

NATIONAL SUMMARY REPORT

I D N D R

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SECTION A: PROFILE

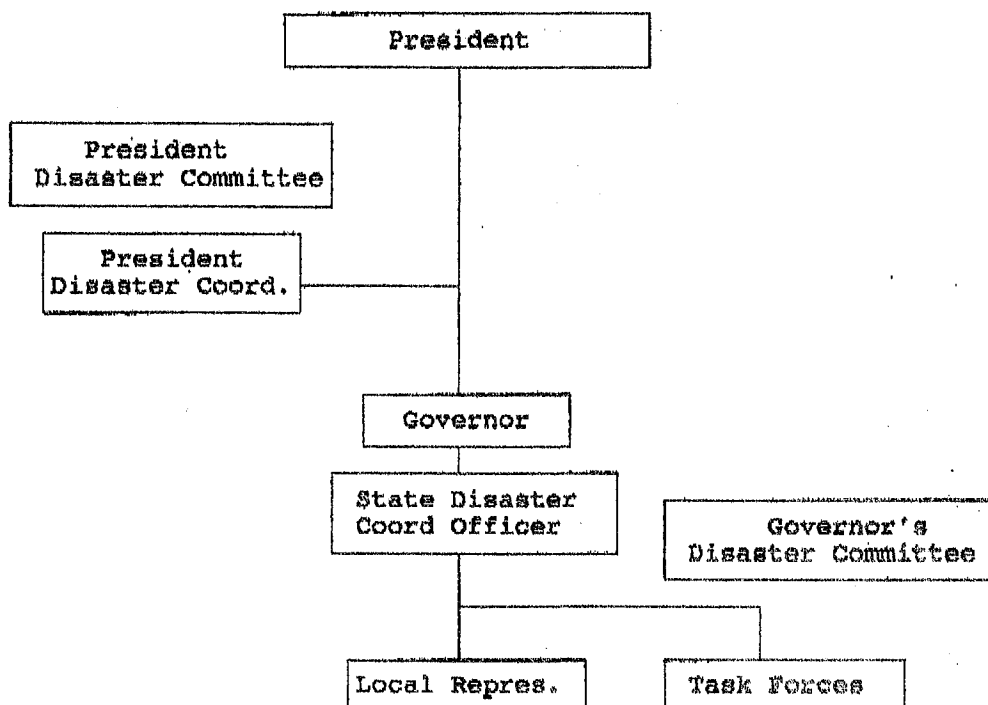
1. Composition of National Committee (Focal Point):

Ministries

Special Assistant to the President's Disaster Coordinator
Secretary, Department of External Affairs
Secretary for Human Resources
Secretary for Department of Finance
Attorney General
Director of Budget
Director of the Office of Admin. Services

At the National Level, the President is the Chairperson for the committee with the Special Assistant to the President on Disaster as the alternate chairperson.

2. Internal Organisation of the National Committee



The President Disaster Committee coordinates all declared disasters at all levels. The Governor's Disaster Committee together with local representatives are responsible for activities at the state level.

3. Prevailing hazards

Type	Location	Affected Population
Tropical Cyclone	All Islands	Entire People
Flood and Landslides	High Islands	Unknown
Earthquakes	Urban Areas	Unknown
Tsunamis	All Islands	Coastal Dwellers
Fires	Islands & Urban Areas	Unknown

4. Recent natural disasters

Type	Location	Affected Population	Losses
<u>Typhoons</u>			
- Nov. 1990 - Owen	Chuuk, Yap	61,000	Unknown
- Jan. 1991 - Russ	Pohnpei, Chuuk	80,000	"
- Nov. 1991 - Yuri	Pohnpei	30,000	"
- Feb. 1992 - Axel	Pohnpei, Kosrae	37,000	"

5. National socio-economic conditions

- Population (1990): 105,000
- Gross-National Product (GNP) (1991): \$144,800,000
(73% from USG under Compact Agreement)
- per-capita income: \$1,300

disaster reduction

None

7. International assistance required for natural disaster reduction

Funds and technical assistance to carry out:

- Renovation and purchase of communication equipment for a command centre
- National training in disaster management
- Production of public awareness material/programmes
- Provision for building codes and monitoring (Housing Assistance Agency - doing housing plan)
- Training of disaster management officer
- Hazard mapping and Vulnerability study

SECTION B: STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

1. Steps towards achieving the 3 main Decade targets

- (a) Comprehensive national assessments of risks from natural hazards, with these assessments taken into account in development plans:

Comprehensive national assessment of risks from natural hazards is not a specific activity currently or planned. However, for specific disaster reduction activities at the states level identifies risk assessment as prerequisite activities for specific sectors. For example, the "Food Crop Disaster Prevention and Recovery Project" for Chuuk and Yap states.

- (b) Mitigation plans at national and local levels involving long-term prevention and preparedness and community awareness.

This is part of an ongoing programme for FSM (see part 4 of this section for details).

FSM has a comprehensive Disaster Preparedness Plan, prepared by the Office of the President in July 1992. Each state also have own plan.

- (c) Ready access to global, regional, national and local warning systems and broad dissemination of warnings.

For FSM, typhoon early warning comes from the Joint Typhoon Warning Center in Guam. These warnings are transmitted to the National Weather Service in each state. The latter population disseminates warnings and tracking information to the affected states and to the entire country by radio and other means.

2. Present national plan for natural disaster reduction

- (a) Time span covered:

FSM has a Disaster Preparedness Plan at the National level. The other 4 states, Chuuk, Kosrae, Yap and Pohnpei have their own plans. The present national plan was produced in July 1992 and is current. The plan is very comprehensive and includes major counter disaster measures, operation procedures, implementation, support measures among other things.

FSM also has a disaster mitigation programme that has been recently approved.

- (b) Agencies, institutions and organisations involved:

At the national level, the office of the President is responsible for all disaster management matters. It provides the mechanism for coordination of disaster mitigation and preparedness activities. It assists states in their efforts to prevent or minimise the effects of disaster by coordinating programme and activities. Requests for foreign disaster assistance must go through the National Government.

There are three major groups involved in the National Preparedness Plan i.e. FSM National Government, State Government, and FEMA.

- (c) Implementing agencies:

Implementing agencies for disaster reduction activities are the State Government. The National Government (and FEMA) provides the means and mechanisms to enable Technical Assistance funds to be made available for implementation.

(d) Funds available for implementation:

Funds are available for implementation from both National and US Federal Government on a 50/50 basis. Programmes described here is currently paid on this basis. However, future approved Hazard Mitigation Grant Programme (HMGP) will be funded 75% by Federal and 25% by National Governments.

3. Legislation introduced and enacted in relation to natural disaster reduction

FSM has its own legislation or Public Law Act. This is approved and enforced.

4. Disaster mitigation activities completed or underway

(a) Identification of hazard zones: hazard assessment

Presently there is no programme specifically for hazard assessment. As discussed previously, this is done sectorally and in specific project activities.

(b) Monitoring, prediction and warning

Confined to typhoon and this is covered adequately by the Joint Typhoon Warning Service in Guam and the National Weather Service. This service will continue as long as the JTWS exists.

(c) Short-term Protective measures and preparedness

(i) Title of project:

Power line right of way for Kosrae State

Status:

During typhoons some power lines are broken due to fallen trees or branches that were not pruned due to land disputes relating to cutting of fruit trees. Although 90% of the cases the government has an easement which allows it to cut trees without compensation, nothing has been done where the owner asks for compensation. This is further complicated by by payment being made to some but not others. Efforts to maintain the power line right of way has been frustrated.

To solve this problem, it is proposed that the State to start purchasing power line right of ways, thus removing the restrictions imposed by land owners to prune/cut trees. This hazard mitigation measure will alleviate the problem of power interruptions which affects the public and private sectors, trade, commerce and industry due to direct losses in production, spoilage of goods and produce and loss of labour.

The power distribution system contains 20 miles of high voltage lines. The projects will only cover the critical 10% of the distribution system. These are where trees growing close to the lines cannot be cut but due to owner refusal, where the poles are located outside the 60' wide roadway easement.

The project is approved and funds available for implementation.

Participating institutions in the country and/or on the international level:

The State Disaster Coordinating Office and Land Management Division

Costs of project:

\$150,000 total cost. \$75,000 to be for the purchase of land and the remainder for clearing, surveying and mapping.

Sources of funding:

Federal \$75,000 and FSM Government \$75,000

Implementing agencies:

Kosrae State Government

(ii) Title of Project:

Replacement of Hospital Auxiliary Generator for Chuuk State

Status:

The project involves replacing the 22 year old 400 KWA emergency generator in the Chuuk hospital. This will provide continuous power supply when the main power is disrupted during typhoons or at any time.

The project will substantially reduce the risk to patients and to hospital medicinal stock during power outages.

The hospital has 150 beds capacity, children incubators, dialysis machines etc. History shows that typhoon in Chuuk State cause the main power supply to shut off at least 20 times per year for periods of 1/2 hour to 3 days.

The project is approved and funds available for implementation.

Participating institutions in the country and/or on the international level:

The Department of Health Services

Costs of Project:

\$300,000 for purchase and installation of a new generator

Sources of funding:

US Government through FEMA \$150,000 and FSM \$150,000

Implementing agencies:

Chuuk State Government

(d) Long-term preventive measures

(1) Title of project:

Acquisition of new broadcast and communications equipment and reinforcement of broadcast building for Chuuk State

Status:

The project involves acquiring new broadcast and communication equipment and reinforcing the existing broadcast building to become a command post during a major disaster. The objective is to have reliable communications throughout the Chuuk State by improving the present broadcast facility along with the outer island communication system.

The Department of Public Affairs is mandated to disseminate vital information to the general public during normal and disaster situations and coordinates government functions to the 39 island municipalities throughout Chuuk State.

The project is approved and funds available for implementation.

The major project activities are:

- designing of the reinforced facility
- extension of the facility
- remodelling of the existing broadcast building including the transmitting antenna
- procurement of vital communications equipment
- install and test equipment

Participating institutions in the country and/or on the international level:

Participating institutions will be the Chuuk State Government to oversee and coordinate activities and the private sector to provide and install equipment and to train operators

Costs of project:

\$381,835 for supplies and material (\$170,000)
Equipment (\$161,835)
Labour (\$40,000)
Freight and Transport (\$10,000)

Sources of funding:

FEMA (USG) \$190,917.50
FSM \$190,917.50

Implementing agencies:

Chuuk State Government

(ii) Title of project:

Outer islands and State Center Command Post - Yap State

Status:

This project is aimed at improving communications between the JTWC (Guam), NOAA, FSM DCO, the Public Education and Awareness Programme. A typhoon proof building will be used as the command post to house the equipment with an existing radio tower. The project will be produced.

The project will require 3 repeaters, 30 hand held radios, 18 single side band transceivers. The project will enhance the communications between and within the outer islands and with the control centre. The 30 hand held radios will be used by field survey officers during an emergency.

The project is approved and funds available for implementation.

Participating institutions in the country and/or on the international level:

Participating institutions will be the State Government

Costs of project:

\$114,485

Sources of funding:

To be shared by USC 57,242 and FSM \$57,242

Implementing agencies:

Yap State Government

(iii) Title of project:

Improved Communications Project - FSM National Government

Status:

The purpose of the project is to solve the problem of poor communications and improve information dissemination thus ensuring better preparation by the people to protect themselves and their properties. It is envisaged that the project will enable continuous communications between the affected States and National Government, before, during and after any typhoon. It will ensure timely dissemination of emergency information, including early warnings from JTWC.

It should improve on the communications system currently in place between the States and National Government

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS IN THE COUNTRY AND/OR ON THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:

Participating institutions in the country will be the National and State Governments and internationally FEMA and TA.

Costs of project:

\$86,000 for equipment

Sources of funding:

USG (Federal HMGP) \$43,000 and FSM \$43,000

Implementing agencies:

The FSM National Government

(iv) Title of project:

Agricultural Land Concrete Dike - (Taro Crops) for Chuuk State

Status:

To protect taro patch in certain areas from salt water intrusion or flooding at times of very high tides, wave actions and storm surges during typhoons. The dikes to be constructed along the seaward side of agricultural (taro) land should reduce crop losses. Given the frequency of typhoons and unusually high high tides, long-term benefits far outweighs initial capital outlay of the project.

The cost is also less than feeding rations during a disaster, crop replanting and labour costs.

The Project is approved and funds available for implementation.

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS IN THE COUNTRY AND/OR ON THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:

Participants in local implementation will be the Chuuk State Government through its disaster management office

Costs of project:

\$80,000

Sources of funding:

USG (\$40,000), FSM (\$40,000)

Implementing agencies:

Chuuk State Government

(v) Title of project:

Fefau Municipality Building and Typhoon Shelter for Chuuk State.

Status:

Replacement of existing, typhoon-prove, wooden municipal building with a new concrete wall and roofed building that will house a meeting hall, municipal offices and will serve as a secure typhoon shelter cover centre during severe storms. Building should shelter 100 people comfortably.

The project is approved and funds available for implementation.

Participating institutions in the country and/or on the international level:

Participants will be the Chuuk State Government

Costs of project:

\$168,000

Sources of funding:

USG (\$84,000), FSM (\$84,000)

Implementing agencies:

Chuuk State Government

(vi) Title of project:

Lekinioch Municipality Typhoon Shelter for Chuuk State Government.

Status:

To provide typhoon shelter for about 1000 residents of Lekinloch municipality. Recently the church and school buildings are considered unsafe as a shelter and retrofitting them will not solve the problem of safety and cost-effectiveness. The municipality is willing to provide 50% of cost and the people of Lekinloch are anxious to have it.

Participating institutions in the country and/or on the international level:

Participants will be the Lekinloch Municipality

Costs of project:

\$78,441

Sources of funding:

Lekinloch Municipality \$39,220.50 and USG \$39,220.50

Implementing agencies:

Chuuk State Government

(vii) Title of project:

Food Crop Disaster Prevention and Recovery Project for Chuuk and Yap States.

Status:

To reduce the impact of disasters on household food supplies in selected coastal and outer island communities. The objective is to maintain an adequate level of household food security by improving the local food production base through a strategy of pre-disaster activities:

- (1) Risk assessment;
- (2) Production and distribution of typhoon tolerant planting materials;
- (3) Public education and;
- (4) Community based extension activities in selected communities; - households will improve their ability to use existing knowledge skills and resources to improve their homelot base. This will result in a significant reduction in the amount and length of emergency food assistance required and provided by the FSM National and Yap State Governments through FEMA.

Participating institutions in the country and/or on the international level:

Chuuk and Yap State Department of Agriculture.

Costs of project:

\$126,500 - Yap
\$313,806 - Chuuk

Sources of funding:

USG and State Government

Implementing agencies:

Chuuk and Yap State Government

(viii) Title of project:

Food Security and Nursery Bank Project - Pohnpei

Status:

The aim is to circumvent the need for large and extended emergency funding programmes by providing the local population with (a) a secure household food base (b) quick distribution of quick growing crops to reduce long-term funding programme). Project will last 2 years. Programme components:

- (i) FSA a reliable source of planting materials
- (ii) a case of extension personnel for the outer islands to implement the project
- (iii) Construction of typhoon proof warehouse to store essential agriculture equipment

The project is approved by FEMA and funds available for implementation

Participating institutions in the country and/or on the international level:

Participants for this programme will be the Pohnpei State Department of Agriculture

Costs of project:

\$440,700

Sources of funding:

State Government 211,875
FEMA \$211,875

Implementing agencies:

Pohnpei State Government

(e) Land-use and risk management

No activity specifically for disasters.

(f) Public education and information

Responsibilities for Public Education and Information is with the State Governments. They conduct their own programme and produce own material at the state levels.

5. Plans to fully achieve Decade targets by the end of 1999

FSM is part of the FEMA area of jurisdiction and it operates as a part of the US. Because of this awareness and involvement with the IDNDR activities or UN Agencies generally has been minimal. Initiatives discussed already comprises the current and future plan to achieve disaster mitigation and preparedness objectives that are synonymous with those of IDNDR targets although not originally perceived as such.

SECTION C: INTERACTIONS

1. Publications on IDNDR-related subjects:

None

2. IDNDR meetings and conferences held or planned:

None

3. Current or planned partnerships and cooperation related to IDNDR with other countries

FSM works very closely with FEMA in all its disaster management matters. Only recently that the country has been working closely with UN agencies, in particular UNDP and DHA-SPPO. There will be closer liaison with the latter for future disaster reduction activities.

SECTION D: EVALUATION

1. Overall evaluation of national disaster mitigation programmes including, but not limited to, those initiated after IDNDR and achievements up to now
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Disaster mitigation programmes for FSM are initiated following a disaster and does not include the IDNDR into the overall picture. However, significant changes can be derived from IDNDR initiative after the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction if assistance for programmes becomes available.

2. Review of the IDNDR
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Disaster mitigation programmes be formulated and implemented at the country level, with direct assistance from the IDNDR Secretariat or other major donor countries. So far activities has been confined at the scientific level with no "trickle down" effect at the local/national level.

Also IDNDR does not provide any direct incentives by way of either technical assistance, funding or information.

For small island states, requirements are low but the impact can be very significant.