



“Araura Enuā or Ararau” is the traditional name for the island of Aitutaki

<b>Population</b>	Total population <sup>1</sup> Resident 1782 Female 890 Male 886 Total Dwellings 548
<b>Land and lagoon Environmental features</b>	277 km north of Rarotonga Land Area: 18.1 km <sup>2</sup> Lagoon Area: 66 km <sup>2</sup> Length of Reef: 43 km Villages: 8 Amuri, Arutanga, Tautu, Ureia, Reureu, Nikaupara, Vaipae, Vaipaka
<b>Infrastructure Access</b>	Aitutaki Airport upgraded (2004) Aitutaki has regular daily air service to Rarotonga and on occasion to other southern group islands It is the stopover for flights to the Pae Tokerau. Aitutaki Harbour (currently going through upgrade): receives two overseas cargo ships a month
<b>Water Access Source and Supply of Water</b>	Water is sourced from underground catchments and rainwater. No chemical treatments. Public water main        486 Public water catchment   17 Own water tank        344 Communal water tank    17 Other sources            3
<b>Telecommunications</b>	Households with Entertainment Devices <sup>2</sup> Television        421 Computers.       174 Radio/Stereo.    352 Access to Communications Systems: Phone/Fax (Home): 270

<sup>1</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<sup>2</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

	Mobile phone: 469 Internet access: 229
<b>Sanitation</b>	Household toilet facilities (2021 Census) Flush Toilets        521 Pour Flush         20 Other                 4
<b>Power and Electricity Supply</b>	2 households have no electricity 541 are connected to the Grid 2 have generators 1 with Solar Panels 2 with Other sources
<b>Te Marae Ora Staff Services</b>	30 members of workforce Male:10 Health Protection Assistant EMT Paramedic Assistant x3 Registered Nurse Primary Care x2 Security Officer Health Protection Officer Groundsman Female: 20 Manager Nurse Practitioner Theater Enrolled Nurse Primary Care x3 Registered Nurse Primary Care x3 (Non Cook Islanders) Health Protection Assistant Infection Control Cleaner x2 Food and Nutrition Officer x2 Dental Assistant Registered Nurse Administration Officer Dental Therapist Senior Pharmacy Technical Charge Nurse Clinical Support Technician
<b>Population Health Profile</b>	<p>In the most recent 6-month period for which statistics are available, there were 104 inpatient admissions to the Aitutaki hospital (constituting 294 patient-days), and 54 referrals to the tertiary hospital in Rarotonga.</p> <p>In the same period, there were 9,221 out-patient contacts of all kinds, with the highest incidence for GP consultations (3,722), prescription issuance or refills (3,123), dressings (724), laboratory tests (704), and phone consultations (322). The greatest contributors to morbidity on the island (in order) were: influenza and acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and gastroenteritis, and asthma.</p> <p>In terms of NCDs, the most frequently-identified conditions (in order) were: hypertension, COPD/asthma, diabetes, heart failure, and gout.</p>

	<p>The health protection unit conducted 1,130 total inspections, including 593 inspections of private dwellings under the Tutaka program, as well as 99 tourist accommodators and 47 cooking facilities. Vector surveillance was performed 7 times, vector control was conducted 6 times, and solid waste facility inspections were performed 500 times in the most recent 6-month period. A total of 31 public water supplies were tested, along with 724 private water tanks.</p>
<b>Climate Change Impacts (Summary of discussions from Consultations)</b>	<p>In 2005, Cook Islands was affected by three cyclones. There is a possible link between drought and gastroenteritis. The hospital has received and treated cases of gastroenteritis cases in young children especially in the last year. This may be linked to household water tanks. The majority of island water supply is rainwater however only the sites with water stations.</p> <p>There are several problems with water supply, storage, quality and maintenance on the island. Especially during drought and extreme natural events (cyclones) This exacerbated during Hurricane Pat in 2010. Water testing need to be extensive and include household tanks/water. Community is not confident that water quality, storage and supply issues will change but will worsen.</p> <p>There is a lack of awareness and preparedness for best hygiene practices during water shortages and drought. Cleanliness around sanitation needs more awareness. If possible, programmes are to be delivered in local language to assist with community hygiene. Request for Mental Health First Aid/Psychological first aid training for all Pa Enua. Most Outer Islands have no capacity or the capabilities to address community mental well-being.</p> <p>Issues include storage capacity, water supply, Electricity- Electrical generation capacity –the current solar panel electricity generation is incomplete at present.</p>
<b>Emergency Centers</b>	<p>8 emergency shelters on Aitutaki<sup>3</sup></p>

<sup>3</sup> Aitutaki Disaster Risk Management Plan 2021



“Enuamanu” is the traditional name for the island of Atiu

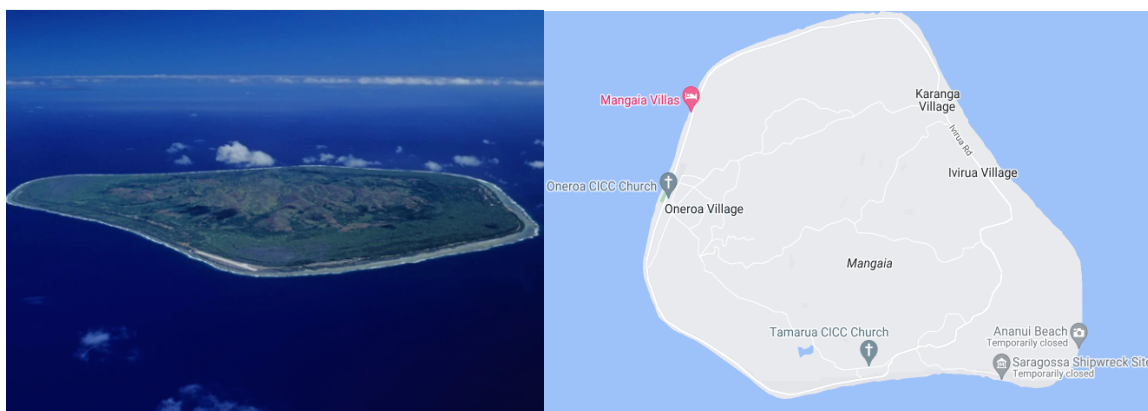
<b>Population</b>	Resident Population <sup>4</sup> Total 383 Female 195 Male 187 Total Dwellings 113
<b>Land and lagoon Environmental features</b>	Distance to Rarotonga: 215 km Land Area: 26.9 km <sup>2</sup> Lagoon: Nil Length of Reef: 21 km One main village in the centre of the island
<b>Infrastructure Access</b>	Air travel: to and from Atiu usually twice a week Harbour: Shipping every 6 to 8 weeks
<b>Water Access Source and Supply of Water</b>	Water is sourced from underground catchments and rainwater. No chemical treatments. 2 households on public water main 3 public water catchments 111 households have own water tank 1 communal tank 57 water stations
<b>Telecommunications</b>	Households with Entertainment Devices <sup>5</sup> Television           150 Computers.       67 Radio/Stereo.     106 Access to Communications Systems: Phone/Fax (Home): 48 Mobile phone: 85 Internet access: 22
<b>Sanitation</b>	Household toilet facilities (2021 Census) Flush Toilets       87 Composting Toilet 11

<sup>4</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<sup>5</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

	Other. 14 No Toilet 1
<b>Power and Electricity Supply</b>	Of the 113 households, 106 are on the main grid, 6 solar panel and 1 reporting another source of energy.
<b>Te Marae Ora Staff Services</b>	7 members of workforce Male: 2 Groundsman, Maintenance Officer Health Protection Officer Female:5 Dental Therapist Enrolled Nurse Primary care Nurse Practitioner Theater Infection Control Cleaner Registered Nurse Primary Care
<b>Population Health Profile</b>	<p>In the most recent 6-month period for which statistics are available, there were eight in-patient admissions to the Atiu clinic, 15 referrals to the tertiary hospital in Rarotonga, and 7 referrals to special clinics.</p> <p>In the same period, there were 1,153 outpatient contacts of all kinds, with the highest incidence for in-clinic Nurse Practitioner consultations (865), dressings (139), other services (68), home visits (52), and injections (27).</p> <p>The most frequent causes of morbidity (in order) were: acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, influenza, and asthma. The highest prevalence non-communicable health conditions (in order) are hypertension, diabetes, and gout.</p> <p>The health protection unit conducted 1,069 total inspections, including 246 inspections of private dwellings under the Tutaka program, as well as 246 bathing facilities, 246 cooking facilities, 151 vacant houses (among others). Vector surveillance inspections were not performed in the most recent 6-month period, but there were 30 solid waste inspections and 18 vector control operations. Nine public water supplies were tested.</p>
<b>Climate Change Impacts (Summary of discussions from Consultations)</b>	Difficulties with infrastructure and water supply, storage and maintenance - wind damage (cyclone risk from roofing). Insufficient tank volume for Water catchment. There may be a possible link for the dump site and ciguatera. Water runoff from the dump site into water (where fish poisoning is common)
<b>Emergency Centers</b>	There are five emergency shelters on Atiu <sup>6</sup> .

<sup>6</sup> Atiu Disaster Risk Management Plans 2021



“Au’au” is the traditional name for the island of Mangaia

<b>Population</b>	Resident Population <sup>7</sup> Total 471 Female 229 Male 242 Total Dwellings. 157
<b>Land and lagoon Environmental features</b>	Distance from Rarotonga: 204 km Land: 51.8 km <sup>2</sup> Lagoon: There is no lagoon Length of Reef: 27 km Villages 3, Tamarua, Ivirua, Oneroa
<b>Infrastructure Access</b>	Airport (coral runway): Air travel to and from Mangaia are at least twice a week, with a freight run (dependent) Harbour: Shipping every 8 to 12 weeks
<b>Water Access Source and Supply of Water</b>	Mangaia has 3 intakes (40,000L) 157 households on Public Water Main 3 households on Public Water Catchment 141 households have own water Tank 3 Communal Water Tanks
<b>Telecommunications</b>	Households with Entertainment Devices <sup>8</sup> Television           150 Computers.         67 Radio/Stereo.       10 Access to Communications Systems: Phone/Fax (Home): 86 Mobile phone: 123 Internet access: 66
<b>Household Sanitation</b>	Household toilet facilities (2021 Census) Flush Toilets       144 Composting Toilet. 9 Shared Toilet.      1 Other                 3

<sup>7</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<sup>8</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<b>Power and Electricity Supply</b>	Of the 157 private households, 146 on grid, 2 households on generator, 8 solar panel 1 other sources
<b>Te Marae Ora Services Staff</b>	<p>8 Members of the workforce</p> <p>6 Females</p> <p>2 Registered Nurses</p> <p>2 Registered Nurses Primary Care</p> <p>2 Enrolled Nurse Primary care</p> <p>2 Males</p> <p>1 Health Protection Officer</p> <p>1 EMTP Paramedic Asst/Groundsman</p>
<b>Population Health Profile</b>	<p>In the most recent 6-month period for which statistics are available, there were 22 in-patient admissions to the Mangaia clinic, comprised of a total of 43 patient-days.</p> <p>Same period, there were 9 referrals to the tertiary hospital in Rarotonga, a 7 patients referred to special clinics.</p> <p>In terms of outpatient contacts of all kinds, there were a total of 2064, with the highest incidence for prescription issuance or refills (620), in-clinic Nurse Practitioner consultations (675), laboratory tests (309), and phone consultations (108). The most frequent causes of morbidity (in order) were: acute respiratory infections, rheumatic fever, skin sepsis, and gastroenteritis. The highest prevalence non-communicable health conditions (in order) are hyperlipidemia, morbid obesity, hypertension, diabetes and gout.</p> <p>The health protection unit conducted 1,784 total inspections, including 512 inspections of private dwellings under the Tutaka program, as well as 368 vacant houses. Vector surveillance was performed 13 times, and solid waste facility inspections were performed 8 times in the most recent 6-month period. Public water supplies were tested 56 times, private water tanks tested 746 times, wells three times, and a total of eight bacteriological water samples were tested.</p>
<b>Climate Change Impacts (Summary of discussions from Consultations)</b>	<p>The Health Center/Cyclones centers are meeting houses which are not cyclone proof - sanitation is a problem if more than 20-40 people staying at the Center</p> <p>Water is an issue on Mangaia. Water reticulation system not robust, can become muddy during heavy rain events and system dependent on rainfall – no storage. The water pumping system is not effective.</p>
<b>Emergency Centers</b>	Disaster Risk Management Plans revised Plan 2020

	Three emergency centres in each village Oneroa, Ivirua and Tamarua.
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“Akatokamanava” is the traditional name for the island of Mauke

<b>Population</b>	Resident Population <sup>9</sup> Total 249 Female 130 Male 119 No. of Households 89 Villages: 3 Kimiangatau, Areora and Ngatiarua
<b>Land and lagoon Environmental features</b>	Distance from Rarotonga: 278 km Distance to closest island: Mitiaro 40km and Atiu 70km Land: 18.4 km <sup>2</sup> Lagoon: Nil Length of Reef: 17 km
<b>Infrastructure Access</b>	Airport upgraded 2002. Air travel to and from Mauke are scheduled at least twice a week Mauke Harbour: upgraded in 2012, shipping every 8 to 12 weeks
<b>Water Access Source and Supply of Water</b>	Water is sourced from underground catchments (pumped to public main water) and rainwater. No chemical treatments. Water from the tap in Mauke is safe to drink. 77 tanks PE, 6000L community water tanks 24 x concrete; 1000L-45,000L community water tanks 87 households are on public main water 13 households have own water tank 1 other sources
<b>Telecommunications</b>	Households with Entertainment Devices <sup>10</sup> Television 49 Computers. 26 Radio/Stereo. 55 Access to Communications Systems: Phone/Fax (Home): 53

<sup>9</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<sup>10</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

	Mobile phone: 70 Internet access: 9
<b>Household Sanitation</b>	Household toilet facilities (2021 Census) Flush Toilets 79 Composting Toilet 7 Other 1
<b>Power and Electricity Supply</b>	Mauke Enua have their own power station generated by solar panel and diesel. Of the 89 households, 87 are on the grid and 2 households have solar panels
<b>Te Marae Ora Services Staff</b>	7 members of workforce Male:3 Nurse Practitioner Maintenance and Grounds Man Health Inspector Female:4 Cleaner Health Protection Officer (x2) Enrolled Nurse
<b>Population Health Profile</b>	<p>In the most recent 6-month period for which statistics are available, there were two in-patient admissions to the Mauke clinic, and 10 referrals to the tertiary hospital in Rarotonga.</p> <p>In the same period, there were 821 outpatient contacts of all kinds, with the highest incidence for in-clinic Nurse Practitioner consultations (353), prescription issuance or refills (144), NCD reviews (143), home visits (130), and laboratory tests (17).</p> <p>The highest prevalence non-communicable health conditions (in order) are hypertension, gout, morbid obesity, diabetes, mental health conditions, and COPD/asthma.</p> <p>The health protection unit conducted 105 inspections of private dwellings under the Tutaka program, as well as 78 vacant houses, 7 government dwellings, and 7 government administration blocks.</p> <p>Vector surveillance and solid waste facility inspections were not performed in the most recent 6-month period.</p> <p>One public water supply was tested, and a total of six bacteriological water samples were tested.</p>
<b>Climate Change Impacts (Summary of discussions from Consultations)</b>	Mauke experiences drought (Mauke has drought plan in place) and extreme heat during dry season, heavy rainfall during wet season that causes flooding on island and potholing, extreme natural events (cyclones)- strong winds, sea spray on coastal areas, roads and buildings. Strong wind took the roof off at the harbour house. There are community halls that act as emergency shelters for the island. However, these are not up to standard (climate or hurricane proof). Improvements- Better Early Warning

	Systems and Communications for extreme natural events like tsunami warnings, cyclones to better prepare for these events. Currently have a siren however in the event it doesn't work, villagers drive around to alert the island. Pa Enea islands find out about warnings late or when a natural event has occurred. No funds to maintain siren.
<b>Emergency Centres</b>	There are two emergency centers and community halls Sunrise Hall in Oiretumu Mauke Hospital



“Nukuroa” is the traditional name for the island of Mitiaro

<b>Population</b>	Resident population <sup>11</sup> Total 155 Female 76 Male 79 Total Dwellings 55
<b>Land and lagoon Environmental features</b>	Distance from Rarotonga: 263 km Land: 22.3 km <sup>2</sup> Lagoon: Nil Length of Reef: 18 km One main village
<b>Infrastructure Access</b>	Airport: Air travel to and from Mitiaro twice a week, Harbour upgraded 2012: Shipping every 8 to 12 weeks
<b>Water Access Source and Supply of Water</b>	Water is sourced from underground catchments and rainwater. No chemical treatments. 30 households on public water main 1 household is on public water catchment 54 households have Own water tank 3 Communal water tanks 37 Water Stations
<b>Telecommunications</b>	Households with Entertainment Devices <sup>12</sup> (2021 Census) Television 49 Computers. 16 Radio/Stereo. 44 Access to Communications Systems: Phone/Fax (Home): 22 Mobile phone: 48 Internet access: 9
<b>Sanitation</b>	Household toilet facilities (2021 Census) Flush Toilets 55

<sup>11</sup> Cook Islands Census Survey (draft), 2020, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<sup>12</sup> Cook Islands Census Survey (draft), 2020, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<b>Power and Electricity Supply</b>	All 55 households are on the main grid
<b>Te Marae Ora Staff Services</b>	<p>4 members of workforce</p> <p>Male:2</p> <p>Health Protection Officer</p> <p>Maintenance/Grounds man/EMT</p> <p>Dental Therapist</p> <p>Female:</p> <p>Registered Nurse</p>
<b>Population Health Profile</b>	<p>In the most recent 6-month period for which statistics are available, there were 2 in-patient admissions to the Mitiaro clinic. In the same period, there were 9 referrals to the tertiary hospital in Rarotonga.</p> <p>In terms of outpatient contacts of all kinds, there were a total of 326, with the highest incidence for in-clinic Nurse Practitioner consultations (249), home visits (204), flu shots (20), and dressings (18).</p> <p>The most frequent causes of morbidity (in order) were: influenza, skin sepsis, asthma, and acute respiratory infections.</p> <p>The highest prevalence non-communicable health conditions (in order) are acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, and pneumonia.</p>
<b>Climate Change Impacts (Summary of discussions from Consultations)</b>	<p>Issues for health and climate change include sandflies, drought, dehydration and asthma. Long summer and drought conditions seem to exacerbate sandfly problem. Asthma cases spike when the island experiences hot weather. There definitely is a link between long drought and pneumonia when interrupted by sudden rainfall and cool weather. Most pediatric patients but also some adults . Hospital is evacuation centre for island – site for tsunami warnings, hurricanes, this is an issue. insufficient space for the island. Infrastructural deficits include no backup generator, the current generator only for vaccine fridge. Carry out home visits as current hospital can only house 2 people.</p> <p>Water storage and water tanks are not a new problem, this is an ongoing issue. Sandflies recurring issue in Mitiaro. The Island Council assist the island and support financially (spraying). The issue of sandflies affects the tourism on Mitiaro and economic development. Mitiaro is approximately 10m above sea level therefore if a tsunami hits Mitiaro, centers will be destroyed. There is not an emergency center up to standard on the island. There is little to no telecommunication for warning systems in place. The community siren does not work. No radio. Most warnings are issued via facebook, physically driving around the island or when the event has happened or passed. Hospital needs to be assessed for storage space and general office and patient areas. There is not enough space for storage for equipment</p>

	and medicine. Possibility of mix up of medicine with vector control equipment because of lack of storage.
<b>Emergency Centers</b>	The current shelter for Mitiaro in case of an emergency is the Mitiaro Hospital which is in need of an upgrade



“Te Fuinga o Niva” is the traditional name for the island of Manihiki

<b>Population</b>	Resident population <sup>13</sup> Total 215 Female 89 Male 118 Total dwellings 66
<b>Land and lagoon Environmental features</b>	1,204 km north of Rarotonga Land Area: 5.4 km <sup>2</sup> Lagoon Area: 41 km <sup>2</sup> Length of Reef: 30 km 2 villages - Tauhunu, Tukao
<b>Infrastructure Access</b>	Airport- currently under renovation. Air travel to and from Manihiki is dependent on affordability Shipping every 2 or 3 months
<b>Water Access Source and Supply of Water</b>	25 households have own tank tap inside dwelling 2 households have own tank tap outside dwelling 4 Communal tanks 34 Water Stations
<b>Telecommunications</b>	Households with Entertainment Devices <sup>14</sup> Television 60 Computers. 23 Radio/Stereo. 56 Access to Communications Systems: Phone/Fax (Home): 36 Mobile phone: 53 Internet access: 24
<b>Sanitation</b>	Household toilet facilities Flush Toilets 63 1 shared toilet. 1 Other 1

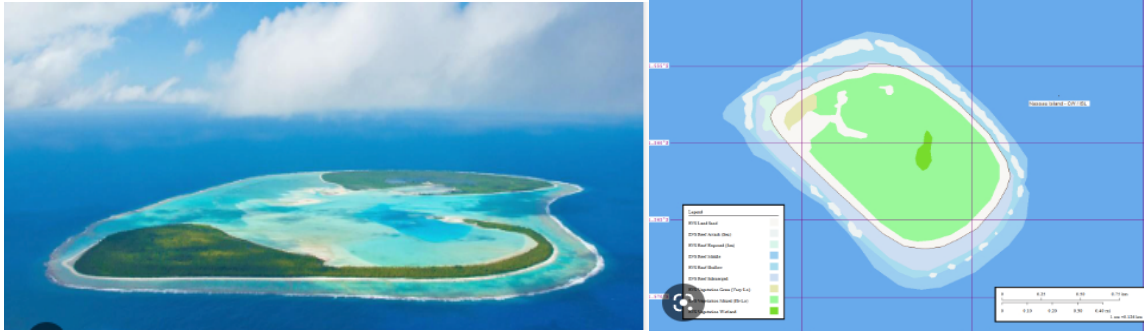
<sup>13</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<sup>14</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<b>Power and Electricity Supply</b>	63 households are connected to the grid, 2 solar panel and 1 no electricity
<b>Te Marae Ora Staff Services</b>	6 members of workforce Male: 3 Health Protection Officer Groundsman Maintenance Officer Health Protection Officer Female:3 Registered Nurse Primary Care Dental Therapist Infection Control Cleaner
<b>Population Health Profile</b>	<p>In the most recent 6-month period for which statistics are available, there were 3 in-patient admissions to the Manihiki clinic, comprised of a total of 8 patient-days. In the same period, there were 8 referrals to the tertiary hospital in Rarotonga, and 1 patient referred to a special clinic.</p> <p>In terms of outpatient contacts of all kinds, there were a total of 1,015, with the highest incidence for in-clinic Nurse Practitioner consultations (385), NCD reviews (147), phone consultations (114), and prescription issuance or refills (110).</p> <p>The most frequent causes of morbidity (in order) were: influenza, acute respiratory infections, influenza, and otitis media.</p> <p>The highest prevalence non-communicable health conditions (in order) are diabetes, morbid obesity, gout, and hypertension.</p> <p>The health protection unit conducted 1,798 total inspections, including 350 inspections of private dwellings under the Tutaka program, as well as 209 vacant houses.</p> <p>Vector surveillance was performed 25 times, and solid waste facility inspections were performed 135 times in the most recent 6-month period.</p> <p>Public water supplies were tested 45 times, private water tanks tested 785 times, and wells 115 times, but no bacteriological water samples were tested.</p>
<b>Climate Change Impacts (Summary of discussions from Consultations)</b>	Water scarcity, quality and quantity. Water borne diseases and other water illness (gastroenteritis-stomach flu) .Delivery of service, lack of capacity and capabilities (Workforce)
<b>Emergency Centers</b>	Disaster Risk Management Plan 2020 has been endorsed 2 Safety shelters Tauhunu - 100+ capacity, 6 flush toilets, 4 showers, Building concrete, solid and secured building, cooking facilities



	Tukao - 100+ capacity, 6 flushtoilets,4 showers, Building concrete, solid and secured building, cooking facilities
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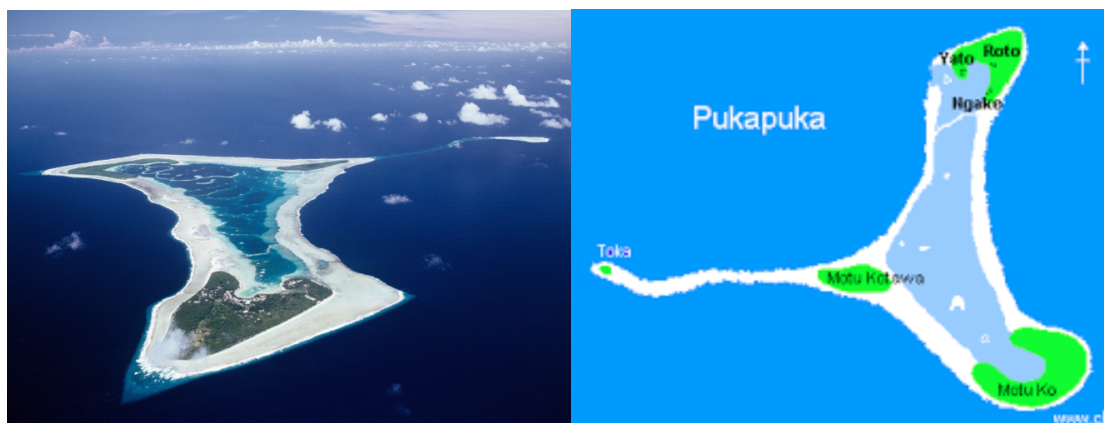
Nassau and Pukapuka

<b>Population</b>	Resident population <sup>15</sup> Total 92 Female 42 Male 50 Total Dwellings 16
<b>Land and lagoon Environmental features</b>	Nassau is 774 nautical miles from Rarotonga 88 km south of Pukapuka Only island in Northern Group without a lagoon One village
<b>Infrastructure Access</b>	Nassau has no airport or sea services and can only be accessible by boat from Pukapuka
<b>Water Access Source and Supply of Water</b>	15 households have own tank tap inside dwelling 1 households have own tank tap outside dwelling
<b>Telecommunications</b>	Households with Entertainment Devices <sup>16</sup> Television 11 Computers. 1 Radio/Stereo. 10 Access to Communications Systems: Phone/Fax (Home): 3 Mobile phone: 15 Internet access: 1
<b>Sanitation</b>	Household toilet facilities <sup>17</sup> Flush Toilets 13 No toilet 2
<b>Power and Electricity Supply</b>	15 households are connected to the grid, 1 solar panel and 1 Generator
<b>Te Marae Ora Staff Services</b>	Nassau Male 1 Dental Therapist Female 2

<sup>15</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<sup>16</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

	Registered Nurse Primary care Enrolled Nurse Primary Care
<b>Population Health Profile</b>	Disaggregated health statistics from Nassau are not available, as health service delivery is headquartered in Pukapuka; please see the Pukapuka Island Profile for health system descriptions and statistics for the Pukapuka/Nassau island pair.
<b>Climate Change Impacts (Summary of discussions from Consultations)</b>	Water scarcity, quality and quantity. Infrastructure deficits- water testing, storage and maintenance. Infrastructure deficits- water testing, storage and maintenance. Delivery of service, lack of capacity and capabilities (Workforce)
<b>Emergency Centers</b>	Revised Disaster Risk Management Plans 2021



“Ulu o te Watu” is the traditional name for the island of Pukapuka

<b>Population</b>	Resident Population <sup>18</sup> Total 456 Female 216 Male 240 Total Dwellings 85
<b>Land and lagoon Environmental features</b>	A coral atoll consisting of three islets situated at the corners of a triangular lagoon. The motu of Wale has a significant areas of ancient taro and puraka swamps. 8 km of submerged reef to the west of the island. Pukapuka is 715 nautical miles from Rarotonga Villages: Yato, Ngake, Loto
<b>Infrastructure Access</b>	Airport is located on Motu Ko. Passengers are transported on an open barge or “fisherman” boats to the main island
<b>Water Access Source and Supply of Water</b>	16 households have own tank tap inside dwelling 68 households have own tank tap outside dwelling 1 Water Station
<b>Telecommunications</b>	Households with Entertainment Devices <sup>19</sup> Television 67 Computers. 14 Radio/Stereo. 45 Access to Communications Systems: Phone/Fax (Home): 36 Mobile phone: 76 Internet access: 38
<b>Sanitation</b>	Household toilet facilities (2021 Census) Flush Toilets 52 No Toilet. 15 Composting Toilet 3 Shared Toilets 10
	79 households are connected to the grid, 6 solar panels

<sup>18</sup> Cook Islands Statistics Office, Census Draft 2022

<sup>19</sup> Cook Islands Census Survey (draft), 2020, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<b>Te Marae Ora health Staff Services</b>	<p>6 members of workforce</p> <p>Male: 2</p> <p>Health Protection Officer</p> <p>Grounds man maintenance Officer</p> <p>Female:4</p> <p>Dental Therapist</p> <p>Registered Nurse Primary Care x2</p> <p>Enrolled Nurse Primary Care</p>
<b>Population Health Profile</b>	<p>In the most recent 6-month period for which statistics are available, there were 6 in-patient admissions to the Pukapuka clinic, comprised of a total of 12 patient-days.</p> <p>In the same period, there were 12 referrals to the tertiary hospital in Rarotonga. In terms of outpatient contacts of all kinds, there were a total of 612, with the highest incidence for in-clinic Nurse Practitioner consultations (258), prescription issuance or refills (204), dressings (60), and NCD reviews (36). The highest prevalence non-communicable health conditions (in order) are hypertension, diabetes, and morbid obesity.</p>
<b>Climate Change Impacts (Summary of discussions from Consultations)</b>	<p>Water scarcity, quality and quantity. Infrastructure deficits- water testing, storage and maintenance. Infrastructure deficits- water testing, storage and maintenance. Delivery of service, lack of capacity and capabilities in the workforce.</p>
<b>Emergency Centers</b>	<p>Revised Disaster Risk Management Plan 2021</p> <p>Niua High School - 224 people, 14 toilets, 6 showers, block house building, 8 water tanks.</p> <p>Mataara Cyclone Centre – 350 people 17 toilets 15 showers block house building, 5 water tanks</p>



<b>Population</b>	Resident Population <sup>20</sup> Total 25 Female 6 Male 19 Total Dwellings 7
<b>Land and lagoon Environmental features</b>	Palmerston is 270 nautical miles from Rarotonga. A large coral atoll with fringing land scattered about its outer reef system.
<b>Infrastructure Access</b>	There are several small passages through the reef for boats though there is no safe entry for large ships. Access is by irregular shipping service from Aitutaki or Rarotonga. No Airport or harbour facilities
<b>Water Access Source and Supply of Water</b>	Water is collected in water tanks 6 households have own tank tap inside dwelling 1 household has own tank tap outside dwelling
<b>Telecommunications</b>	Households with Entertainment Devices <sup>21</sup> Television 9 Computers. 8 Radio/Stereo. 8 Access to Communications Systems: Phone/Fax (Home): 2 Mobile phone: 7 Internet access: 6
<b>Sanitation</b>	Household toilet facilities (2021 Census) Flush Toilets 7
<b>Power and Electricity Supply</b>	There is reticulated power supply 5 households are connected to the grid 1 household generator

<sup>20</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<sup>21</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

	1 household with solar panels 7 households cook using gas
<b>Te Marae Ora Staff Services</b>	TMO work force: 2 (non- Cook Islanders) Male 1 Nurse Practitioner Theater Female 1 Registered Nurse
<b>Population Health Profile</b>	Disaggregated health statistics and health system descriptions from Palmerston are not available.
<b>Climate Change Impacts (Summary of discussions from Consultations)</b>	Consultations not conducted due to logistical constraints. Palmerston has developed the Community Sustainable Development Plan (CSDP) 2017-2020 to provide guidance in the implementation of its development strategies The soil is unsuitable for intensive agriculture. Only a small amount of green vegetables is produced for the local consumption – however small hydroponic vegetable gardens are flourishing. Residents rely on the lagoon to provide most of the food to sustain their livelihood – changes in climate will have major impacts on Palmerston island livelihoods Additional income for the island is generated though the visiting cruise ships and yachts.
<b>Emergency Centers</b>	Disaster Risk Management Plans 2020 revised



“Tongareva” is the traditional name for the island of Penrhyn

<b>Population</b>	Resident Population <sup>22</sup> Total 233 Female 111 Male 119 Total Dwellings 56
<b>Land and lagoon Environmental features</b>	1,365 km north of Rarotonga Land Area: 9.8 km <sup>2</sup> Lagoon: 233 km <sup>2</sup> Length of Reef: 59 km 2 Villages Tetautua and Omoka
<b>Infrastructure Access</b>	Air travel and Shipping Air travel to and from Tongareva is dependent on demand Shipping approx. every 2 months
<b>Water Access Source and Supply of Water</b>	42 households have own tank tap inside dwelling 6 households have own tank tap outside dwelling 5 Communal tanks
<b>Telecommunications</b>	Households with Entertainment Devices <sup>23</sup> Television 45 Computers. 23 Radio/Stereo. 35 Access to Communications Systems: Phone/Fax (Home): 23 Mobile phone: 45 Internet access: 26
<b>Sanitation</b>	Household toilet facilities Flush Toilets 52 Composting Toilet 3 No Toilet 1
<b>Power and Electricity Supply</b>	49 homes are connected to the grid 1 Generator 6 solar panels

<sup>22</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<sup>23</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office



<b>Te Marae Ora Staff Services</b>	<p>4 members of workforce</p> <p>Male:2</p> <p>Health Protection Officer</p> <p>Grounds man maintenance</p> <p>Female:2</p> <p>Registered Nurse Primary</p> <p>Nurse Practitioner Theater</p>
<b>Population Health Profile</b>	<p>In the most recent 6-month period for which statistics are available, there were 3 in-patient admissions to the Penrhyn clinic, comprised of a total of 4 patient-days.</p> <p>In the same period, there were 10 referrals to the tertiary hospital in Rarotonga.</p> <p>In terms of outpatient contacts of all kinds, there were a total of 734, with the highest incidence for in-clinic Nurse Practitioner consultations (366), prescription issuance or refills (262), injections (43), and dressings (25).</p> <p>The most frequent causes of morbidity (in order) were: acute respiratory infections, skin sepsis, and gastroenteritis. The highest prevalence non-communicable health conditions (in order) are morbid obesity, comorbid hypertension/diabetes, and gout.</p> <p>The health protection unit conducted 507 total inspections, including 72 inspections of private dwellings under the Tutaka program, as well as 53 vacant houses.</p> <p>Vector surveillance was performed 19 times, and solid waste facility inspections were performed 14 times in the most recent 6-month period.</p> <p>Public water supplies were tested 62 times, private water tanks tested 203 times, and wells 14 times, with one bacteriological water sample tested.</p>
<b>Climate Change Impacts (Summary of discussions from Consultations)</b>	<p>Water scarcity, quality and quantity. Infrastructure deficits- water testing, storage and maintenance. Infrastructure deficits- water testing, storage and maintenance. Delivery of service, lack of capacity and capabilities (Workforce)</p>
<b>Emergency Centers<sup>24</sup></b>	<p>Omoka Cyclone Center - 8 toilets, 4 showers, kitchen facility, 4 public toilets</p> <p>Tetautua – 8 toilets, 4 showers</p>

<sup>24</sup> Per Disaster Risk Management Plans 2021 (revised)



“Tapuahua” is the traditional name for the island of Rakahanga

<b>Population</b>	Resident Population <sup>25</sup> Total 81 Female 40 Male 41 Total Dwellings 22
<b>Land and lagoon Environmental features</b>	Rakahanga is 674 nautical miles from Rarotonga. Land: 4.1km <sup>2</sup> Lagoon: Length of Reef: One main village
<b>Infrastructure Access</b>	Rakahanga access is by way of boat/barge from Manihiki - a distance of 24 nautical miles. Some time ago the airport was destroyed by a cyclone and has never been rebuilt due to the need to re-site it to a more secure location.
<b>Water Access Source and Supply of Water</b>	Water is collected in water tanks 20 households have own tank tap inside dwelling 2 household has own tank tap outside dwelling 4 Communal water tanks
<b>Telecommunications</b>	Households with Entertainment Devices <sup>26</sup> Television 16 Computers. 10 Radio/Stereo. 17 Access to Communications Systems: Phone/Fax (Home): 18 Mobile phone: 13 Internet access: 12
<b>Sanitation</b>	Household toilet facilities Flush Toilets 21

<sup>25</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

<sup>26</sup> Cook Islands Census (draft) 2021, Cook Islands Statistics Office

	No toilet facility. 1
<b>Power and Electricity Supply</b>	22 households connected to the grid
<b>Te Marae Ora Staff Services</b>	3 members of workforce Male:2 Registered Nurse Primary Care Health Protection Officer Female:1 Nurse Practitioner Theatre
<b>Population Health Profile</b>	<p>In the most recent 6-month period for which statistics are available, there were 4 in-patient admissions to the Rakahanga clinic, comprised of a total of 17 patient-days. In the same period, there were 6 referrals to the tertiary hospital in Rarotonga, and 5 referrals to special clinics. In terms of outpatient contacts of all kinds, there were a total of 1,488, with the highest incidence for in-clinic Nurse Practitioner consultations (896), COVID tests (204), dressings (93), and prescription issuance or refills (80).</p> <p>The most frequent causes of morbidity (in order) were: influenza, skin sepsis, asthma, and acute respiratory infections. The highest prevalence non-communicable health conditions (in order) are morbid obesity, comorbid hypertension/diabetes, and gout.</p> <p>The health protection unit conducted 675 total inspections, including 166 inspections of private dwellings under the Tutaka program, as well as 18 vacant houses. Vector surveillance was performed 6 times, and solid waste facility inspections were performed 18 times in the most recent 6-month period. Public water supplies were tested 35 times, private water tanks tested 330 times, and wells 35 times, with one bacteriological water sample tested.</p>
<b>Climate Change Impacts (Summary of discussions from Consultations)</b>	<p>Increasingly changes in temperature, the growing impacts of cyclones, king tides, sea level rise and changing rainfall patterns on the island. Water shortage, quality and maintenance is an ongoing issue.</p> <p>No women who are chiefs, no woman in the council but have a female Member of Parliament</p>
<b>Emergency Centers</b>	<p>Disaster Risk Management Plans 2020 revised</p> <p>CICC Hall, Te Ruakioro, Holds 100+ people, Currently under renovation with 2 toilets, 2 showers for male/female Brand new kitchen</p> <p>Mission House, Te Ruakioro</p>