



**Republic of
Vanuatu**

National Early Recovery Plan

March 31, 2023

Photo credit: Victoria Holdsworth



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Foreword

Prime Minister of Vanuatu

MARCH 31, 2023

On behalf of the people and Government of Vanuatu, I extend sincere sympathy to those families most affected by TC Judy and Kevin. The devastation and trauma caused by the twin cyclones has been further compounded by the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, TC Harold, high La Nina rainfall, the cyber-attack on Government servers and all on the back of the COVID-19 pandemic. Together, these events have threatened the lives and livelihoods of many people across our country. In such difficult circumstances we again draw strength from our collective resilience and determination to attain the development aspirations we have set for ourselves in Vanuatu 2030 - The People's Plan, our National Sustainable Development Plan.

This Early Recovery Plan provides an overview of the early recovery priorities. The Plan has been developed through a nationally-led, participatory process and I commend everyone involved for developing this plan in a very short time. It provides a useful tool to identify and prioritize early recovery activities. It complements the upcoming Post Disaster Need Assessment, which will outline Vanuatu's medium and longer-term recovery priorities. The implementation of this Early Recovery Plan will be led by respective Government Ministries and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister, using and strengthening existing government systems. In this way we can be sure that the recovery effort will meet the needs and aspirations as voiced by our people.

As we embark on our recovery from this latest disaster, we are mindful that we are still in midst of Tropical Cyclone Harold recovery and development programmes. These too will continue as part of regular delivery of services as we strive to help people and businesses return to a state of normalcy. Government remains committed to serving its people whether in good times or bad. We will ensure that early recovery efforts are fully aligned with The People's Plan. Success will be dependent on national ownership and effective collaboration. I commend the tireless efforts and contributions of our Members of Parliament, provincial and municipal councilors, public servants, development partners, civil society groups, organizations, volunteers and private sector representatives.

Together we can and will recover, rebuild and emerge stronger and more resilient.

Thank you.



Hon. Alatoi Ishmael KALSAKAU MAAU'KORO
Prime Minister

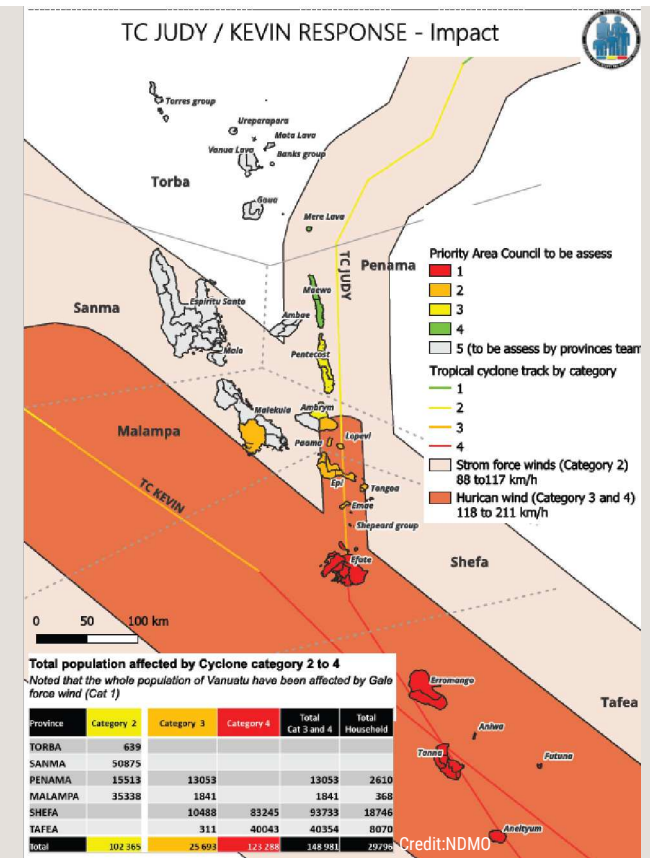
1.0 Introduction

Two Category 4 Tropical Cyclones (TC), Judy and Kevin, made landfall on March 1st and 3rd, 2023 respectively, causing significant damage across multiple islands in Vanuatu.

While the whole country was affected, the provinces of Shefa and Tafea sustained the most physical damage. The infrastructure sector was the most impacted sector with over a third of the total damage accounted for within this sector. Impacts to the residential sector were most significant in the areas of highest physical and societal vulnerability.

The greater complexity of cyclones and their intensities results in deeper uncertainties in the ability to predict and prepare. These disaster risks compound and cascade to amplify the great hardship experienced by Vanuatu in terms of population and critical infrastructure exposure. The Country is not sufficiently prepared and the longer periods of recovery as experienced by TC Pam in 2015 and TC Harold in 2023 leaves Vanuatu susceptible to increased threats and risks.

Utilizing data from UNOSAT, GRADE, Vanuatu National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and Sector Recovery Assessments, the National Recovery Operation (ROC) was able to provide here an overview of Early Recovery needs and estimated Early Recovery Cost which amounts to 3.3 Billion Vatu



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2.0

Purpose of an Early Recovery Plan

The Purpose of this Early Recovery Plan is to

1. Provide an overview on the Sectoral Early Recovery Needs and early Recovery Priorities
2. Commence Resource mobilization and early Recovery implementation
3. Ensure smooth transition from humanitarian response to early recovery.
4. Initiate programmes-oriented recovery approach as developmental agenda to shorten the timeframe of recovery implementation projects



Credit: Jon Botleng

3.0

NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



The Government's progressive new approach to Recovery stems due to lessons learnt from TC Pam in 2015 and TC Harold in 2020 whose Recovery assessments took over 5 months to complete and their implementations spanned more than the proposed long-term recovery timeframe of 2-3 years.

Vanuatu 2030 charts the country's vision and overarching policy framework for achieving a Stable, Sustainable and Prosperous Vanuatu by 2030 and in doing so sets out the national priorities & context for the implementation of global sustainable development goals.

Disasters disrupt the planning cycle of the government. The disaster response phase of government is to manage this disruption and reduce vulnerability of hazards.

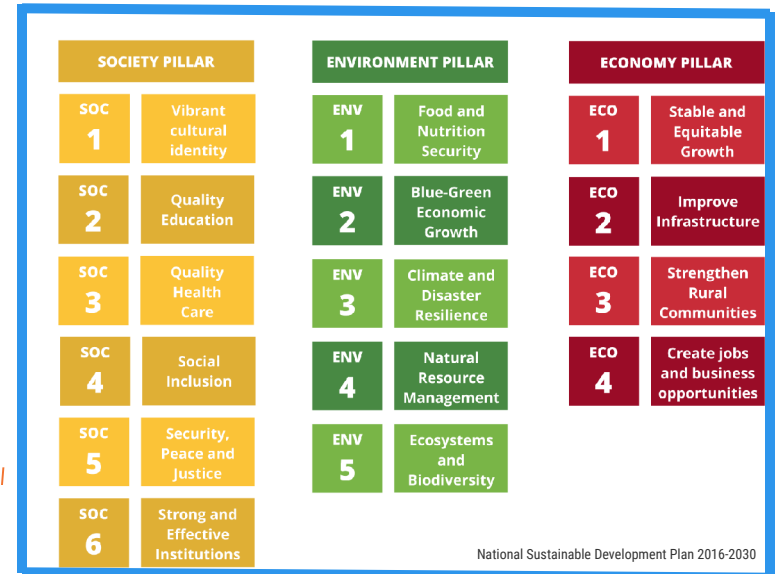
The early recovery phase provides for a transition of response to recovery by sequencing recovery planning towards the normal planning cycle of the government and towards achieving the targets of National Development Plan or the People's Plan.



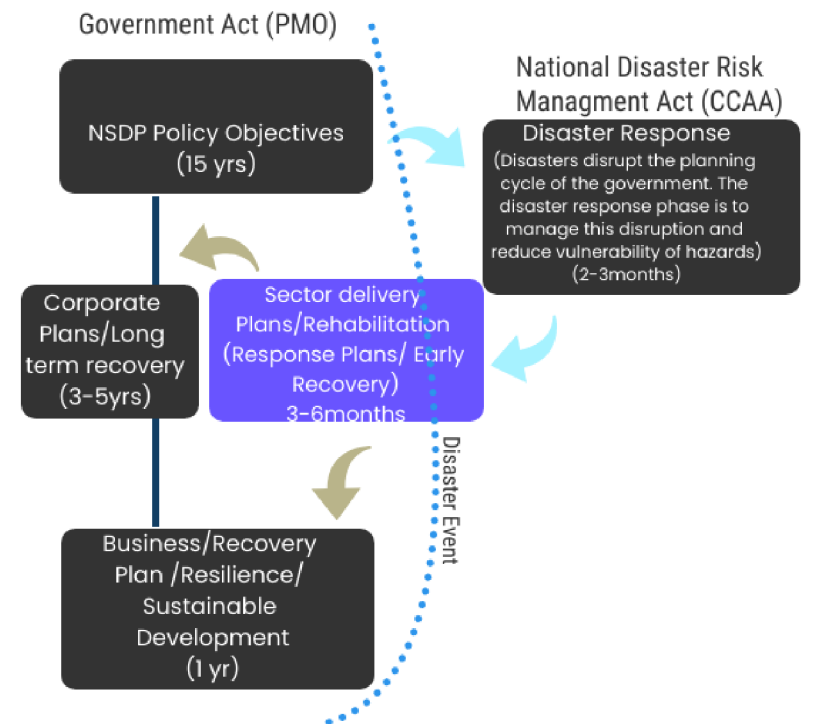
Recovery Challenges

How to implement national policy priorities despite annual threats from disasters?

HOW TO Manage



Disasters & Sustainable Development in Vanuatu



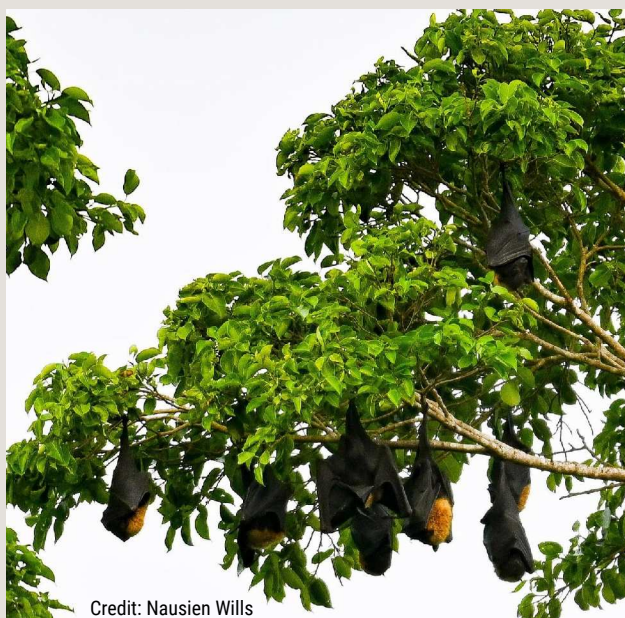
4.0 Early Recovery Needs Overview

Total Early Recovery cost estimates: **3,338,558,846 Vatu**

Society



Environment



Economic



Early Recovery needs
for the society pillar

**2,101,482,283
VUV**

Early Recovery needs for
the environment pillar

**154,143,463
VUV**

Early Recovery needs for
the economic pillar

**1,082,933,100
VUV**

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5.0 Society Pillar

The society pillar seeks to ensure we maintain a vibrant cultural identity underpinning a peaceful, just and inclusive society that is supported by responsive and capable institutions, delivering quality services to all citizens.

The impact of emergencies like cyclones can be severe, debilitating and with lifelong impact on the lives of the people. Special consideration should also be accorded to the most disadvantaged populations in the transition to recovery especially those living in the most vulnerable areas in the Priority 1 Areas such as the outer islands and inland areas of Tafea and Shefa provinces with special focus on early childhood development, women, People Living with a Disability, the elderly and widows.

Maintenance and observance of the rule of law is paramount in managing disruptions and recovery



Early Recovery priorities of the Society Pillar include: Estimated Early Recovery Cost (VUV): 2,101,482,283

5.1 Education	• 838,612,550
5.2 Health	• 45,924,990
5.3 Gender and protection	• 213,000,000
5.4 Security	• 20,224,860
5.5 Justice	• 39,128,883
5.6 Culture	• 17,091,000
5.7 Youth and Sports	• 50,000,000
5.8. Shelter	• 877,500,000

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5.1 Education

The goal of Education is to provide an inclusive, equitable and quality education system with life-long learning for all.

Severe damage to school infrastructures (class rooms/science labs/staff house) has been reported in several provinces (Sanma, Penama, Malampa, Shefa & Tafea), disturbing the process of child learning delivery. In Efate for example, 28 out of 288 schools were reportedly damaged by the cyclones and construction of temporary learning spaces was required. The Australian army assisted in repairing 6 classrooms already. The Ministry of Education and Training requested the re-opening of schools on March 13, to ensure students have access to education and damaged schools were asked to use non-damaged and temporary buildings or home school packages.



Credit: Ministry of Youth & Sports

Early Recovery priorities of the Education sector include:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 5.1.1. Schools with minor damages are rehabilitated | • 17,880,000 |
| 5.1.2. Stationaries (basic stationaries for teachers and students affected). | • 30,000,000 |
| 5.1.3. Tents and Tarpaulin purchase to support learning activities | • 10,000,000 |
| 5.1.4. Teaching and Learning resources are designed, printed and distributed | • 10,000,000 |
| 5.1.5. School fees/exam fees are exempted) | • 37,304,800 |
| 5.1.6. Scholarships/CDU/Sky Garden office restoration | • 616,124,000 |
| 5.1.7. School Resource Storage (CDU) | • 56,000,000 |
| 5.1.8. Post distribution monitoring conducted | • 15,000,000 |
| 5.1.9. School psycho-social support program is implemented | • 3,000,000 |
| 5.1. 10. Rapid school assessment visit for examination cohort | • 15,303,750 |
| 5.1.11. Review of disaster rapid assessment tools and its module developed in OV | • 12,000,000 |
| 5.1.12. Strengthen Principals association meeting in six province on disaster risk management and response | • 6,000,000 |
| | • 10,000,000 |

Estimated Early Recovery Cost (VUV):838,612,550

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5.2 Health

The goal of Health is to ensure a healthy population that enjoys a high quality of physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being.

The direct impacts of TC Judy and TC Kevin on the health of the population in affected areas have been injuries resulting from cyclone impacts, health facility damage, disruption of routine services and damage to equipment and drug supplies. There will be longer effects as a result of the damage and losses within the health sector. A total of 24 health facilities were affected with moderate to severe damage in the province of Shefa and Tafea. There were concerns for water-borne disease in several locations and leptospirosis. The need for risk communication and disease surveillance continued to be addressed to minimize the risks of outbreaks. Reproductive health and Maternal health issues remain as priorities. Sexual and Reproductive health needs do not stop

in emergencies.



Credit: Health promotions Vanuatu

Early Recovery priorities of the Society Pillar include: Estimated Early Recovery Cost (VUV): 45,924,990

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 5.2.1. Maintain minimum standards for provision and access to health services | • 28,456,990 |
| 5.2.2. Minimize the risk of communicable diseases outbreak | • 11,468,000 |
| 5.2.3. Minimize the risks of non-Communicable diseases including nutrition and psychological support | • 6,000,000 |

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5.3 Gender and Protection

The People's Plan aims to create an inclusive society which upholds human dignity and where the rights of all Ni-Vanuatu including women, youth, the elderly and vulnerable groups are supported, protected and promoted in our legislation and institutions.

Gender and protection are cross-cutting theme that emphasize the need to integrate gender and protection measures into all the other sectors during early recovery.

Almost the entire population of Vanuatu, an estimated 251,319 people (80%), are in need of humanitarian assistance following the consecutive impact of Tropical Cyclones Judy and Kevin in March 2023. The cyclones have caused widespread and substantial damage across the Vanuatu archipelago with Tafea and Shefa provinces the worst hit. Just under half the population of Vanuatu is female; 45% are children; 2.5% are aged 70+; and an estimated 5% has a disability. Widespread damage to houses and other essential infrastructure, roads, food gardens and livestock means there is a need for immediate relief assistance as well as Protection, WASH, Shelter, Food Security and Livelihoods and Health support



Credit: Ministry of Youth & Sports

Early Recovery priorities of Gender and Protection include:

Estimated Early Recovery Cost (VUV):213,000,000

- 5.3.1 Child Protection | Deliver emergency lifesaving child protection services. • 70,000,000
- 5.3.2. Disability Inclusion | To ensure their safety and protection. • 69,000,000
- 5.3.3 Gender and Protection Coordination • 30,000,000
- 5.3.4. Women's leadership and participation | Supporting women's leadership and participation for inclusive disaster recovery. • 44,000,000

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5.4 Security

The NSDP policy objective for security is to build the institutional capacity of national security forces and ensure they are adequately resourced to meet performance targets.

The role of a security in disasters is important in avoiding more harm and disasters as well as ensuring transitions between response and early recovery are managed properly. The Vanuatu Mobile Force, Australian and French Navy have been at the forefront of response as well as handling early recovery priorities such as early repairs.



Credit: Shefa Health

Early Recovery priorities of Security include:

- 5.4.1. Provide equipment and safe shelter for security and policing in affected areas
- 5.4.2. Protection and psycho-social services for Police/VMF/Maritime families
- 5.4.3. Restore workplace facilities/ communication/ powerlines/standby generators that have been affected

Estimated Early Recovery Cost (VUV): 20,224,860

- 10,000,000
- 224,860
- 10,000,000

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5.5 Justice

A society where the rule of law is consistently upheld, and access to timely justice is available to everyone.

The damage to judiciary infrastructure has been noticeable in 3 provinces-Torba, Shefa and Tafea hindering the delivery of services of justice to the public.



Early Recovery needs for the justice include the following repairs:

- 5.5.1. Repair existing new office of the Law Reform
- 5.5.2. Supreme Court Registry Office
- 5.5.3. Chief Justice Official Residence
- 5.5.4. Dumbea Hearing Room
- 5.5.5. Magistrate Court Office and Hearing Room
- 5.5.6. Sola Island Court
- 5.5.7. Efate Island Court
- 5.5.8. Tanna Island Court House (Clerk and Magistrate Residence)
- 5.5.9. Chief Registrar Official Residence
- 5.5.10. Chief Magistrate Residence

Estimated Early Recovery Cost (VUV): 39,128,883

-
- 1,090,250
- 590,000
- 183,913
- 781,913
- 24,355
- 3,453,830
- 1,274,622
- 9,730,000
- 12,000,000
- 10,000,000

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5.6 Culture

A nation based on traditional governance and Christian principles, which underpin our culture and continue to bestow life skills and knowledge to future generations.

There are many cultural sites that have been destroyed due to the cyclones. More detailed assessments that will be captured in a PDNA will allow for a recovery strategy for a full recovery.



Early Recovery priorities of culture include:

5.6.1. Repair of damages done to the 4 buildings

- VKS roof and ridging
- Farea Tabu
- Front of National Museum
- Air Conditioners
- Container roof
- Workshop roof
- National Archives
- Public Library roof
- Labour to repair

Estimated Early Recovery Cost (VUV): 17,091,000

- 500,000
- 1,000,000
- 1,000,000
- 300,000
- 3,000,000
- 3,000,000
- 791,000
- 6,500,000
- 1,000,000

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5.7 Youth and Sports

NSDP policy objectives make provisions for opportunities, support and protection services for youth and children as valued members of society as well as encourage participation in physical activities and develop a safe and inclusive sports system that serves as a vehicle for community cohesion, education, health, leadership and fair play.

There has been numerous sports facilities that have been destroyed disturbing sports programmes. There are reports of children not attending school, children not being supervised, child labour, physical and emotional violence against children, and child headed households that need support. Numerous young people in businesses have also had setbacks with damages to their commercial capitals and disruptions to their income generation activities.



Early Recovery priorities of Youth and Sports include: Estimated Early Recovery Cost (VUV): 50,000,000

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 5.7.1. Repair of damages to Korman building 1 & 2 and restore fencing | • 10,000,000 |
| 5.7.2. Repair sports facilities in Tafea and Shefa | • 25,000,000 |
| 5.7.3. Psycho-social support to affected youth and families | • 5,000,000 |
| 5.7.4. Business counseling to young business people who have lost business such as commercial crops like kava and coffee | • 10,000,000 |

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5.8. Shelter

An estimated 24,657 households (HH) (123,288 people) affected by category 4 cyclones in Shefa and Tafea provinces. NDMO estimates that 90% of houses in those provinces are destroyed or severely damaged (22,191 HH-110,956 people).

Most damaged or destroyed houses are located in rural and coastal areas, made of traditional light materials and extremely vulnerable to high winds and heavy rain, or in the peri urban areas, within informal settlements especially around Port Vila (Shefa Province). Without the protection of their homes, people lost household items and other assets to the weather and flooding. Affected families have already started to rebuild their homes with salvaged materials and without any technical support. It is expected that many of the families with destroyed home would find shelter with host families, who would require additional assistance to construct additional living space in the short term.

To avoid any further hazardous weather exposure, illness and harm to already affected communities, providing safe shelter to affected persons is a priority within the next six months and before new weather systems impact the same people.



Based on the initial assessments, the early economic recovery priorities for Shelter:

- 5.8.1. Assist affected people with environmentally friendly/sustainable repair and reconstruction of houses, through the provision of materials (eg repair kits, roofing materials etc)
- 5.8.2. Vocational training and resourcing of community carpenters to support shelter programmers.
- 5.8.3. Technical assistance to those rebuilding their heavily damaged and destroyed houses. (Distribution of IEC materials, physical support for elderly, single headed households, persons with disability, by trained carpenters, technical trainings, awareness)

Estimated costs of Early Recovery: (VUV)

877,500,000

- 737,100,000
- 23,400,000
- 117,000,000

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6.0 Environment Pillar

The environment pillar seeks to ensure a pristine natural environment on land and at sea that continues to serve our food, cultural, economic and ecological needs, and enhance resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change and natural disasters.

Children and their families may be able to withstand the impacts of one, or two shocks and stresses, but when they occur frequently, and when they vary in nature, it erodes their coping capacities and strategies such as income generation activities, increases their vulnerability, creating more hardships for poorest families and pushing children further into the vicious poverty cycle.

Regulation Orders do protect certain animal and bird species do help in their early recovery.



Based on available date, the early recovery priorities of the Environment will be focused on:

- 6.1. Rehabilitation of Waste Collection facilities & management of Disaster Wastes and pollution
- 6.2. Assessments to quantify loss of biodiversity in Community Conservation areas (CCAs)
- 6.3. Awareness to affected communities with Conservation areas to allow for regeneration and repopulation of vegetation and wildlife to continue sustainability of natural resources.
- 6.4. Rehabilitation of degraded biodiversity areas and habitats. E.g. Replanting of Timber trees or Mangroves and managing invasive species outbreaks
- 6.5. Development of Livelihood activities to allow for protection of scarce flora and fauna to avoid over-exploitation of natural resources.
- 6.6. Repair and maintenance of Early Warning Systems for Meteorological and geo-hazards information.

Estimated Early Recovery Costs: (VUV) 154,143,463

- 50,000,000
- 6,845,000
- 5,270,000

- 7,000,000
- 55,000,000

- 10,000,000

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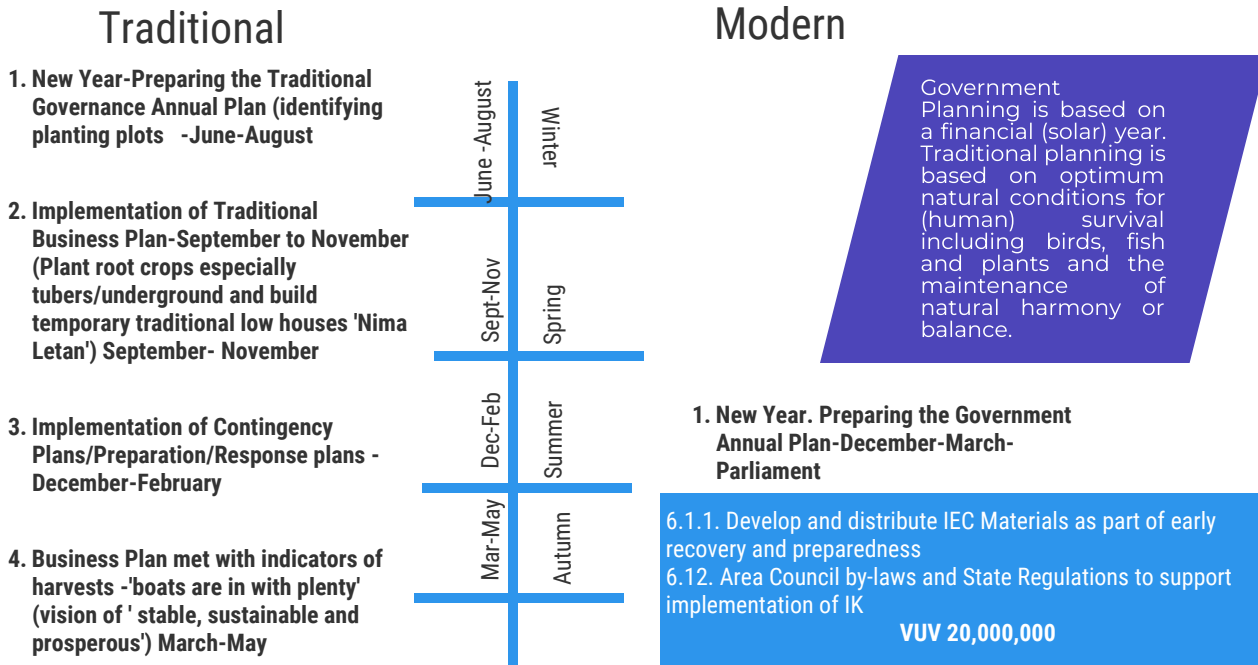


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6.1 Indigenous Knowledge

In the context of unprecedented environmental transformations caused by climate change, ILK may provide a crucial foundation for community-based observations of change and adaptation measures. The Paris Agreement specifically calls on governments to mobilize indigenous knowledge for adaptation to climate change. It states that adaptation action “should be based on, and guided by, the best available science, and as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate”.

Integrating Traditional Knowledge to Preparedness and Early Recovery



Traditional Calendar

Based on the Yam planting season or the Sidereal year rather than a solar year. There is a version of yam planting in most islands in Vanuatu. This example is taken from South of Vanuatu that is a Priority Area one of most affected by both TC Judy and

lauangmai	Festivities to celebrate good harvest and new year New year/Custom Rituals By August, clearing of land and planting of yam starting.	June
Maukmai		July
Maukwia		August
lapakalpakal	Finish planting yams, prohibit catching of reef fish and birds Planting Yam Build low traditional houses	September
Tumtum		October
Nawa Mrahua		November
Mawhikilo	Preparing for the arrival of the 'boats' of all the land, air, sea produce 'Nian wi'/Preparing for 'birth' of nature Most new gardens are 'tabu, ocean catch are restricted, fruit trees prohibited	December
Katik Makos		January
Nawa Matua		February
Varitam Nahualasul		March
lat	Prayer for yam Yam harvest/ Prayer for 'nature' Lifting tabu on birds, fish to be eaten with yam	April
Sulmos		May

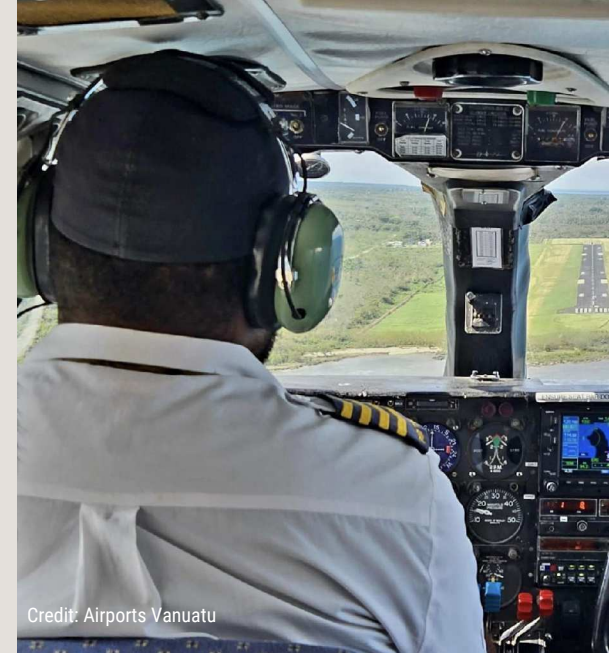
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7.0 Economic Pillar

The economy pillar seeks to ensure we have a stable economy based on equitable, sustainable growth that creates jobs and income earning opportunities accessible to all people in rural and urban areas.

In the transition to recovery special considerations must be given to the potential protection risks because of social norms that can limit women's control over and decision making about household financial resources especially in regards to the welfare of dependencies such as children and elderly.



Credit: Airports Vanuatu

Based on the initial assessments, the early economic recovery priorities:

7.1 Business

7.2. Ni-Vanuatu Business/Cooperatives

7.3. Tourism

7.4. Infrastructure

7.5. WASH

7.6. Productive Sector

Estimated costs of Early Recovery: 1,082,933,100

- VUV125,000,000
- VUV 35,013,100
- VUV 57,000,000
- VUV 459,820,000
- VUV 201,000,000
- VUV 205,100,000

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7.1 Business Recovery

Different sub-categories within Commerce and Trade have been adversely affected including wholesale, retail, transport, accommodation and food services, communication and communication, finance and insurance, real estate, and technical and administrative services.

Whilst it vital to provide basic necessities such as food, water and shelter as part of rapid response to individual households and communities, it is also important that the government support the local businesses that are heavily affected by the cyclones. Assisting businesses to get back onto their feet, means that they can continue to provide services to the community; provide employment to the community and continuously stimulates economic growth.



Based on the initial assessments, the early economic recovery priorities for trade:

- 7.1.1. Awareness and Capacity Building for business regrowth and for preparation for future risks
- 7.1.2. Establishment/strengthening of a new microfinance facility.
- 7.1.3. Product development support (Packaging & Labelling)
- 7.1.4. The only Poultry farm left before the cyclone destroyed the production. The data and information were provided by the Vanuatu Poultry farm which was then communicated to the NDC. The NDC has approved the recovery cost and refer to ROC to be listed as part of an early recovery plan.
- 7.1.5. Teouma Valley Farms, the biggest farm contributing to reducing imports of fresh produce, Helps support and build Vanuatu's tourism market by ensuring high quality, interesting, locally produced product is available year-round.

Estimated costs of Early Recovery: (VUV) 125,000,000

- 65,000,000
- 50,000,000
- 10,000,000

- 35,490,000
- 9,000,000

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7.2 Cooperatives

Severe damage has been reported in several provinces causing widespread loss of gardens, food security, Loss of Business, Produce & damaged to buildings etc....

These summary of cost of losses and damages provided by provinces severely impacted by the twin cyclones, Priority 1 areas as per NDMO assessments.



Based on the initial assessments, the early economic recovery priorities for Cooperatives:

7.2.1. Acquire local produce / distribution

7.2.2. Promote micro and small enterprise recovery through short-cycle business management cash

grants, access to microfinance schemes & training

Estimated costs of Early Recovery: (VUV)35,013,100

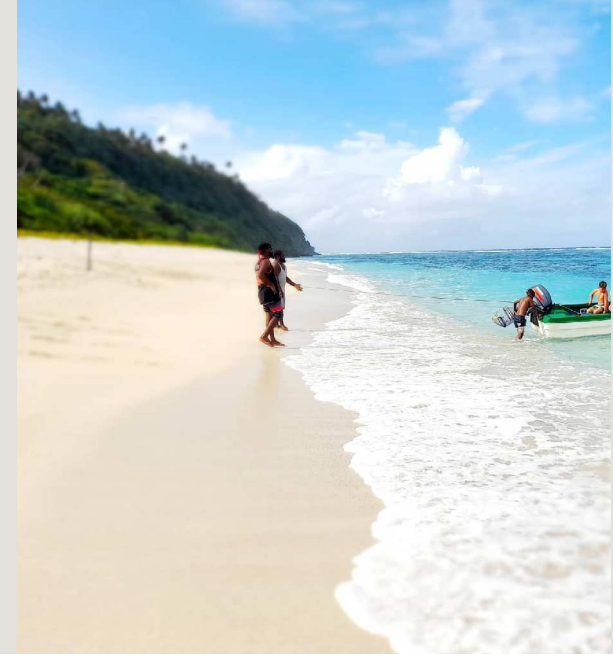
- 9,000,000
- 26,013,100

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7.3 Tourism

Based on the Rapid Tourism Impact Assessment undertaken in the week following TC Judy and TC Kevin, it shows that 38% of the overall tourism accommodation providers across Vanuatu are non-operational, with 46% of the dining, attractions and tours activities closed for business. We have prioritized EFATE and TAFEA Provinces as the priority areas due to the severity of the cyclone impact. The rest of SHEFA, MALAMPA AND PENAMA are secondary followed by SANMA and TORBA which have sustained minor damages.



Based on the initial assessments, the early economic recovery priorities for Tourism:

- 7.3.1. Provide clearing and building materials to the various identified Tourism Associations and Councils
- 7.3.2. Application for Duty Exemption to business to replace their damage assets
- 7.3.3. Tourism Ready Support Program (Or Tourism Business Support Program)
- 7.4.4. Financial literacy program to facilitate and assist (small) tourism operators to apply for

Estimated costs of Early Recovery: (VUV)57,000,000

- VUV 4,000,000
- VUV 50,000,000
- VUV 3,000,000

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7.4 Infrastructure

Damage from infrastructure derives mainly from physical and water damage, furniture, fittings, communication and technology infrastructure, vehicles, storage, inventory and stock for public buildings including roads, wharfs, airports.



Based on the initial assessments, the early economic recovery priorities for Cooperatives:

- 7.4.1. Torba Roads, Airports, Ports, Wharfs and Jetties, Public Buildings, Assessments, Logistics
- 4.4.2. Sanma Roads, Airports, Ports, Wharfs and Jetties, Public Buildings, Assessments, Logistics
- .4.3. Penama Roads, Airports, Ports, Wharfs and Jetties, Public Buildings, Assessments, Logistics
- 7.4.4. Malampa Roads, Airports, Ports, Wharfs and Jetties, Public Buildings, Assessments, Logistics
- 7.4.5. Shefa Roads, Airports, Ports, Wharfs and Jetties, Public Buildings, Assessments, Logistics
- 7.4.6. Tafea Roads, Airports, Ports, Wharfs and Jetties, Public Buildings, Assessments, Logistics
- 7.4.7. Solar lights re-instalments and repair materials for Shefa

Estimated costs of Early Recovery: (VUV) 459,820,000

- 5,970,000
- 50,970,000
- 36,420,000
- 44,820,000
- 155,170,000
- 133,470,000
- 6,000,000

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7.5. Wash

The detail assessment exercise will inform the WASH PDNA report. Proper assessment of damage and losses caused by compound tropical cyclones on WASH systems in communities, health and schools will determine appropriate recovery needs into the medium and long-term recovery.

It is also critical for the WASH cluster to disseminate important information and messages concerning safe water, sanitation and hygiene as well as conduct promotional activities at the communities and related institutions so that all the affected persons and families practice healthy measures to protect them from waterborne diseases and related illnesses due to poor sanitation and hygiene.



Based on the initial assessments, the early economic recovery priorities for WASH:

- 7.5.1 Coordination of WASH information and detail assessment
- 7.5.2 Ensure that WASH facilities in communities are repaired/maintained/upgraded
- 7.5.2. Ensure that WASH in school and health facilities are repaired/maintained/upgraded
- 7.5.3. Ensure that the most vulnerable families have access to the NFIs and WASH goods
- 7.5.4. Gender Protection inclusion in all WASH development

Estimated costs of Early Recovery: (VUV) 201,000,000

- 201,000,000
- 80,400,000
- 60,300,000
- 20,100,000
- 20,100,000



7.6. Productive Sector

A strong rural economy that creates opportunities, enables the development of rural communities and increasingly contributes to national prosperity.

There will also likely be longer-term economic implications given that the most impacted areas are also highly reliant on agriculture (subsistence as well as cash crops) for their livelihoods. TC Judy and Kevin have left substantial damage to food supply and cash crops, especially in four of the six provinces in Vanuatu.



Credit: Shefa health

Based on the initial assessments, the early economic recovery priorities for the productive sector: Estimated costs of Early Recovery: (VUV) 205,100,000

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 7.6.1 Policy Review on subsidy to support FSAC Recovery Plan | • 5,000,000 |
| 7.6.2 Maintain and Repair DARD and farmers' key infrastructure and Assets. | • 130,000,000 |
| 7.6.2. Increase Agricultural production. | • 50,000,000 |
| 7.6.3. Distribution of planting materials and seedlings | • 20,100,000 |

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5.0 Budget and Timeline

We recommend the following funding modes:

1 1st Week, April 2023

RECURRENT BUDGET 2023

Sectors & partners Re-strategize and re-allocate funding with recurrent budget 2023 for Early Recovery

2 1st Week July 2023

BUSINESS PLAN 2024

Sectors include mid-term and long term into 2024 Business Plan including NPPS and Supplementary for mid-term plans and long term to be appropriated in November

3 July 2023

PDNA Launch to gauge partners' Pledges for the long term recovery for the TC Judy and TC Kevin Trust to be appropriated in November



The total cost of the Early Recovery is estimated at:

3,338,558,846 Billion Vatu

We should be able to assume the entire budget for early recovery from recurrent and government budget and implement

within 6 months

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8.0 Conclusion

Damage from TC Judy and Kevin will require a significant recovery effort, especially for the most vulnerable populations residing in rural areas of Vanuatu and around the outskirts of Port Vila. The impacts of TC Judy and Kevin have displaced numerous people; however, the damage to critical infrastructure such as roads and bridges, water and electricity systems, as well as damage to schools and health facilities, is of most concern.

There will also likely be longer-term economic implications given that the most impacted areas are also highly reliant on agriculture (subsistence as well as cash crops) for their livelihoods. TC Judy and Kevin have left substantial damage to food supply and cash crops, especially in four of the six provinces in Vanuatu.

A more detailed assessment for the Post Disaster Needs Assessment will be contacted in the next 2 months to be produced at the end of May to give a cost of damages and losses and provide recommendations on medium and long-term recovery needs.



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