

SIAM-2, C-4 Component
Environmental, Risk and
Resource Management

Disaster Management

Discussion Document

1

Proposed Improvements to National
Disaster Management Structures

Prepared for
**Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and
Meteorology**

by
BECA International Consultants Ltd.



▪ report

Discussion Document 1 - NDMP Structures

Prepared for

Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment
and Meteorology

By

Beca International Consultants Ltd

June 2005

Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology
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Attention: Vitaua Peleiupu Fuatai

Dear Sir

Discussion Document 1 - NDMP Structures

Please find enclosed a Discussion Document on Proposed Improvements to National Disaster Management Structures. This is the first in a series of four discussion documents which are intended to inform discussion at the Disaster Management Review Workshop on 20 June 2005.

Feedback on the issues and options presented in this paper will be used to help develop the draft National Disaster Management Plan and legislation.

Feedback is welcomed ahead of the workshop on the 20th June.

Yours faithfully
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Revision History

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A	M Daly	Draft circulated in advance of Disaster Management Review Workshop to be held on 20 June 2005	12 June 2005

Document Acceptance

Action	Name	Signed	Date
Prepared by	Michele Daly, Kestrel Group Ltd		12 June 2005
Reviewed by	David Brunsdon, Kestrel Group Ltd		12 June 2005
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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This discussion document is the first in a series of four discussion documents which are intended to inform discussion at the Disaster Management Review Workshop on 20 June 2005. The discussion documents are:

1. Proposed improvements to national disaster management structures (key committees and working groups, their membership and terms of reference etc) (*this discussion document*),
2. Key features and best practice principles of generic disaster / emergency management legislation,
3. Options regarding organisational and physical location of the NDMO,
4. Key elements of agency response plans.

The Disaster Management Review Workshop is being held as part of the Disaster Management component of the SIAM-2 project, which is a Government of Samoa project supported by the World Bank.

Feedback on the issues presented in this document will be used to help develop revisions to the draft National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and disaster / emergency management legislation.

1.2 Purpose of this Discussion Document

The purpose of this document is to discuss a modified national disaster management structure which builds on and enhances the current structure while seeking to strengthen it in some areas.

The proposed structure presented below (section 3.2) is for discussion with affected government agencies at the Review Workshop on 20th June 2005. Feedback from the Review Workshop will enable the consultant team to make changes and further refine the structure for presentation at a later stage as part of the NDMP and legislation consultation phase.

A summary of the feedback on this Discussion Document will be included in the Workshop Report. It is recommended that a summary of discussion be presented to the Minister (MNREM) by way of a Ministerial briefing paper to ensure the Minister's early awareness of and involvement in the process.

1.3 Definitions

The following definitions and abbreviations are used in this report:

ACC	Aid Coordination Committee
CCG	Central Control Group
CDC	Cabinet Development Committee

DAC	Disaster Advisory Committee
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office (part of MNREM)
MCDEM	Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management (NZ)
MNREM	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology
MWTI	Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure
NDC	National Disaster Committee
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation (e.g. Red Cross)
PUMA	Planning and Urban Management Agency
SIAM-2	Second Infrastructure Asset Management Project
SITREP	Situation Report (compiled during disaster response)
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
<i>pulenu'u</i>	government village representative, village mayor

2 Current National Disaster Management Plan

2.1 Version of the NDMP

References to the NDMP in this discussion document refer to the *Samoa National Disaster Management Plan and Emergency Procedures, Year 2000*. This version is the one approved by Cabinet and is the version currently in use and which most agencies seem to be aware of. A subsequent draft exists (dated 2002) however, to the knowledge of the consultant team, it has not been formally approved. The main differences between the approved version and the 2002 draft are updated terminology and an expanded section on hazards and risks. Fundamental structures and procedures are unchanged.

2.2 Observation of the NDMP

One of the components of the SIAM-2 project (disaster management component) includes a revision of the NDMP. The revision will focus on those areas of the Plan where clarification and strengthening is needed.

The current NDMP has several strengths:

- It is based on a sound set of premises, which include,
 - broadening the focus of disaster management programmes and activities to include mitigation, preparedness and response.
 - identifying a governance body for disaster management in Samoa (National Disaster Council).
 - seeking to provide a focus for disaster management programmes and activities through the National Disaster Management Office.
 - encouraging the active participation of the international community in disaster management programmes and response activities.
- It outlines a national structure and attempts to identify roles and responsibilities for various components of the structure.
- It specifies involvement of a wide range of departments and agencies with a role in disaster management
- It includes operational procedures for Samoa's highest perceived risk – cyclones.

Areas which will be the specific focus of the review include:

- *National structures. What happens in practice isn't reflected in the current structure, the terms of reference for the various committees and groups are not always clear and there are gaps and overlaps.*
- Lead agencies. The assignment of lead agencies for both for planning and operations needs rationalising.
- Strategy. The vision and goals of the Plan need strengthening.
- Disaster risk management. The plan needs to reflect the importance of disaster risk management within government departments with involvement in mitigation, planning and risk reduction.

- Risk Assessment. A systematic risk assessment (e.g. using a tool like CHARM) does not appear to have been undertaken and there is no clear link between hazards/ risks and the rest of the Plan.
- Roles and Responsibilities. While the mandates of the Red Cross and the Disaster Support Organisation are stated, the mandates of other organisations (e.g. response agencies) should also be included.
- Recovery. There is not enough information about how relief and recovery will occur. In particular the plan needs to reflect existing Cabinet recovery structures and committees and incorporate new links for recovery at the community level.

This paper focuses on the first bullet above.

3 National Disaster Management Structures

3.1 Current Arrangements

The current national structure for disaster management is shown in Figure 1. The key elements of the structure are described in Table 1, along with comments from the consultant team regarding the effectiveness of each element.

Most of the key elements of a national disaster management structure are present. The NDMP itself probably doesn't do justice to the current structure in that the roles of the various entities are not that well explained. Many of the current committees and roles are not functioning as intended. This is may be due to lack of understanding of the structure, lack of practice (roles and functions are not exercised regularly enough), or parts of the structure not mirroring what actually happens on the day (e.g. during a response).

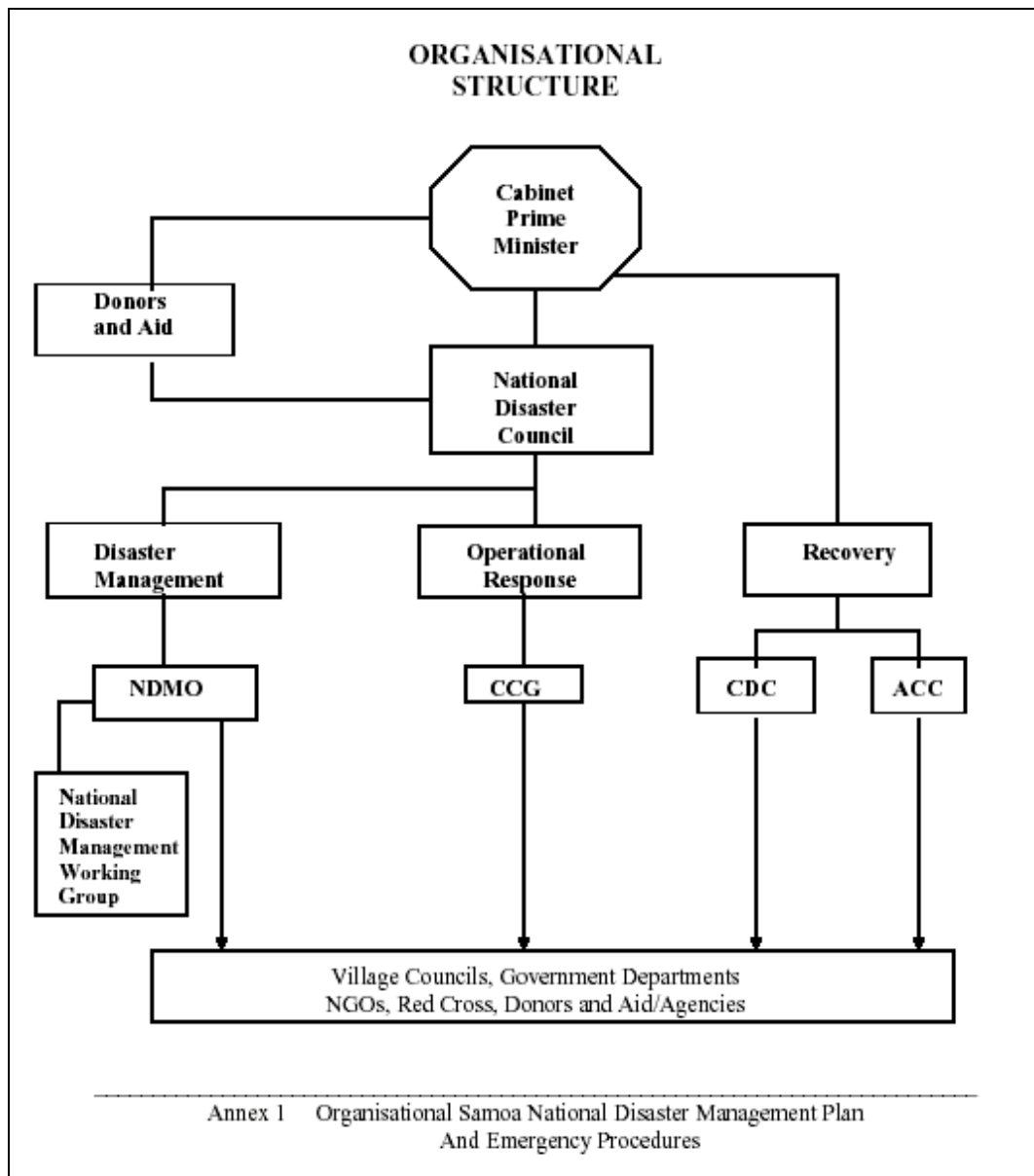
Aspects of the current structure which could be improved (in the opinion of the consultant team) are:

- Improve the separation between governance and management
- Introduce single points of accountability
- Rationalise the number of groups and committees
- Reduce duplication in terms of membership on committees
- Introduce more clarity around functions

A review of disaster management arrangements in Samoa undertaken by the New Zealand Ministry for Civil Defence and Emergency Management¹ also commented on the need to streamline committee processes and memberships, recommending that decision making be delegated to lower levels.

¹ Government of Samoa: National Disaster Management Office Review: July 2004. NZ Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management.

Figure 1 - Current Samoa National Disaster Management Structure



Source: Samoa National Disaster Management Plan and Emergency Procedures, 2000.

Table 1 - Current Samoa National Disaster Management Structure - Key Roles

Committee/ Entity	Membership/ Chair/ Secretary	Key Functions	Comments
Prime Minister (PM)	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Declares a National State of Disaster ■ Chairs the National Disaster Council 	Also referred to as “Controller” in the NDMP.
National Disaster Council (NDC)	<p>PM, 3 Ministers, senior government officials, CEOs of key agencies, NGOs, Diplomatic Corps</p> <p>Chair = PM</p> <p>Vice-Chair = Secretary of the PM’s Department</p> <p>Secretary = Principal NDM Officer</p>	<p>Main authority for all disaster management activities</p> <p><i>Mitigation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sets up mitigation sub-committee ■ Determines priorities of mitigation activities <p><i>Preparedness</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Review and approves plans, policies, procedures for submitting to Cabinet for approval (including NDMP) ■ Manage development of operational support plans by various agencies ■ Coordinate preparedness activities <p><i>Response</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Advise PM on need for declaration ■ Implementation and management of major disaster response operations (via the CCG) ■ Activate stages of response ■ Authorise and/or issue public information ■ Initiate aerial surveillance <p><i>Relief/Recovery</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Receive requests for international assistance and liaise with international aid agencies ■ Ensure distribution of aid ■ Manage disaster recovery programmes 	<p>Very large committee structure, with mix of political representatives and officials – it would be desirable to have a greater separation of governance and management.</p> <p>Good understanding of and support for the authority of the NDC among external stakeholders.</p> <p>Separate mitigation sub-committee is not established and may not be required.</p> <p>Relationship with Cabinet Development Committee (CDC) and Aid Coordination Committee (ACC) is unclear.</p> <p>Currently only meeting when a cyclone threat is apparent (i.e. not functioning to address issues during mitigation, preparedness and relief/recovery).</p>
National Disaster Management	Government representatives, key agencies, emergency	<p><i>Mitigation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hazard and risk identification 	Also referred to as the National Disaster Advisory Committee.

Committee/ Entity	Membership/ Chair/ Secretary	Key Functions	Comments
Working Group	<p>services and NGO representation</p> <p>Chair = CEO MNRE Secretary = Principal NDM Officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development of strategies and programmes to research and mitigate potential adverse effects <p><i>Preparedness</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support the NDMO in the development and review of the NDMP and other plans and procedures ■ Support the NDMO in the delivery of community awareness programmes (via an <i>education and awareness working group</i>) ■ Support the NDMO to deliver and participate in disaster training and exercises (via a <i>training support group</i>) ■ Assist the NDMO to assess the effectiveness of disaster management programmes and activities ■ Ensure that each member has an organisational response plan <p><i>Response</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No operational role. <p><i>Relief/ Recovery</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support the NDMO to implement recovery programmes and activities as directed by the NDC. 	<p>Some duplication of officials on this committee and the NDC.</p> <p>Meets fairly regularly and has been supporting NDMO activities.</p> <p>Only direct link with the community is through NGOs and NDMO.</p>
Central Control Group (CCG)	<p>NDC Vice-Chairman Commissioner of Police Principal NDM Officer</p> <p>(plus co-opted members depending on threat)</p>	<p><i>Response</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Activate departments and organisations in response to a given threat ■ Liaise with and guide the above during the response phase ■ Activate damage assessments <p><i>Relief/Recovery</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collate information and prioritise relief requirements ■ Manage coordination of international relief assistance ■ Prepare assessment report for recovery and reconstruction 	<p>No single point of accountability.</p> <p>Response and Relief/ Recovery functions need greater separation.</p> <p>Potential conflict of operational roles – most of current members would be busy in another capacity.</p> <p>Hasn't been activated during recent events.</p>
National Emergency	<p>Facility through which CCG undertakes its</p>	<p><i>Response</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gathering, collation and dissemination of information. 	<p>Most commonly referred to as the National Coordination Centre (NCC)</p>

Committee/ Entity	Membership/ Chair/ Secretary	Key Functions	Comments
Operations Centre (NEOC)	functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Co-ordination of operational action including deployment of personnel, tasking of aircraft and receipt and distribution of relief supplies. ■ Execution of decisions made by the lead response agency. 	<p>(actual name on building). Also referred to as: Central Control Centre National Command Centre</p> <p>Currently the facility would not be able to function as intended due to a lack of procedures, trained staff or appropriate equipment and setup. <i>Refer to discussion document 3 for more information.</i></p>
National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)	<p>Principal NDM Officer</p> <p>1 other staff member</p> <p>Reports to ACEO Meterological Division</p>	Focal point for disaster management programmes and activities across <i>mitigation, preparedness, response, relief/recovery.</i>	<p>Many agencies are not aware of or do not acknowledge the NDMO's role during response (on CCG) or its coordination role for some readiness activities.</p> <p>Community linkages could be enhanced, including working more with other agencies at community level e.g. Red Cross</p>
Cabinet Development Committee	Cabinet Ministers	CDC operates outside the disaster management structure.	While illustrated in the National Disaster Management structure, there is no information on these committees in the NDMP.
Aid Coordination Committee	Committee outside Cabinet comprising CEOs of relevant govt. departments and organisations.	<p>Only exists when there is a need and the members are assigned by the Chair of the NDC.</p> <p>No terms of reference.</p>	Unclear as to the relationship of these committees with the relief/ recovery functions of the NDC.
Other entities/ roles mentioned in the NDMP: National Operations Manager		<p>No information given in the NDMP as to functions.</p> <p>Assumed to be a member of the CCG and possibly responsible for the</p>	

Committee/ Entity	Membership/ Chair/ Secretary	Key Functions	Comments
		NCC	
National Disaster Controller		Assumed to be the PM	

Source: Samoa National Disaster Management Plan and Emergency Procedures, 2000.

3.2 Proposed Arrangements

3.2.1 Guiding Principles

To assist in the development of a revised national disaster management structure for Samoa, the following principles have been used as a guide:

- Any proposed structure should build on the strengths of the current structure.
- While the structure needs to deliver the best possible outcomes for Samoa, it needs to be both efficient and cost effective to implement.
- The structure should ensure all components of disaster management are incorporated - mitigation, preparedness, response and relief/ recovery.
- The structure should encourage coordination and cooperation in a whole of country approach.
- Government responsibility for disaster management should be de-centralised, that is, responsibility for disaster management should be a whole of government responsibility.
- The structure should distinguish between governance and management.
- The structure should emphasise single points of accountability rather than group responsibilities.
- The structure should be straightforward (not complicated) with the number of necessary groups and committees reduced as far as practicable.
- Response arrangements should reflect day-to-day reporting structures and relationships where these are working (as these are what people know and work to on a day-to-day basis).
- The structure should empower the NDMO to take on a greater leadership role within the structure and give the NDMO accountability for the outputs of different groups and committees.
- The structure needs to acknowledge the importance of the relationship between the Government and the Districts and Villages.
- The structure should be as consistent as possible with that of other Pacific Island nations, while reflecting Samoan culture and traditions.

The above principles are consistent with the recommendations of the SOPAC Pacific Disaster Management Planning Guide² and the SOPAC Framework for Action 2005-2015 developed in 2005.³

² Pacific Disaster Management Planning: Guideline for Pacific Small Island Developing States. MCDEM and SOPAC, June 2005.

³ Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management: building the resilience of nations and communities to disaster. A Framework for Action 2005-2015. SOPAC June 2005.

3.2.2 Proposed Structure

After reviewing the existing structure and considering the above guiding principles, a proposed structure for national disaster management has been developed. This is shown in Figure 2. The key elements of the structure are described in Tables 2 and 3.

Figure 2 - Proposed Samoa National Disaster Management Structure

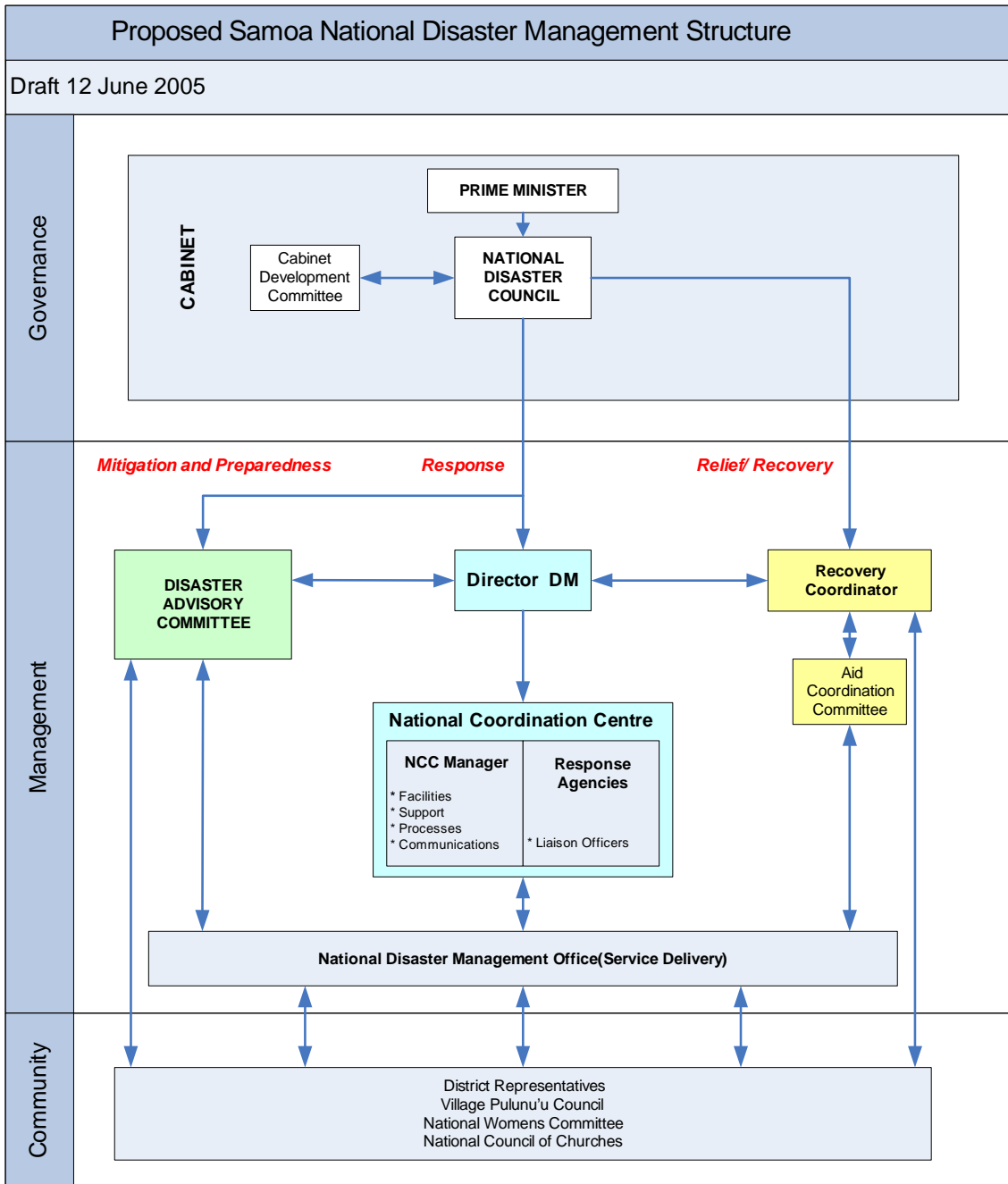


Table 2 - Proposed Samoa National Disaster Management Structure – Committees and Groups

Committee/Agency	Chair/ Secretary	Membership	Key Functions
Governance			
National Disaster Council (NDC)	Chair = Prime Minister or Deputy Prime Minister Secretary = Secretary of PM's Dept	Small group of selected Cabinet Ministers (for example: MNREM, MWTI, Revenue, Communication and Information Technology) ⁴ Could also include Ministerial representatives for Upolu and Savai'i.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Responsible for recommending all disaster management activities through to Cabinet as required including mitigation, preparedness, response and relief/recovery elements. ■ Responsible for determining priorities and actions immediately prior to, and during a disaster. ■ Additional cabinet members could be co-opted on in a response situation given a particular threat (e.g. Agriculture or Health)
Cabinet Development Committee		Selected Ministers incl. for example MNREM, MWTI, Revenue, Commerce, Industry and Labour, Health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Exists outside of the disaster management structure. ■ Responsible for recommending any policy changes needed to expedite relief and recovery activities while ensuring sustainable development and risk mitigation occurs.
Management			
Disaster Advisory Committee (DAC)	Chair = CEO, MNREM (Director DM) Secretary = Principal Officer NDMO	CEOs of selected government departments; NGOs; response agencies; lifeline utilities; media and information agencies; District representatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Advise the National Disaster Council during mitigation, preparedness, and response for disasters. ■ Develop policy and plans, including responsibility for the development of the NDMP and supporting documents. ■ Implement policy and plans, including for hazard and risk assessment, hazard mitigation, education, public information, warning systems, training etc. ■ May establish smaller working groups around particular topics/ issues.

⁴ The MCDEM/SOPAC disaster planning guidelines recommend the governing body provide authority for risk management, natural environment management, built environment management and resource provision (finance, people, facilities and equipment). This suggests the composition of the NCC should comprise Ministers with responsibilities in these areas.

Committee/Agency	Chair/ Secretary	Membership	Key Functions
Aid Coordination Committee	Recovery Coordinator	Selected CEOs of relevant Ministries incl. for example Finance, Foreign Affairs and Trade, Women, Community and Social Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for recommending requests for international aid and for coordinating the receipt and distribution of aid.
National Disaster Management Office/ Department (NDMO)	Director = CEO, MNREM Principal Officer plus other staff	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertakes the service delivery role for national disaster management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership for and relationship building across the DM sector. Development and implementation of plans and policies for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Set-up, maintenance (including training for staff), and operational co-ordination of the NCC. Simulations and sector training. Performance monitoring. Support for Director DM and Recovery Coordinator. <p><i>Note: the full role of the NDMO is described in discussion document 3.</i></p>
Community			
District Representatives	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for promoting and encouraging disaster preparedness in their District. Maintain an inventory of district resources which could be used for response and relief/recovery. 2 appointed representatives (1 each Savai'i and Upolu) representing community interests on the DAC.
Village Council via Pulumu'u	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for working with government agencies and NGOs to coordinate disaster mitigation and preparedness programmes and activities within the village, and or coordinating village response activities for specific threats.

Committee/Agency	Chair/ Secretary	Membership	Key Functions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village Disaster Response Plan ■ Chair of Pulunu’u Council representing interests on the DAC
National Women’s Committee			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chair of Women’s Committee representing interests on the DAC
National Council of Churches			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Secretary representing interests on the DAC

Table 3 - Proposed Samoa National Disaster Management Structure - Key Roles

Role	Position	Key Functions
Governance		
Prime Minister	Prime Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chairs the National Disaster Council ■ Declares a National State of Disaster
Management		
Director Disaster Management	CEO, MNREM (or whichever Ministry houses the NDMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Heads the National Disaster Management Office/ Department ■ Chairs the Disaster Advisory Committee ■ Responsible for carrying out directives from the NDC during the response phase ■ Responsible for liaison with response agencies during the response phase
Recovery Coordinator	Secretary, PM Dept <i>or</i> Secretary Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Responsible for implementing decisions of the NDC. ■ Responsible for coordinating the recovery effort across government departments; key stakeholders; and in the districts and villages. ■ Responsible for the preparation of assessment reports for recovery and reconstruction. ■ Chairs the Aid Coordination Committee
NCC Manager	Principal Officer, NDMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Responsible for the efficient and effective functioning of the NCC when activated, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Preparation of SITREPs ■ Provision of support to response agencies ■ Provision of emergency communications etc ■ Responsible for ensuring the NCC is in a state of readiness including facilities and trained personnel.

Role	Position	Key Functions
Liaison Officers	Senior representatives of key responding agencies (e.g. Police, Fire, and lifeline utilities such as EPC and SamoaTel)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Appointed by their organisation to liaise with the NCC and Director DM in the event of activation of the NCC. ■ Responsible for providing status reports to the Director as to their agency's activities and support requirements.

3.2.3 Similarities and Differences

The proposed structure:

- Maintains the National Disaster Council as the main authority for all disaster management activities (*mitigation and preparedness; response and relief/ recovery*).
- Maintains (and enhances through increased membership) the role of the Disaster Advisory Committee.
- Maintains (and will enhance) the role of the National Disaster Management Office as a focal point for all disaster management programmes and activities.
- Maintains (and will enhance) the role of the community through district representatives, the Village Council via the Pulunu'u, the Womens' Committee and Church Council representation.

Key differences are:

- Limiting the membership of the NDC to Cabinet Ministers only to reflect its governance role. In reality, meetings of the NDC would usually take place with advisors/staff present as observers. The majority of these advisors would be members of the Disaster Advisory Committee (formerly National Disaster Management Working Group).
- Changing the name of the National Disaster Management Working Group to the Disaster Advisory Council (which is current practice). Clearer separation of functions between the NDC and DAC. The DAC retains its key advisory role to the NDC. It would have oversight of and be responsible for the development of key plans and policies for consideration by the NDC. Actual implementation of mitigation policies would be undertaken through other government departments such as MWTI (including PUMA), MNREM (including NDMO and Meteorological Division), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education etc. This aspect reinforces the whole of government approach to disaster management. During response members of the DAC may attend meetings of the NDC as key advisors. This mainstreaming is a key recommendation of the SOPAC Framework for Action 2005-2015.
- The three person Central Coordination Group (CCG) is replaced with a single person (Director of Disaster Management) to ensure that accountability for the coordination of

response activities lies with a single person and not a committee. It is envisaged that the Director of Disaster Management heads the National Disaster Management Office (or Department), and in the current government structure would be the CEO of MNREM. The Director would have a key leadership role across *mitigation, preparedness, response and relief/recovery planning*, and would chair the DAC. During response, the Director could have special powers delegated to him to enable him to effectively carry out actions authorised by the NDC.

- The introduction of a Recovery Coordinator to manage and coordinate recovery activities. Most of this new role was previously undertaken by the CCG. Disaster management best practice recommends that recovery activity should commence separately in parallel with response activities. This is difficult to do by a small group whose immediate focus is response, and a separate, though linked, recovery structure is recommended. The recovery co-ordinator will work with existing Cabinet committees with a recovery focus, and ensure recovery is co-ordinated at a community level.
- The introduction of a National Coordination Centre Manager. The function of the NCC Manager was also previously undertaken by the CCG. This role is largely an implementation one, with responsibility for the effective operation and functioning of the NCC when activated. The NCC Manager would be responsible for ensuring standard NCC functions are undertaken, such as the compilation of information (Situation Reports or SITREPS), and effective liaison with and support for responding agencies. It is envisaged that the Principal Officer of the NDMO would undertake this role. The NDMO would also be responsible for ensuring the NCC is in a state of readiness including having adequate staffing and procedures in place for activation.
- The introduction of liaison officers to act as conduits of information between key responding agencies and the NCC. This will enable the NCC to effectively build up an accurate assessment and enable the Director in turn to report to the NDC on progress and issues. Liaison could be effected by phone or radio – a physical presence at the NCC would not necessarily be required.
- Direct community representation is included on the DAC. A variety of community representation may be required to strengthen the involvement of the community in policy development. Suggestions include representation from each of the main islands, Upolu and Savai'i, the Village Council, National Womens' Committee and Council of Churches.

3.2.4 Testing the Structure

Feedback from the Review Workshop will be used to modify or change the structure. One of the best ways to test the workability of a structure (either the current or proposed version) is to run a simulation.

Two simulations are proposed in this calendar year.

Simulation 1 (August 2005) will focus on governance and management interactions (e.g. The NDC, DAC, the National Coordination Centre).

Simulation 2 (November 2005) will focus on management and external agency liaison (e.g. through exploring the liaison function of the NCC with key responding agencies).

The learnings from the simulation will assist in refining the structure further, as well as assisting in readiness prior to the 2005/06 cyclone season.