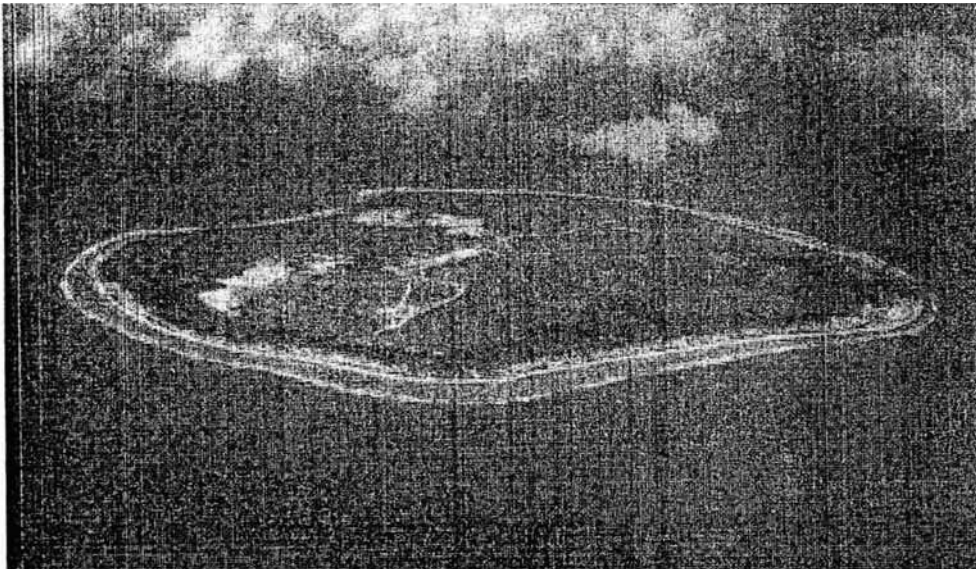


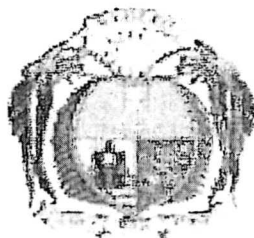
FINAL DRAFT



The Republic of Nauru is the world's smallest independent island nation.

NAURU NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

14th May 2008



REPUBLIC OF NAURU

TITLE : Nauru Disaster Risk Management Plan 2008

VISION : “A Safer and more Resilient Nauru”

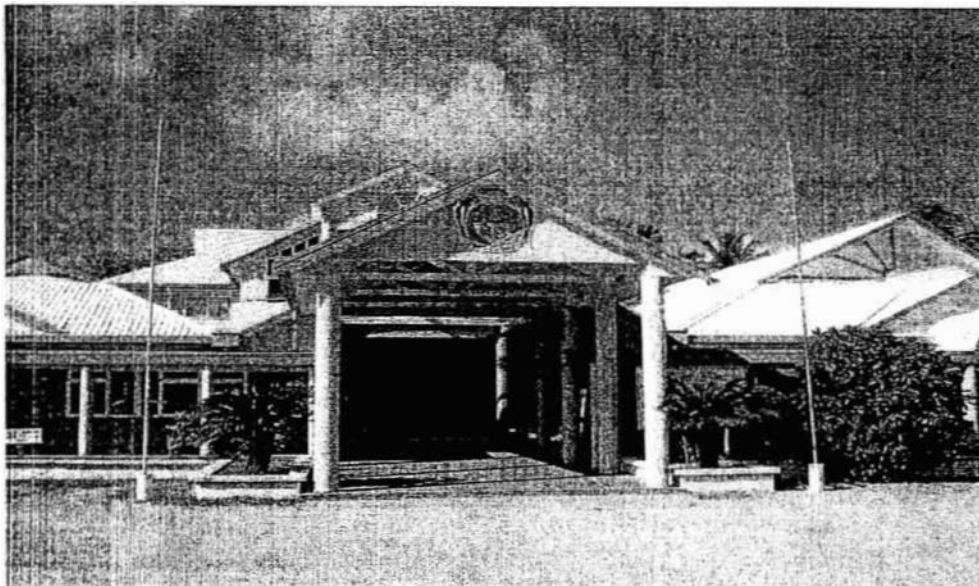
**AUTHORITY: National Disaster Risk Management Act
2008**

Approved / Not Approved

Comment:

His Excellency Hon Marcus Stephen, M.P.
President
Republic of Nauru

PREFACE



This National Plan supports the Government's Disaster Risk Management Policy and is intended to assist the process of effectively managing hazards and risks in Nauru. It is not intended for use in its entirety during a response to a disaster.

It is constructed in such a fashion that agencies and individuals can refer to relevant parts to assist the development of associated hazard mitigation, preparedness and emergency response plans.

It is presented in three parts.

Part 1 – Details the Strategic and Organisational context, including the over-arching disaster risk management arrangements.

Part 2 – Details the Process and Practices to ensure a coordinated approach to disaster risk reduction - (prevention and mitigation).

Part 3 – Details the Process and Practices to ensure a coordinated approach to Disaster management - (preparedness, response and recovery).

It will be the responsibility of the National Disaster Risk Management Council (NDRMC) to initiate disaster risk reduction and disaster management policies and programmes that support the reduction of risks and improvements to preparedness, response and recovery systems. The NDRMC will be required to monitor the successful implementation of these policies and programmes through the work of the Mitigation and Preparedness and the Recovery Advisory Committees.

The office of **the** Commissioner of Police is **the** designated national focal point for the coordination of all disaster risk management activities working in partnership with all government departments, community groups and **civil** society.

The Commissioner of Police will perform the role **of the** National Controller leading up to and during **the** declaration of a State ~~of Emergency.~~ *Disaster*
FOREWORD

The National Disaster Risk Management Plan provides the **overarching** framework to support national disaster risk reduction and disaster management planning for **the** mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and **recovery** from the impact of hazards **that** have the potential to become national disasters.

The Plan supports **the** commitment by my government to the strengthening of policies and plans for the mitigation and management of disasters. This is one of the key initiatives of the Kalibobo Roadmap, which was developed to support the process of operationalising the Pacific Plan.

The success of the National Disaster Risk Management Plan will depend on the **commitment** of those with authorised responsibilities to effectively carry out their designated roles and tasks.

It will also require a cooperative, coordinated and collaborative approach by all stakeholders to support the process of mainstreaming disaster risk management through a whole of government and whole of country approach that reduces the impact of underlying social, economic and environmental risks to national development and strengthens the preparedness and resilience of our communities to the adverse effects of emergencies and disasters.

The Plan is intended to provide a mechanism for the adoption of all 'all hazards' and integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and disaster management consistent with the Pacific Regional Framework for Action for Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters 2005 - 2015.

The Plan will also complement and support other national planning processes, particularly the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 - 2015.

I would like to acknowledge the funding and technical support provided by the Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and the contribution of the Police Commissioner, National Task Force and other national and community stakeholders to the development of this National Disaster Risk Management Plan.

His Excellency Hon. Marcus Stephen, M.P.

President

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Climate Change Adaptation: the reduction of vulnerability to the increasing risks of climate change and climate variability through adaptation processes and strengthening human and institutional capacities to assess, plan **and** respond to the challenges.

Command: the direction of members and resources of an organisation in the performance of its agreed roles and tasks. The authority to command is established in legislation or by agreement **within** an organisation.

Control: **the** direction of emergency management activities in a designated emergency situation. The authority for control is established in legislation or in an emergency (or disaster) plan, and carries with it responsibility for tasking and coordinating other organisations in accordance with **the** needs of the situation.

Contingency Planning: the process of describing roles/responsibilities and arrangements for the performance of key response functions specific to a designated major threat (e.g. cyclones, floods, major fires, **hazardous** materials incidents, airport/port emergencies, animal/plant disease, marine pollution etc.).

Coordination: the bringing together of organisations to ensure effective emergency management response and recovery, and is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment etc) in accordance with requirements imposed by the threat or impact of an emergency or disaster.

Disaster: a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which **exceed** the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. A disaster is a function of the risk process. It results from the combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk.

Disaster Management (also known as Emergency Management): the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all aspects of emergencies/disasters, in particular preparedness, response and recovery.

Disaster Risk Management: the performance of all forms of activities, including structural **and** non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) risks and lessen the impacts of natural, man made, environmental and technological disasters.

Disaster Risk Reduction: the minimizing of vulnerabilities and disaster risks to avoid or reduce the adverse impacts of hazards within the broad context of sustainable development.

Hazard: a potential or **existing** condition that may cause harm to people, or damage to property or the environment.

Incident: an event, which can be dealt with by one or more agencies. Incidents may involve a threat to life and property, but are generally small scale, and have consequences that can be relatively easily contained.

Lead Agency: an agency nominated in a plan as primarily responsible for the management of a specific function or for the control role in a **specified** type of event.

National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC): a facility from which the control of national emergency or disaster operations and coordination of resources is **carried** out.

Preparedness: the **arrangements** and systems to ensure that, should an emergency occur, communities are prepared and all those resources and systems which **are** needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently **mobilised** and deployed.

Prevention: the regulatory and physical measures to ensure that emergencies **are** prevented, or their effects mitigated.

Recovery: the coordinated process of supporting emergency-affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being.

Relief: the coordinated process of providing humanitarian relief and basic community support services during and immediately after the impact of a disaster.

Residual Risk: the remaining level of risk after risk treatment measures have been taken.

Response: the actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to ensure that its effects are minimised, and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.

Responding Agency Plans: the designated plans that describe specific organisational response and business continuity arrangements.

Risk: the likelihood of harmful consequences arising from the interaction of hazards and vulnerable elements (people, infrastructure or the environment).

Standard Operating Procedures: the prescribed routine actions to be followed by staff during emergency operations.

Support Agency: an agency allocated in a plan as undertaking a support role to the Lead Agency in relation to a specific function or in a specified type of event.

Vulnerability: the extent to which a community's structure, services or environment is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of a hazard.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CHARM	Comprehensive Hazards and Risk Management
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
OM	Disaster Management
ORR	Disaster Risk Reduction
MAPC	Mitigation & Preparedness Advisory Committee
NC	National Controller
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NORMC	National Disaster Risk Management Council
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre
NGO	Non Government Organization
RAC	Recovery Advisory Committee
SOPAC	Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
TAF/OFOA	The Asia Foundation! Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
UNDACTearn	United Nations Disaster Assessment Coordination Team

PART 1- THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

1.1 Introduction

The National Disaster Risk Management Plan sets out **the** arrangements for disaster risk reduction and disaster management in Nauru.

1.2 Policy

The policy of **the** Nauru government is to strengthen disaster risk management arrangements in recognition of the need to implement **the** key initiatives of the KaJibobo Roadmap and operationalise the Pacific Plan. Under this Disaster Risk Management Policy, Nauru will implement an 'all hazards', integrated and whole of government, whole of country approach to disaster risk reduction and disaster management consistent with the Pacific Regional Framework for Action for Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters 2005 - 2015.

1.3 Aim and Objectives

Aim

The aim of the Plan is to support the mainstreaming of the disaster risk reduction and disaster management planning process for Nauru.

Objectives

The objectives of the Plan are to:

- Strengthen disaster risk management organizational policies, practices and decision-making.
- Educate, inform and empower communities to manage risks and strengthen their resilience to disasters through improved awareness and preparedness programmes.
- Ensure a coordinated approach to the application of tools and technologies to assess vulnerabilities and elements at risk.
- Coordinate the use of available resources to strengthen preparedness, response and recovery planning.
- Ensure that effective and people focussed early warning systems are established and;
- Reduce underlying risks to national development.

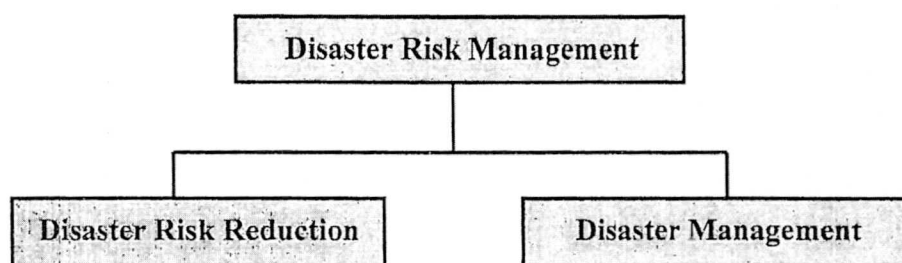
1.4 Guiding Principles

Disaster risk management is a process designed to motivate societies at risk to engage in the conscious management of risk as an ongoing process to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to hazards.

The guiding principles for achieving the mainstreaming of disaster risk management are set out below:

- Integrate the management of economic, social and environmental risks into national planning and budgetary processes.
- Include disaster risk assessment in development and investment decision-making right down to the community level.
- Identify, assess and implement regulatory and incentive-based instruments for disaster risk reduction and disaster management, including financial risk sharing and insurance related strategies.
- Strengthen whole of government and stakeholder collaboration in disaster risk reduction and disaster management, identifying lead agencies, roles, and responsibilities.
- Develop and maintain comprehensive plans at all levels to cover both disaster risk reduction and disaster management activities and;
- Coordinate and harmonise development partner assistance to ensure effective use of resources.

The Disaster Risk Management Model



Successful implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Model will require:

- Collaborative and coordinated decision making for all aspects of disaster risk management (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery).
- Effective linkages between national, district and community planning arrangements.
- Clear understanding of roles and responsibilities.
- Involvement and support of key stakeholders on the Council and Committees.
- Effective command, control and coordination systems.
- Appropriate standard operating procedures.
- Effective early warning and communication systems and;
- Effective partnerships between the government, NGO's and the private sector.

1.5 National Exposure to Hazards and Risks

The ‘all hazards’ approach to disaster risk management requires that all hazards are identified and the risks they pose are assessed to enable suitable decisions to be made about the treatment of those risks.

The hazards listed below have been identified as having the potential to create national emergencies or disasters in Nauru:

Hazard (Source of Risk)	Levels of Risk
Economic Decline/Civil Unrest	High
Public Health Crisis	High
Fire (Structure and Non-Structure)	High
Tsunami	High
Transport Accidents (Air, Sea and Land)	High
Fuel Storage Accident	High
Environmental Degradation	High
Animal Disease	High
Lifeline Failure (Power, Water & Communications)	High
Oil Spill (land and sea)	High
Pollution (land and sea)	High
Drought	Medium
Storm Surge	Medium
Terrorist Attack	Low

1.6 Relationship to other Plans

The National Disaster Risk Management Plan has a direct relationship to a number of other national documents including the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2015 and is to be used by all departments and agencies as the overarching framework for the development of specific disaster risk reduction and disaster management plans.

These should include:

Hazard Mitigation Plan

This plan should outline arrangements and priorities for hazard mitigation to reduce potential risks to development in Nauru. It should be designed to identify and prioritise risks from identified hazards that need to be mitigated in order to reduce the possibility of an emergency or national disaster.

Tsunami Emergency Plan

This plan should describe **the** nature and risks from this natural **hazard** and **detail the preparedness** and response arrangements for dealing **with the impact** of a Tsunami on Nauru.

Other Emergency Plans

Lead response agencies for **other** hazards that have the potential to cause major emergencies or national disasters are responsible for preparing, testing, reviewing and updating relevant emergency plans.

Agency Contingency Plans

Government departments and agencies should ensure that disaster risk management is an integral part of their Corporate Planning process to allow them to respond effectively and maintain an appropriate level of business continuity **during** and following national disasters.

1.7 Plan **Monitoring** and Review

Planning is a continuous process therefore to be effective plans must be regularly monitored and revised and updated as conditions change.

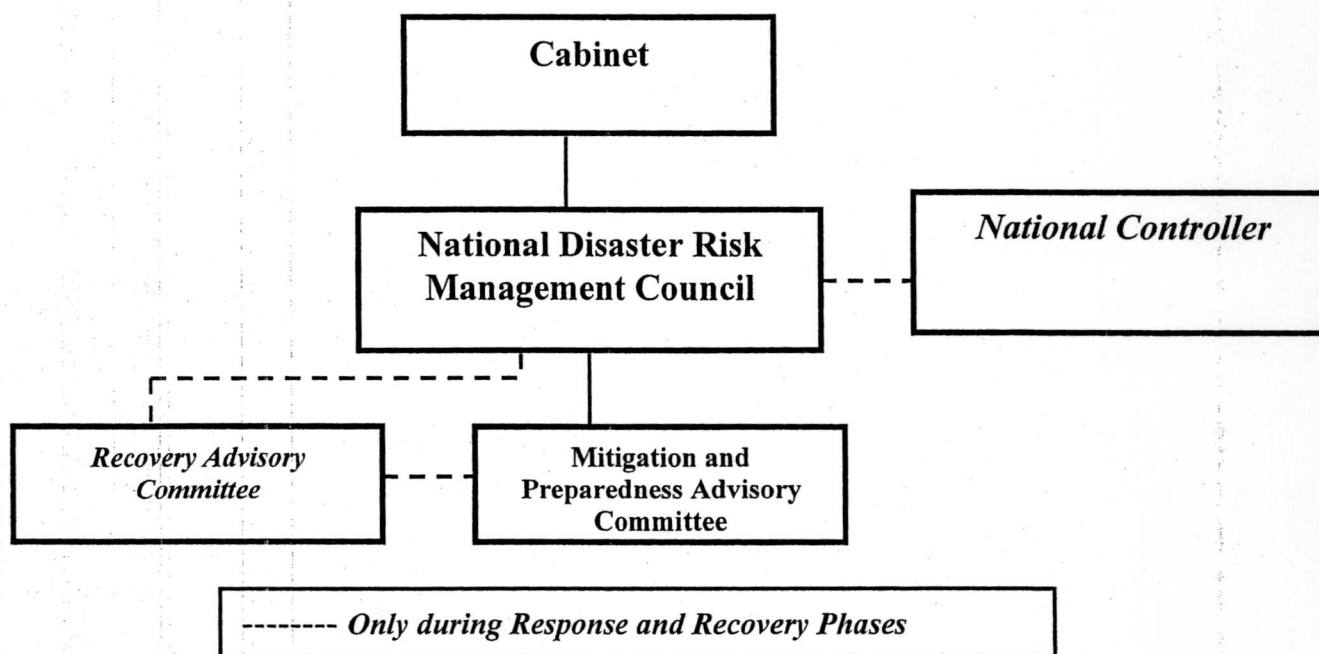
The National Disaster Risk Management Plan should be reviewed by the office of the Commissioner of Police on an annual basis with a view to issuing any revisions within 3 months. The National Disaster Risk Management Council must endorse any recommended changes to the plan.

1.8 Organisational Structure

The disaster risk management organisational structure for Nauru is shown in the figure below. The National Disaster Risk Management Council (NDRMC), which reports directly to Cabinet, is the main policy making body for all disaster risk reduction and disaster management programmes.

The NDRMC is supported by two advisory committees, which provide support for the implementation of policies for Mitigation, Preparedness and Recovery.

During a declared state of disaster the National Controller will coordinate the national response. If there is a requirement for long-term recovery and reconstruction a Recovery Advisory Committee will be established under the direction of the NDRMC.



1.9 National Disaster Risk Management Council (NDRMC)

The National Disaster Risk Management Council (NDRMC) is the primary disaster risk management policy-making body within Government with specific responsibilities to:

- Provide policy advice to the Cabinet that supports and gives guidance to disaster risk reduction and disaster management national planning.
- Provide the direction and support for the effective management of the advisory committees.
- Receive advice and reports from the advisory committees and the National Controller.

- Promote principles of good governance to national disaster risk reduction and disaster management policy development and implementation consistent with the national priorities and;
- Consider and approve all requests for disaster risk management overseas activities.

The National Disaster Risk Management Council consists of:

1. Minister appointed by the President (Chair)
2. Commissioner of Police (Deputy Chair)
3. Secretary for Health
4. Secretary for Education
5. Secretary for Finance/Planning
6. Secretary for Foreign Affairs
7. Secretary for Justice
8. Secretary/Manager for Utilities
9. Secretary for Transport/Tele-Communications
10. Secretary for Environment
11. CEO Fisheries
12. Director of Civil Aviation
13. Chief Fire Officer
14. District Representative
15. NOO Representative
16. Private Sector Representative

1.10 Mitigation and Preparedness Advisory Committee (MPAC)

The Mitigation and Preparedness Advisory Committee has primary responsibility for the development of hazard mitigation, preparedness and public awareness programmes designed to minimise risks, strengthen resilience and reduce the impact of emergencies and disasters by initiating timely and effective responses.

The Mitigation and Preparedness Advisory Committee will consist of:

1. Police (Chair)
2. Finance
3. Planning
4. Education
5. Rescue Fire
6. Health
7. Utilities
8. Quarantine
9. Media
10. Transport
11. Civil Aviation

12. ARMS
13. NGOs
14. District Representative
15. Church Representative
16. *Erivaka vendors*

1.11 Mitigation and Preparedness Advisory Committee Responsibilities

Its responsibilities related to Mitigation are to:

- Identify and prioritise risks to Nauru and recommend risk treatment options.
- Identify and evaluate traditional risk reduction practices and promote the wider application of those that are found to be effective.
- Identify and evaluate existing and emerging tools and techniques that are available to reduce risks.
- Coordinate the adaptation and application of appropriate tools and techniques in Nauru.
- Coordinate the preparation and maintenance of a National Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Provide risk reduction advice to the NDRMC, particularly in relation to development proposals and;
- Develop public education and awareness programs that will promote risk reduction practices in the community.

Its responsibilities related to Preparedness are to:

- Develop activities and programmes designed to strengthen community preparedness and resilience.
- Develop a national training plan for DRM.
- Consider and recommend improvements to local emergency communication and early warning systems.
- Develop public awareness and education programmes that address all hazards.
- Support community based training and education programmes.
- Integrate traditional knowledge into preparedness programmes.
- Support the development and maintenance of response sub-plans.
- Identify safe areas and evacuation centres for use during a disaster.
- Support the development of a nationally based, coordinated Initial Damage Assessment system.
- Participate and assess regular practices and exercise of the disaster preparedness and response system and;
- Provide support to the operations of the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) during national disasters

The Chair of the MPAC is to ensure that meetings are scheduled and conducted on a regular basis and that a formal agenda is prepared and minutes recorded.

Minutes of the meetings must also be provided to the Chair of the NDRMC.

1.12 Recovery Advisory Committee (RAC)

The Recovery Advisory Committee will be established by the NDRMC after a disaster and has primary responsibility for the development of a recovery plan for the effective coordination of long term recovery and reconstruction activities and for making recommendations for priorities in regards to the expenditure of donor funds.

In making its recommendation the Committee will:

- Review damage assessment reports.
- Consider the priorities for reconstruction.
- Develop a recovery plan.
- Ensure that risk management principles are applied to reconstruction activities and;
- In collaboration with the MPAC identify preparedness activities that may be necessary to support future risks associated with recovery activities.

The Recovery Advisory Committee will be appointed by the NDRMC when required and will be made up of representatives of key agencies involved in the recovery and reconstruction process and representatives of the affected districts.

1.13 National Controller (NC)

The Commissioner of Police or in his absence the next most senior police officer will be the National Controller.

1.14 Disaster Risk Management Coordination

The overall coordination of disaster risk management activities is the responsibility of the Commissioner of Police who may delegate specific tasks and responsibilities to his staff to ensure that the following tasks are carried out.

- Supporting the National Disaster Risk Management Council by providing professional advice and secretariat and administrative support.
- Coordinating and supporting the development and monitoring of district and agency disaster risk management plans.
- Ensuring that there is appropriate agency representation and administrative support for the disaster risk management advisory committees.
- Acting as the Chair of the Mitigation and Preparedness Advisory Committee.

- Developing and maintaining effective relationships with key government departments involved in national and economic planning to ensure appropriate links between disaster risk reduction and disaster management activities and with relevant regional bodies, notably SOPAC, to ensure synergies between national and regional programmes.
- Coordinating the development of a database of emergency management information to include **training** information, exercise reports, disaster management resources and emergency contact details.
- Coordinating the implementation and reporting on activities developed by the Mitigation and Preparedness Advisory Committee.
- Developing and maintaining strong **partnerships** with NGOs, community groups and the private sector.
- Providing an annual report to the National Disaster Risk Management Council on the activities of the office by the end of December of each year and;
- Providing reports to the National Disaster Risk Management Council relative to any overseas training or disaster risk management related activity that the office has participated in.

PART 2 - DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Disaster Risk Reduction

The aim of disaster risk reduction is to reduce the underlying risks to national development created by changing social, economic, environmental conditions and the impact of **hazards** on vulnerable communities, including those associated **with** climate variability, climate change and extreme weather events.

This requires that all national development programmes and projects be subject to **the** fonnal risk management process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation, and **tha** appropriate risk treatments be applied to the evaluated risks to ensure that underlying risks are either eliminated (prevented) or reduced (mitigated) as far as is practicable.

At the national level **th**is requires a cooperative, coordinated and collaborative approach to disaster risk reduction (otherwise known as prevention and mitigation) with key agencies working closely with relevant international, regional and national stakeholders. It also requires the strengthening of relevant legislative and regulatory processes.

At the district level partnerships between government, community groups and civil society are necessary to engage, support and enhance the existing capacity of the Nauru communities to identify and reduce risks.

The National Disaster Risk Management Council will be responsible for providing policy advice and guidance to Cabinet on all matters relating to disaster risk reduction.

2.1 **Mitigation**

Mitigation management **is** designed to reduce vulnerability and avoid or reduce the adverse impacts of hazards. Mitigation is wide ranging and covers community-based risks as well as risks to national development. It operates within the broad context of sustainable development.

2.2 Coordination

Disaster Risk Reduction activities in Nauru are coordinated by the office of the Commissioner of Police with the support of **the** Mitigation and Preparedness Advisory Committee, which reports to the NDRMC. This will ensure close collaboration with key stakeholders including *NODs*, Churches and other groups with direct links to community based disaster risk reduction planning. Strong links will also **be** established with the Recovery Advisory Committee when it is in operation to ensure that risk reduction considerations are taken into account when recovery and reconstruction priorities **are** identified.

2.3 **Disaster** Risk Reduction Planning

The Mitigation and Preparedness Advisory Committee is responsible for developing and maintaining the National **Hazard** Mitigation Plan based on its identification, analysis and evaluation of underlying risks to national development and vulnerabilities within Nauru.

The plan will identify and monitor priorities for disaster risk reduction and allocate specific responsibilities to key agencies for the implementation of mitigation programmes consistent with national policies and priorities endorsed by the NDRMC and approved by Cabinet.

The plan will:

- Identify the **hazards** most likely to impact Nauru.
- Analyse and evaluate the risks associated with these hazards.
- Prioritise the risks.
- Identify vulnerable elements and contributing factors to vulnerability.
- Identify elements at risk.
- Establish disaster risk reduction priorities aligned to the broader national development goals and;
- Identify an appropriate timeframe and cost structure for implementing mitigation measures.

The hazard mitigation planning process will take note of the need for:

- Reducing the underlying risks to the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 -2025.
- Adopting appropriate adaptation measures to deal with the emerging risks associated with Climate Change and Climate Variability.
- Applying available regional risk management decision-making tools such as Comprehensive Hazard and Risk Management (CHARM).
- Embracing and applying as appropriate modern technologies such as GIS, satellite sensing and photography.

2.4 Application of Tools and Technologies for Disaster Risk Reduction

The Mitigation and Preparedness Advisory Committee will continually liaise with regional, government and non-government agencies to identify existing and new tools and technologies that may be valuable for disaster risk reduction. It will support wider recognition and use of these resources as well as of tools and techniques from other countries and regions that may be valuable. **Examples** of tools and techniques that are currently available include Geographical Information Systems (GIS), satellite imagery, computer modeling software, long-term climate predictions and land use planning.

PART 3 - DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster Management

The aim of disaster management is to strengthen the resilience of Nauru and its communities to emergencies and disasters through the development of effective preparedness, response and recovery arrangements. This will require the preparation, review and testing of emergency plans and procedures in order to protect and preserve life, property and essential infrastructure from the potential and actual impact of major emergencies or declared national disasters.

This should extend to individual plans and procedures for all government departments and agencies to ensure effective response and business continuity during and following national disasters. This requires the undertaking of specific action, which will ensure an effective response to a given hazard and that measures are in place that will lead to the protection of lives, property, major assets and important documents.

The office of the Commissioner of Police is responsible for the coordination and implementation of disaster management national policy working closely with the Mitigation and Preparedness Advisory Committee and other stakeholders to ensure that organizations and communities are aware of potential hazards and prepared to effectively respond.

This will require the preparation, review and testing of emergency plans and procedures in order to protect life, property and essential infrastructure, which is the fabric of society in Nauru.

3.1 National Roles and Responsibilities

There is a wide range of hazards that could threaten Nauru and a variety of agencies have roles and responsibilities for relevant disaster management activities. These should be reflected in the responding agency plans.

3.2 Churches and Non-Government Organisations

The Churches and Non-Government Organisations can also play a key role in disaster management in accordance with their interests, charters and capabilities. Their close links with communities are of particular value in preparedness, response and immediate relief activities.

3.3 Disaster Functions

This plan is written to provide for the roles and responsibilities of Lead and Support Agencies involved in the response to major emergencies and national disasters.

3.4. Lead and Support Agencies

A Lead Agency is an agency that has primary responsibility for either carrying out or coordinating the carrying out of a particular function. A Support Agency is an agency that supports the Lead Agency in its role and responsibility, the Support Agency may be the one that carries out the task for the Lead Agency, however the Lead Agency is still accountable that it be done.

The table below details the response functions and agency roles.

RESPONSE FUNCTION	LEAD AGENCY	ROLE	SUPPORT AGENCY/S	ROLE
Health and Medical				
First Aid	Ministry of Health	Coordinating the initial response	Police and Rescue Fire	Assist as Required
Transport and movement of casualties	Ministry of Health	Coordinating and providing ambulance services	Police and Rescue Fire	Assist as Required
Medical Treatment	Ministry of Health	Providing medical practitioners and hospital facilities	Police and Rescue Fire	Assist as Required
Public Health	Ministry of Health	Developing prevention activities and raising public awareness	NGOs	Assist as Required
Management of Deceased Victims	Ministry of Health	Coordinating the management of deceased victims	Police and Foreign Affairs	Disaster Victim Identification Coroner services Repatriation
Mortuary Services	Ministry of Health	Processing and storage	Police and Foreign Affairs	Storage of deceased persons
Counselling and Support	Church	Providing counselling services	District Leaders and NGOs	Assist as Required
Fire and Rescue				
Fire Suppression	Rescue Fire	Coordinating and providing fire suppression services	Police, Water, Health & Community	Assist as Required
Motor Vehicle Rescue	Rescue Fire	Coordinating and providing motor vehicle rescue services	Police and Health	Assist as Required
Urban Search & Rescue (e.g. structural collapse)	Rescue Fire	Coordinating and providing initial search and rescue services	Police, Health and Community	Assist as Required
Maritime search & rescue (e.g. vessels, aircraft at	Port Authority	Coordinating and conducting search and	Fisheries, Police &	Assist as Required

sea)		rescue	Community	
Land Search & Rescue	Police	Coordinating and carrying out Search and Rescue	Rescue Fire, Health and Community	Assist as Required
Evacuation				
Evacuation of people	Police	Coordinating and carrying out evacuation and security of property.	Rescue Fire & Communities	Assist as Required
RESPONSE FUNCTION	LEAD AGENCY	ROLE	SUPPORT AGENCY/S	ROLE
Community Welfare				
Registration of Evacuees	Police	Registering evacuees using a prescribed process	Health, NGOs	Assist as Required
Temporary Shelter	Police	Coordinating the provision of temporary shelter	Govt. Agencies District Leaders & Community	Assist as Required
Emergency Food and Clothing	Police	Coordinating the provision of emergency food supplies	Govt Agencies Community & NGOs	Assist as Required
Emergency Finance	Min. for Finance	Coordinating the provision of emergency finance	District Leaders	Provide funding and setting parameters
Logistics Supply				
Overseas Aid	Cabinet	Coordinating emergency external assistance	Min of Finance Aid Management	Assist as Required
Information Management				
Public Information	Police/National Controller	Coordinate the issuing of Public Information	Media Officer	To provide media releases for public broadcasts
Enquires about affected people	Police/National Controller	Providing information to the public for local and international enquires.	Media Officer	Assist with enquires of affected people

Communications between response agencies	Police	Ensuring there is effective communications links between all responding agencies.	All agencies	Assist with communications between responding agencies
Impact Assessment				
Initial Damage and Needs Assessment	Police	Coordinating tasks on behalf of the National Controller at the NEOC	Utilities Districts	Provide initial damage and needs assessment reports
Building safety evaluations	Police	Coordinating the safe evacuation of buildings	Rescue Fire	Assist as Required
Utility services impacts	Utilities	Coordinating the provision of information on utility service impacts	District Leaders and Communities	Assist as Required
Assess impacts – roads	Transport	Coordinating the provision of information on road damage and access.	District Leaders and Communities	Assist as Required
Assess restoration – Air Travel	Transport	Providing advice to the National Controller on the safety of air travel and the airport.	Civil Aviation	Assist as Required
RESPONSE FUNCTION	LEAD AGENCY	ROLE	SUPPORT AGENCY/S	ROLE
Impact Assessment				
Assess restoration - marine	Port Authority	Providing advice to the National Controller on the safety of marine travel and the seaport.	Police	Assist as Required
Environmental impact	Commerce, Industry Resources	Providing a report on the environmental impact to the DRM Council	Rehab. Corp.	Assist as Required
Toxic spill cleanup - Land	Commerce, Industry Resources	Carrying out the clean up of toxic substances on land and providing advice to the DRM Council	Rescue Fire	Assist as Required
Toxic spill clean up - Sea	Port Authority	Carrying out the clean up of toxic substances affecting the marine environment and providing advice to the DRM Council	Fisheries	Assist as Required

3.5 Disaster Preparedness Activities

Effective disaster preparedness activities will ensure that all the resources and systems needed to cope with the effects of a disaster can be efficiently mobilised and deployed. The responsibility for the effective coordination of the following disaster preparedness activities lies with the office of the Commissioner of Police.

Needs Assessment

Regular assessments of the levels of preparedness are to be conducted within agencies and communities to ensure that appropriate programmes are developed and implemented.

Communications Assessment

Regular assessment of available communications and back-up communication resources for use in major emergencies and disasters and testing of these resources on a regular basis.

Training and Education

Training and Education activities should include:

- Identification of training needs.
- Development of a national training plan.
- Maintaining a training resource register and;
- Developing partnerships with training providers, particularly The Asia Foundation/Office of US Foreign Assistance (TAF/OFDA) Regional Training Programme, to ensure a consistent approach to methodology and programmes.

Strengthening Community Resilience

Programmes and activities are to be developed and conducted that address identified risks and support the strengthening of community resilience. The programmes are to use a collaborative approach involving key organizations including NGOs, Church and Community Groups. The programmes should include specific disaster risk management awareness raising linked to World Disaster Reduction Day in October each year.

Agency Plans

Every department and agency is to prepare emergency plans to ensure that preparedness measures (to protect assets and business continuity) and response requirements are achieved in a timely and coordinated manner.

Warning Systems

The development of people focussed, all hazards, early warning systems using common systems and terminology where possible and able to reach all of the target audience. All emergency plans should contain detailed information relating to the warning systems.

Evacuation Centres

The identification and strengthening of evacuation centres and the development of a system for activating and supporting them with suitable resources and equipment.

Initial **Damage Assessment**

The development and implementation of a system under which Initial Damage Assessments, using standard reports, are conducted by trained District representatives and passed on to the NEOC as soon as practicable after a disaster to assist decision-making by **the** National Controller.

The Initial Damage **Assessment** should provide the following information:

- Number of fatalities.
- Number of injuries including urgent and non-urgent.
- Number of missing **persons**.
- Number made homeless.
- Number of houses destroyed and damaged in categories.
- Damage to other buildings and infrastructure.
- General situation and any major problems/damage.
- Action taken.
- Transport routes open or closed.
- Resources required and;
- Name and contact of person in charge.

Exercises and Practice

A programme of exercises and practices to be developed to test disaster response systems and train relevant staff. These need not be complex but should serve to test systems and resources and remind all staff of the way in which they should operate during disaster situation. A national exercise should be conducted on an annual basis.

Evaluation

Disaster preparedness programmes are to be evaluated continuously to ensure relevance of key messages and appropriateness of training, education and awareness materials.

3.6 Disaster Response Activities

Disaster response activities involves actions taken immediately before, during, and immediately after a major emergency or disaster to ensure that its effects are minimised, and that people affected are given timely and effective relief and support.

Disaster

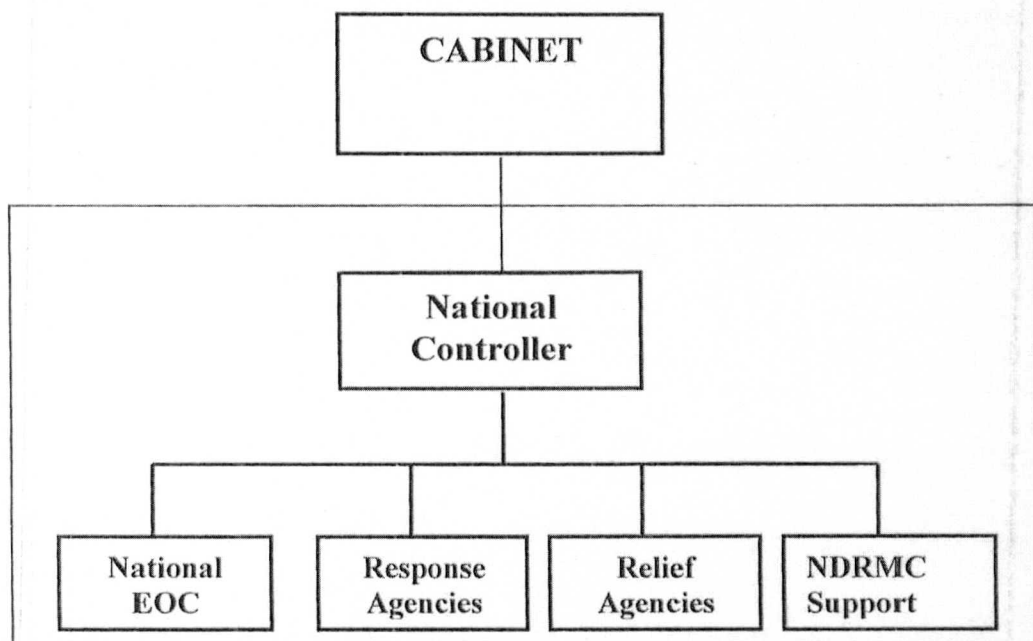
A disaster is a widespread large-scale event involving national resources and would invoke a declaration of a State of Emergency.

Declared State of Emergency

In the event of a declared State of Emergency the National Controller will assume the overall responsibility for the coordination of the national response arrangements leading up to and during the period of the disaster. The National Controller shall call on the expertise of other members of the NDRMC as required and will report directly to Cabinet, but will also keep other members of the NDRMC informed. When not assisting the National Controller other members of the NDRMC are to attend to their many other responsibilities.

Disaster Response Management structure

The disaster response management structure for Nauru is shown in the chart below.



Role of the National Controller

The National Controller is the Commissioner of Police who is permanently appointed by the Government to take overall responsibility for control and coordination of disaster response activities. The National Controller is also a member of the NDRMC.

The role of the National Controller is to provide overall leadership and direction of response and initial relief activities for the duration of a disaster. This role carries with it the overall authority for operational command and control and the responsibility for

tasking and coordinating other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation.

It will be the role of the National Controller, in consultation with Cabinet to decide when the emergency period is completed.

National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC)

Location

The National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) is located in Nauru Police Headquarters. Its major function is to act as the central control and coordination centre during an emergency situation.

Activation

The NEOC is activated and staffed on the authorisation of the National Controller and will remain operational throughout the emergency.

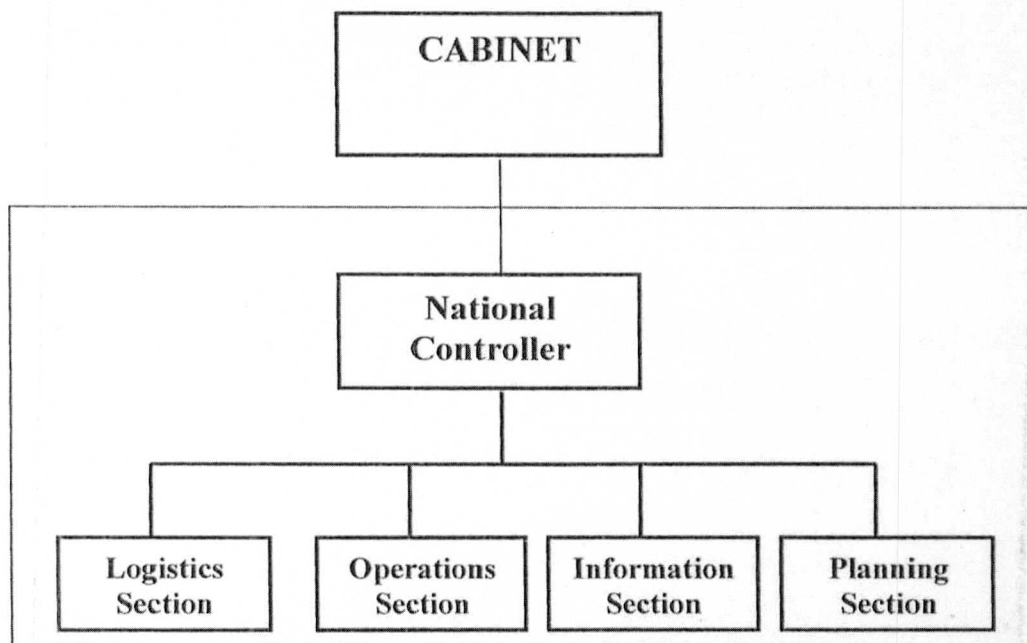
Readiness and Resources

It is the responsibility of office of the Commissioner of Police to ensure that:

- All emergency communication equipment is in place and working.
- The emergency power supply is functioning and the spare fuel available.
- All necessary resources for the management of the emergency are readily available (maps, plans, whiteboards, pads, pens etc).
- All NEOC support staff are fully briefed in relation to their roles and responsibilities.
- A relief system is established for NEOC support staff if required.
- An adequate supply of water and food is made available for the duration of the emergency.
- A security system is established to prevent unauthorised entry to the NEOC and;
- An emergency vehicle is made available for the duration of the emergency.

NEOC Structure

The NEOC structure is as follows:



Media Liaison

During a disaster, the National Controller will appoint a Media Liaison Officer to ensure accurate and timely information is provided to the news media and public. The Media Liaison Officer will be positioned at the National Emergency Operations Centre.

The Media Liaison Officer's role is to:

- Prepare media releases for approval by the National Controller.
- Co-ordinate media briefings and;
- Provide media representatives with official and timely information for rapid dissemination.

The Media Liaison Officer will coordinate regular media briefings during the duration of the emergency. The timing and location of the briefings will be made available to all media representatives including those arriving from overseas.

In the absence of a Media Liaison Officer, the National Controller will delegate the responsibility for passing information to the media to an appropriate NEOC staff member.

Damage Assessment

Initial Damage Assessment Collation

Decisions regarding disaster relief assistance will be made following the receipt of Initial Damage Assessment reports. These reports will be passed to the NEOC where staff will collate and analyse the reports for the National Controller.

Follow-Up Damage Assessments

Representatives of key government departments, who will combine to form a national assessment team and report their findings to the NDRMC will conduct more detailed specialised follow-up assessments.

Response Decision-Making

The National Controller will review the information gathered from the initial damage assessments, assess priorities, make decisions and assign tasks for appropriate response action and temporary restoration of facilities.

International Assistance

The National Controller will recommend to the Cabinet whether immediate international assistance will be required and provide the following information:

- Magnitude of the national emergency impact including estimates of numbers killed, injured, or hospitalized.
- Estimated numbers made homeless, requiring shelter, clothes, and food.
- General details of damage caused.
- Localities affected and limitations on travel to affected areas and;
- Action already taken by the National Controller.

The Cabinet will make requests for assistance outside of Nauru. The following may be requested - this list is not exhaustive.

- Immediate humanitarian assistance.
- A United Nations Damage Assessment Coordination (UNDAC) Team to conduct a more substantive damage and needs assessment should it be required and;
- The Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) to conduct a post disaster assessment to document the impact of the hazard.

Post Response Review

The office of the Commissioner of Police will arrange operational debriefings as soon as possible following declared national emergencies. These should be conducted in two stages:

1. Intra-NEOC (within the NEOC) and Intra-Agency (within each agency) to review operating procedures and to allow staff to submit views on the operation.
2. Inter – Agency with all departments and organizations that actively participated in the operation coming together to discuss areas where plans and procedures might be improved for future events.

Operational debriefs provide information which assists in identifying shortcomings in emergency planning and also help to validate plans. In particular, they can highlight the need for policy changes, for a review of procedures and resource documentation, and for improvements in community preparedness. The outcomes of operational debriefs can lead to:

- A re-assessment of risks including the effectiveness of risk assessment techniques and risk treatments;
- Improved levels of preparedness for the next emergency and strengthened response and recovery processes;
- Improved prevention/mitigation arrangements and;
- More efficient or timely use of available resources (equipment, materials, human resources etc)

3.7 Disaster Recovery Activities

Disaster recovery management is the coordinated process of supporting emergency-affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being.

Recovery is a responsibility of national government and should be carried out in a coordinated way ensuring that future risks to the community are not increased by any planned reconstruction projects.

The recovery process may (depending on the severity of damage) take many months or in the worst case, many years to complete. The process is most effectively carried out using the established government systems coordinated by a committee established for the purpose.

Recovery Programme Management

On the basis of Initial Damage Assessments and any later detailed assessments, the NDRMC will recommend to Cabinet the establishment of a Recovery Advisory

Committee. The composition of the committee will be determined by the nature of the damage, and it will have responsibility for managing the recovery process and ensuring that the government is informed on the progress of the programs activities.

Damage Assessment Repons.

The NDRMC is required to provide a full report on the impact of the disaster to Cabinet within two weeks of the disasters occurrence. The follow-up damage assessment teams are responsible for preparing the relevant sections of this report for the NDRMC.

Continuity of Relief Activity

The NDRMC is responsible for monitoring the requirement for continued provision of disaster relief during the recovery period. In many cases this **process** is overlooked once the initial relief operations have been completed, and continuity of relief to those in need must be assured.

ANNEXES TO THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

It is the responsibility of the office of the Commissioner of Police to compile and maintain the following annexes to this National Disaster Risk Management Plan

1. National Disaster Risk Management Plan Distribution List

This list is to identify which Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Individuals have been issued with a copy of the National Disaster Risk Management Plan.

2. Resources and Equipment Inventory

This comprehensive inventory should include all resources including vehicles and equipment that can be called upon by the National Controller when a State of Emergency is declared.

3. List of Evacuation Centres and Safe Areas

This list should include all pre determined District evacuation centres and safe areas that the Mitigation and Preparedness Advisory Committee have recommended be used in the case of a State of Emergency being declared.

4. Contact Details including Out of Hours Telephone Numbers

This list should include all government departments and agencies, NGOs and private organisations that may have to be contacted during a State of Emergency. Also on the list should be overseas contact details particularly in relation to mobilising the UNDAC team and SOPAC when their support is required. This list to be reviewed and amended as necessary every 6 months.

5. Copies of all related Mitigation, Preparedness and Response Plans

The office of the Commissioner of Police should also retain copies of all related plans and monitor their regular review and amendments as necessary.