Focus Day on Post Disaster Response and Recovery Frameworks
ACP House - Brussels, June 9, 2017
Session 2: ACP-EU NDRR Program sharing country experiences and lessons learned

Vanuatu
Gregoire Nimbtik-Director, Vanuatu Government
ACP House - Brussels, June 9, 2017
Vanuatu
Context

Population: **252,763**

% Urban Population: **25,508**

% Rural Population: **74,492**

GDP: **US$ 802 million**

Average Annual Loss from disasters: **6.6 % of the GDP**
Risk Profile

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<th>Event</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>affected country area</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Earthquake</td>
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<td>Volcanic Eruption</td>
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Exposure: very high

Map showing risk profiles in various regions with specific events indicated.
Major past events the last 20 years and impact

- **Tropical Cyclones:**
  - 2015 - TC Pam - max wind speed 250km/h - 11 fatalities, 17000 buildings damaged or destroyed, 65000 people displaced.
  - 2004 - TC Ivy – max wind speed 195km/h - 4 fatalities, 35000 houses damaged or destroyed, 78070 people affected.

- **Earthquakes**
  - 2002 - Magnitude 7.3 earthquake close to Port Vila - generated a tsunami that struck Port Vila 15 mins after – damaged buildings and roads in Port Vila.

- **Volcano**
  - 2009 - Gaua volcanic eruption - affected 400 people, 70 relocated and 330 evacuated.
  - 2005 Manaro volcanic eruption - 5000 people affected, 3271 evacuated.
Institutions in charge of DRM and CCA

- Ministry of Climate Change - Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazard Dept & National Disaster Management Office
- Council of Ministers
- Prime Minister’s Office

DRM National Platform

- National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Natural Hazards
DRM institutional Arrangement-former structure

Disaster Risk Management Institutional Arrangements

- National Disaster Act
- Priority Action Agenda
  - Ministry of Internal Affairs
  - National Disaster Management Office

National Disaster Committee
- Disaster response
- Disaster Recovery
- Disaster Prevention

National Task Force on Disaster Management

National Action Plan
- NAP Implementation

Climate Change Institutional Arrangements

- Council of Ministers
- National Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NACCC)
  - NAPA
  - 1st Nat Comm
- Ministry of Infrastructure & Public Utilities
- Vanuatu Meteorological & Geohazards Department
  - Climate Section
NSDP = CC + Disaster

Integrated CC & Disaster Policy

Disaster Act

Meteorology Act

NDMO

National Advisory Board (NAB) on CC & DRR

VMGD

Implementing Agencies

NGOs & Partners
International

- Sendai Framework on DRR 2015-2030
- UNFCCC Paris Agreement
- Sustainable Development Goals 2030

Regional

- Framework for Resilient in the Pacific 2017-2030

National

National Sustainable Development Plan 2017-2030

Sectoral Level
- Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Act
- Vanuatu NDMO Act
- Vanuatu Building Act
- Vanuatu Climate Change & DRR Policy 2017-2030

Ministry Level
- Ministry of Climate Change Corporate Plan

Department Level
- NDMO Strategic Plan 2017-2030
- National Disaster Plan 2010-2017
- Provincial Disaster Plans
DRR & CCA as part of National Sustainable Development Plan 2017-2030

**SOCIETY PILLAR**

SOC 1 Vibrant cultural identity
SOC 2 Quality Education
SOC 3 Quality Health Care
SOC 4 Social Inclusion
SOC 5 Peace and Justice
SOC 6 Strong and Effective Institutions

**ENVIRONMENT PILLAR**

ENV 1 Food and Nutrition Security
ENV 2 Blue-Green Economic Growth
ENV 3 Climate and Disaster Resilience
ENV 4 Natural Resource Management
ENV 5 Ecosystems and Biodiversity

**ECONOMY PILLAR**

ECO 1 Stable and Equitable Growth
ECO 2 Improve Infrastructure
ECO 3 Strengthen Rural Communities
ECO 4 Create jobs and business opportunities
Vanuatu – Tropical Cyclone Pam

TC Pam Post Disaster Needs Assessment
Government Response

- Activated National Disaster Committee (NDC)
- NDC-declared National State of Emergency in affected provinces on March 15, 2015
- Activated the National Emergency Operations Center to coordinate emergency response, recovery and conduct initial damage assessment through cluster groups
- Reallocation of national budget to emergency response and recovery needs and facilitate cash transfer of 20% of savings from the National Provident Fund to about 21000 members for short term liquidity
- Donor coordination through the Central Agencies (PMO, MFEM, Foreign Affairs)
- Launched Humanitarian Needs Assessment and Post Disaster Needs Assessment that informs TC Pam Recovery Action Plan
Vanuatu Event Details

• Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Pam struck Vanuatu on 12-14 March. It is the strongest cyclone ever to hit the South Pacific;

• The cyclone’s eye passed close to Efate Island, where the capital Port Vila is located;

• Winds are estimated to have reached 250 km/hour with gusts peaking at around 320 km/hour;

• Return period of the modeled loss is approximately 40 years.

(Source: Joint Typhoon Warning Center/PCRAFI)
Vanuatu - Human Impact

• **11 fatalities**, more people would have been killed/injured if strong preparedness measures had not been in place;

• According to UN OCHA and Government-led assessment:
  – **166,000 people** affected (~60% of the population)
  – **17,000 houses** have been destroyed or damaged
  – **65,000 people** are in need of shelter (~23% of the population)
  – **110,000 people** do not have access to safe drinking water (~40% of the population)
Vanuatu - Damage and Loss

The total estimated value of disaster effect is **US$447.1 million**, equivalent to **63.7%** of the country’s **GDP** in 2013.

- Productive Sector: US$175.2 million (39%)
- Social Sector: US$136.2 million (31%)
- Infrastructure Sector: US$86.3 million (19%)
- Environment: US$49.3 million (11%)

Thereof **US$297.9 (66.6%)** fall within the **private sector** and **US$149.2 (33.4%)** within the **public sector**.
Vanuatu - Macro-economic impact

• Losses are estimated to reduce GDP growth by 5.5 percentage points relative to the baseline.

• This brings the growth rate down to -0.9% for 2015.

• Taking into account recovery and reconstruction, GDP growth in 2015, is estimated to be 1.4%, 10.3% in 2016 & 3.6% in 2017 (GoV estimates).
Vanuatu - Summary of Recovery and Reconstruction Needs

- Housing (Private): 36%
- Education: 20%
- Transport: 11%
- Commerce and Industry: 7%
- Tourism: 6%
- Agriculture: 5%
- Income/Livelihood: 4%
- Other: 11%
Recovery Phase

  - Recommendations:
    - Recovery focus on social services, infrastructure, livelihoods and lifeways
    - Established Recovery program committee to oversee reconstruction activities
Vanuatu - Partner Response

Assistance from international partners includes:

• **Australia**: over US$ 10 million for immediate assistance, including US$ 5m for NGOs, provision of shelter and hygiene kits, assistance from medical teams, urban search and rescue and defense forces;

• **United Kingdom**: US$ 3.7 million to the relief effort through UN, international aid agencies and the Red Cross

• **NZ**: US$ 3.5 million (including Tuvalu and Kiribati) for relief plus medical teams, urban search and rescue and defense forces;

• **EU**: EUR 1 million for humanitarian aid and EUR 4 million for budget support;

• **ADB**: US$ 1 million budget support already provided and US$4 million in process; possible emergency loan up to US$8 million

• **France**: defense forces and civil protection for immediate assistance, clean up, water supply, medical emergencies, provision of food, seeds and construction material;

• **China**: US$ 4.9 million pledged for relief supplies;

• **IMF**: Eligible to receive US$23.5 million from the Rapid Credit Facility;

• **UN**: flash appeal of 24 March for $29.9 million to cover immediate humanitarian needs. Of this, donors have pledged $6.4 million as of 27 March

• **PNG**: US $2M to support Government Response
Recovery and Leverage cont…

- IDA- $50m- reconstruction of roads, schools and public buildings
- IDA-$17.7m- towards emergency repairs of international airports
- Pacific Catastrophe and Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) Insurance - USD1.9 million insurance payment – made 10 days after cyclone struck into Treasury account
- Reallocation of GFDRR funds from the Vanuatu Increasing Resilience Project towards emergency repairs of early warning equipment and damage assessments
Achievements to Date

- Reconstruction of roads, public buildings and schools – ongoing
- Some schools have returned to normalcy
- Road reconstruction and improvements- some in contract negotiation stage, some on design stage
- Strengthening of government implementing entities; including Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Works and Ministry of Education and Training to implement reconstruction activities
The ACP-EU NDRR Program value added

- GFDRR support towards PDNA, informed government recovery and reconstruction framework and used to pledge for donor support
- GFDRR support towards the preparation of WB reconstruction project
- The World Bank was also able to reallocate some GFDRR funds from existing project in Vanuatu towards emergency recovery

Lessons learned and challenges

- Responses from international communities, regional, private sectors, NGOs, and government were good
- Recovery and reconstruction was not prioritized at the national level
- National laws/legislations are not conducive to facilitate disaster recovery in a timely manner
Lessons learned and challenges

- The support from ACP-EU NDRR Program was of great benefit to provide resources needed.
- Local capacity Versus increased demand for post-disaster recovery.
- Increased PMU on unsustainable basis.
- Help Government mainstreaming DRR and climate resilience in its all development policies and strategies.
- Response timing-development aid institutions and national coordination.
- Shortage of materialism for construction.
- Logistical coordination against community expectations.