel Embassy	EUR 913.59	2,781
Bulldogs Rugby League Club		11,009
Carole A Harewood		370
Channel Tennis Club		1,000
Cheque Deposit - Semu Lagolago		1,000
China Red Cross Society Fund		75,038
Clifton Terrace School		154
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)	AUD\$5,000	10,985
Congregational Christian Church of American Samoa	USD\$4,000	9,536
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa		1,000,000
Council of Social Services (DUNEDIN)	NZD\$21,166.93	37,741
De La Rue	GBP15,000	60,311
Destiny Church Aotearoa		20,470
Diplomatic Corps - NZ	NZD\$5,820	10,325
Direct Credit - Baker Boyer	NZD\$92	1,173
EFKAS - Henderson, Auckland		5,000
EFKS - Hamilton (NZ)		5,000
EFKS Manono Uta		1,000

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

OF THE TSUNAMI FUND

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 29 SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2011**

6. PRIVATE DONATIONS (Continued)		Tala (\$)
Ekalesia Katoliko - Satapuala		500
Ekalesia Nasareta		25,000
Ekalesia Samoa & Community - Melbourne		58,000
Embassy in Tokyo	JPY166,251	4,697
Embassy Japan		6,488
Eqluppus Church Gisborne NZ		1,400
ETV Productions		20,000
EVO Hirakawa		59,735
Fa'alapotopotoga Tagata Samoa Aukilani		7,986
Fa'alapotopotoga Tagata Samoa Aukilani		15,000
Faalelei Nuu Ualesi & Fanau		100
Fagalii		1,000
Faleapuna		100
Forum Fisheries Agency		4,886
First Samoan Full Pentecost Church		2,000
Fiu Kurene Endemann		100
Fonofili Madar		200
Francis & Mareta Graig		10,000
Gagaifolefaga		29
Galu Ruta		30
Honiara Golf Club	SBD\$92,496	29,502
Humanity First NZ		17,025
Humanity First NZ		17,062
Intitut D'Emission XPF20,000,000		565,064
Judy Atkins - Bird Lorne, Vict (Australia)		752
Komesina o Leoleo & Leoleo o lo'o Auauna i Sudan(U.N)	USD\$1,000	2,446
Komesina o Leoleo & Leoleo o lo'o Auauna i Sudan(U.N)	USD\$100	242
Letogo		1,000
LI KA SHING OVERSEAS	USD\$100,000	242,424
Lotopa		100
Lotoso'a Saleimoa		1,000
Lua Ioselani Muliaga		200
M & J Ah Fook		2,000
Mac & Ana Pritchard		200
McDonald's Fiji		32,629
MEDCEN		55,000
Methodist Church of Samoa		100,000
Methven Pre- School & Learning	NZD\$995	1,673
Michael Klaus - United Kingdom	EUR 390	1,358
Motu o Atafu - Tokelau		33,176
Nagano College of Nursing (Japan)	USD\$4,877	11,573
Netta Setoa Ah Far		100

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

OF THE TSUNAMI FUND

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 29 SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2011**

6. PRIVATE DONATIONS (Continued)		Tala (\$)
New Apostolic Church USA World Relief Fund	USD\$5,000	11,926
New Zealand Airways	NZD\$5,000	8,564
NSA of Bahai's of Samoa		32,500
NUS		11,000
Nuu o Samoa I Hawaii & Amerika	USD\$2,100	5,070
Office of the Electoral Commission		1,000
Pacific Cooperation Foundation	NZD\$36,218.68	64,254
Pacific Cooperation Foundation	NZD\$825.30	1,411
Pacific International Limited	JPY\$4,615,328	125,077
Pacific Island Forum Sec.		123,426
Pacific Island Forum Secretariat		24,972
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	USD\$50,000	119,117
Pacific Liquor		500
Peni & Paepae		200
Polynesian Culture School	JPY500,000	13,789
Prime Minister Vanuatu	AUD\$1,000	2,124
Radio Pasifika Queensland	USD\$6,120	14,940
Rev Moon - Universal Peace Federation (Japan)	JPY200,000	4,170
Saanapu		500
Samoa Embassy - Japan		5,391
Samoa Fellowship St Lukes		7,920
Samoa High Commission	AUD\$32,671	71,899
SHC Australia- Association SDA		2,191
Samoa High Commission in Wellington NZ	NZD\$66,826	117,558
Samoa High Commission in Wellington NZ (Thailand)	USD\$15,000	35,873
Samoa Housing Corporation		1,000
Samoa Lotofaatasi - Christchurch		90,076
Samoa Shipping Corporation		5,000
Samoa Communities in Canberra & Queanbeyan		40,000
Samoa Community in Suva, Fiji		11,189
Samoa Community in Wellington NZ	NZD\$315,489.20	559,369
Samoa Embassy - Japan	JPY1,041,705	28,689
Samoa Group in Hawaii	USD\$20,000	51,755
Secretariat of the Pacific Community & Staff	USD\$10,000	23,940
Sefo Pau & Sons Ltd		3,357
Sharon Mitchell	NZD\$65	104
SIKH Community in Auckland	NZD\$5,000	8,870
Software Factory		2,000
Somerset Village Aotearoa	NZD\$317.60	536
South Pacific Youth Justice	USD\$715.44	1,693
SPREP		3,737
St Michael's Anglican Church Henderson - Auckland		771

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

OF THE TSUNAMI FUND

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 29 SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2011**

6. PRIVATE DONATIONS (Continued)		Tala (\$)
Staff - Controller & Auditor General NZ	NZD\$400	692
Sue & Peter Rasmussen		250
Tauese Tusipa		20
Te Kohanga Reo National Trust Board	NZD\$20,000	35,481
The Auckland Indian Association		5,140
Tofi Mika Junior		4,052
Tsunami Victim Funds Support - TV One		427,410
Tsunami Victim Funds Support - TV One		72,200
Tsunami Victim Funds Support - TV One		11,234
TV3 Musical Telethon		26,130
United Pentecostal Church Int'l	USD\$1,000	2,410
University of the South Pacific		15,882
Unknown		25
Vaai Simon Potoi & Kelly Potoi		1,000
Valovalo Tusani		100
Worship Centre Christian Churches Worldwide		10,000
Yazaki (EDS) Samoa		310,641
ZYMOTECH CONS. SRVS	USD\$842.50	2,089
Fees and Interest Earned		33,708
TOTAL PRIVATE DONATIONS (Samoan Tala)		6,429,485

7. DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE SAMOAN MISSION, NEW YORK, USA

The following additional private donations were received by Samoa Mission Office, New York which have been deposited in the government's Special Account in New York (USD) and yet to be appropriated.

Names	USD \$
Government of Singapore	20,000
United Nations Fiji Staff	1,250
Mr Filipino and Mrs Amele Tarakinikini	1,000
Newmark & Company Reals Estate Inc (Staff)	4,000
Elm Road Elementary School Mishawaka Indiana	400
Mr and Mrs Brad and Marie Varner and Family	150
Total	USD\$26,800

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

OF THE TSUNAMI FUND

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 29 SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2011

8. PAYMENTS

The expenditure for the Tsunami were appropriated under lead sector Ministries. The total appropriation of \$68.7 million was allocated to the following Ministries:

	2010 - 2011	2010
	Actual (\$)	Estimate (\$)
Ministry of Agriculture	2,160,953	2,500,000
Ministry of Commerce and Labour	500,000	2,500,000
Ministry of Communications & Information Technology	2,000,239	2,075,400
Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture	3,968,542	5,245,572
Ministry of Finance	417,180	1,012,000
Ministry of Health	2,628,598	8,090,926
Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment	5,918,981	6,341,467
Ministry of Police and Prison	275,024	345,752
Ministry of Women, Community & Social Development	844,202	920,987
Ministry of Works, Transport & Infrastructure	32,756,170	39,703,735
Total (Samoan Tala)	51,469,889	68,735,838

Due to delays faced by some sectors during the initial year (2010) of tsunami recovery implementation, funds were carried over to 2011 and sectors were allowed to continue with their tsunami recovery implementation program.

9. DEFICIT

Approximately \$9.77 million of programmed Tsunami Re-construction was financed by the GoS which was partially sourced from the World Bank and ADB Budget Support loans.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

OF THE TSUNAMI FUND

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 29 SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2011

10. ESTIMATE BY SECTOR

	2010 Estimate (\$)
Agriculture	2,500,000
Commerce	2,500,000
Communication	2,075,400
Community & Development	920,987
Disaster Management Office	1,600,000
Education	5,245,572
Environment	4,741,467
Finance	1,012,000
Health	8,090,926
Housing	9,000,000
Police, Prisons and Fire	345,752
Power/Electricity	7,455,638
Transport/Ports	17,651,015
Water	5,597,081
Total	68,735,838

11. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS DISCLOSURE

The receipts and payments of the Tsunami Fund are also reported and disclosed in the Consolidated Public Accounts of the Government of Samoa for the years ended 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2011 - Schedule 4.2 Statement of Expenses Incurred in Emergencies.

The Consolidated Public Accounts of the Government of Samoa are audited separately under section 107 of the Public Finance Management Act 2001.