



**PUBLIC
CONSULTATION**

ON THE
**RECOVERY AND
DEVELOPMENT**
OF THE
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

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DOCUMENT PREPARATION

This document has been prepared for public consultation by the Disaster Recovery Coordinating Committee, the Recovery Task Force, and other Government officials along with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). See Appendix IV for a full listing of the preparation team.

Additionally, focus groups were established in the areas of Tourism, Financial Services, Legal and Court Systems, Public Finance to explore and develop specific recommendations for inclusion in the public consultation.

Publication date: 22nd, December, 2017

PREFACE

The unprecedented trio – extreme floods on August 7th, Hurricane Irma on September 6th and Hurricane Maria on September 19th – affected the lives and livelihoods of each and every resident of the British Virgin Islands. These three events resulted in significant damages which exceeded the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the British Virgin Islands. Hurricane Irma, the most destructive of the three events, caused widespread damage to the housing stock, road infrastructure, ports, telecommunications, electrical infrastructure and critical facilities. Four lives were lost and 125 persons were injured in the devastation.

The three extreme weather events have exposed the vulnerability that the BVI and other small islands face being on the frontline of climate change. The trends in ocean warming, sea level rise and the diminishing economic value of the environment caused by these occurrences, all point to the undeniable truth that climate change is real. Its impact has changed the course of our history and has plunged our nation into crisis. However, it is said that you should never let a good crisis go to waste. Let us therefore look at Irma as an opportunity to build a stronger BVI that is more resilient and sustainable. We have an excellent foundation and legacy to build upon. Our investment over the years in disaster preparedness, risk reduction and building strong structures, as well as our legacy of environmental stewardship which has culminated in the establishment of the first Climate Change Trust Fund in the region, will be cornerstone of our vision for a stronger, smarter, greener and better BVI.

Our vision for a future BVI will be built around our most important resource, our people. The resilience and faith instilled in our DNA by our ancestors has brought us through many challenges. Our future vision will therefore be built around the lessons we have learned from our shared experiences

Immediately following Hurricane Irma, the Government began work on bringing relief to the people of the BVI. Soon thereafter, we began the process of developing a plan to help the Territory recover. We have done some preliminary work on a Recovery and Development Plan which contains proposals for returning the Territory to some state of normalcy in the short-term and to a more sustainable and resilient state in the longer term. The proposals includes setting up a Recovery and Development Agency which will be responsible for the delivery of action plans in a timely, transparent, accountable and efficient manner. The Agency is proposed to have a five (5) year life.

It is hoped that by the end of the Plan's five-year mandate, the people of the Virgin Islands will have safer homes, better health and social services, smart learning institutions for students, stronger national pride and identity, a green and innovative economy, economic success based on sustainable environment principles, a resilient physical infrastructure, a peaceful and safe Territory, strong governance underpinned by the rule of law and a smart disaster management structure.

This PROPOSAL is the beginning of our journey to building a stronger BVI and there is only one way to get there: TOGETHER! I urge you to carefully review this document and provide your input. Together, we are BVI STRONGER!

Dr. the Honourable D. Orlando Smith, OBE
Premier and Minister of Finance
Government of the Virgin Islands

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Consultation

Government of the Virgin Islands is seeking the views of the general public on its proposals for the recovery of the British Virgin Islands in the aftermath of Hurricanes Irma and Maria and the prior tropical wave that affected the Territory.

The consultation document sets out the sectors and priority actions for the recovery and also sets out proposals for a governance framework to manage the recovery and the creation of a new agency to support implementation of recovery plans.

Responses should be sent to the Disaster Recovery Coordinating Committee at feedback@bvirecovery.vg. Responses in hard copy should be delivered to the Disaster Recovery Coordinating Committee Office at the Ritter Building located Wickham's Cay II.

An unprecedented series of extreme weather events

During the period of 7th August to 19th September 2017, the British Virgin Islands was affected by an unprecedented flood and two (previously rare) category 5 hurricanes. The most destructive of the three, Hurricane Irma, caused widespread and catastrophic damage to the Territory.

Significant physical, social, emotional and economic damage was inflicted on BVI

Damage across the Territory is estimated to be in excess of the Territory's nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016. Once economic losses are taken into account, the cost to BVI is significantly greater than the damage.

The damage to people's lives is immeasurable. Some lost everything while others suffered varying degrees of loss. Displacement caused by loss of homes and the institutions that provide human and social services has placed significant hardship on all of the residents of the Territory. Four lives were lost and 125 persons injured.

The Government is leading the way to build a stronger, smarter, greener, better and more resilient BVI

In the immediate term, the Government is focusing on getting basic infrastructure restored, ensuring that housing needs are met, getting schools and health services back to full strength, restoring electrical power and ensuring that police, prison and courts are functional in order to provide security and confidence in the rule of law. Focus was also placed on getting economic activity back on track in the major sectors of tourism and financial services, as well as small and medium enterprises (SME), which are the main pillars of the BVI economy. Pressing impacts on residents such as social protection of the most vulnerable, waste and debris removal and management, housing for the displaced, schools for children and relief for those in need were given high priority.

Beyond the immediate term, Government is seeking the views of the general public on its proposals for the recovery of the British Virgin Islands in the short, medium and long term recovery and development of the Territory. Government is proposing that the recovery focus on the following broad areas: Human and Social Services, Business and the Economy, Infrastructure, Governance and our Natural Resources.

Preliminary Plans have been developed and costed by the various Ministries and Departments. This is intended to provide the public with information for consideration and discussion. The Plan is working to achieve nine strategic outcomes which the Government of the Virgin Islands wants to deliver to the people of the Virgin Islands. These strategic outcomes are:

1. Better health and social services; SMART learning institutions supporting teaching excellence and student growth and development;
2. Stronger national pride and identity among all residents of the BVI;
3. Green and innovative economic growth built on a sustainable framework;
4. Sustainable natural resources managed by the principles of climate change adaptation and mitigation that meets the social and economic needs of the Territory;
5. Resilient and green technology-based physical infrastructure;
6. Peaceful and safe Territory with secure borders;
7. Strong governance institutions that support and promote the rule of law;
8. Disaster resilience that supports and safeguards the sustainable development of the Virgin Islands.

The Government proposes to the public that recovery focuses on the following sectors and priority actions:

Human and Social Services: The immediate focus is on getting housing to livable standards swiftly and restoring our education and health facilities. In the short to medium term, the Plan seeks to restore the education and health infrastructure to a higher and more resilient standard, incorporating green and SMART technologies. In the medium to long term, the priority focus should be on:

1. Rebuilding of the **education infrastructure** incorporating SMART technologies;
2. Revising **building standards** to have a more resilient and safer housing stock;
3. Expediting the planned construction of **polyclinics** in eastern and western zones of Tortola;
4. Strategic investments in health infrastructure and technologies to support international accreditation and expansion of **secondary and specialist healthcare services**;
5. An actuarial review to inform the future development of the **National Health Insurance**.

Infrastructure: The Plan stresses immediate priority to restoring basic infrastructure to encourage the return of business activity and attracting new investment, particularly in tourism, financial services and SMEs. Priorities include:

1. *Electricity* - repairing the electrical power distribution and transmission network throughout the Territory and in the medium to longer-term focus on improving resilience by, for example, burying cables underground and exploring greater use of renewal energy;
2. *Road Network* – The short-term focus is on making the road network functional and safe for users, followed by medium to long term programme of full repair and improvement;

3. *Sewerage* – Restoration of the sewerage network, followed by enhancement to increase resilience and getting the full network operational, including all treatment plants;
4. *Water* – Repair and reinstatement of plants, networks and all reservoirs are priorities. Upgrading all service lines and accessories to increase resilience and maximize leak detection is also prioritized;
5. *Ports* – The priority focus is to restore the ports in the Territory to allow for full restoration of import and border control systems, and inter and intra island transportation;
6. *Government Buildings* – The short-term focus is to restore the House of Assembly, Government Administration Building, Magistrate Court, Supreme Court, Commercial Court, and the residences of the Attorney General and the Judges.

Business and Economy: The Plan requires Government to create an enabling environment for individuals and businesses to drive economic recovery and growth. Therefore, actions that support existing business sectors and attract new investment are prioritized in the Plan. Key priorities include:

1. Getting **Small and Medium Enterprises** (SMEs) re-established through access to Government-backed loans, grants, and technical and operational support;
2. Restoring essential services to facilitate the return to BVI of those in the **financial services sector** who temporarily relocated when firms implemented their disaster recovery plans;
3. Facilitating the return of the well-respected **Commercial Court** to BVI;
4. Assisting and providing incentives to the **tourism sector** to return it to full strength;
5. Streamlining processes and developing a **new trade policy framework** for the Territory to improve the attractiveness of BVI as a place to invest and do business.
6. Expanding the TB Lettsome International Airport to support the rapid economic expansion and facilitate a more effective and efficient recovery following future disasters, should they occur.

Natural Resources and Climate Change: The Plan recognizes the critical importance of the environment and its vulnerability and focuses on restoration, protection, management and monitoring of the environment. It also focuses on the economic value of the environment and the sustainability of its use. Priorities include:

1. Food security with a focus on accelerating the development of fisheries and agriculture into significant contributors to the Territory's GDP;
2. Strengthening the environmental management framework and network;
3. Restoring terrestrial forests and landscapes given the devastation to endemic species.

Governance: The Immediate priorities focus on quickly restoring the systems and facilities of law and order, continuity of government operations from temporary and return to permanent facilities and strengthening communication with all stakeholders. In the medium to long term, the plan calls for a paradigm shift to a more services focused government with more efficient and technologically driven operations. Key priorities include:

1. Improving the efficiency and value for money of the public service;
2. Strengthening the Disaster Management function with lessons learnt from recent experiences;
3. Strengthen the institutions of law and order and security, including courts, border management and police.

An independent recovery agency and resilience fund is at the heart of BVI's Action Plans

The task of reconstruction in the aftermath of the triple disaster that struck the British Virgin Islands is enormous and the road to recovery long. The vision and strategic outcomes outlined by the Government of the Virgin Islands require a strong institutional set up with significant and sustained financing along with the enabling environment and conditions necessary for individuals and businesses to drive the economic and social recovery needs and future growth.

In order to guide an effective, efficient and transparent recovery process, the Government of the Virgin Islands will establish a **Recovery and Development Agency** to coordinate the implementation of the British Virgin Islands Recovery & Development Plan. This agency, established through legislation, and managed by a board, supported by a secretariat, will be responsible for ensuring that the activities underlying the Recovery and Development Plan approved by the House of Assembly is carried out. The Agency will have a limited **five-year mandate**.

Funds will be disbursed for the implementation of activities included in the Recovery and Development Plan, based on approval of the Board of the Agency. The multi-stakeholder nature of the Board allows decisions to be taken in an impartial and transparent manner while preserving the integrity of the Recovery and Development Plan.

Access to sufficient and sustainable funding will be key to success

The recovery efforts will be financed through government as well as private sector spending.

The Government is in discussion with a range of potential donors and lenders to secure sustainable financing to implement the \$721M Recovery and Development Plan through a mix of its own funds, grants, loans, insurance proceeds and private/NGO/statutory sources. The Plan calls for Government to contribute \$58.9M to its recovery and is seeking \$52.7M from grants, \$221.7M from loans, \$331.4M from private/NGO/Statutory sources and \$56.7M from insurance.

Projected recovery cost to government is presented alongside proposals for funding the recovery.

1.0 CONSULTATION***1.1 DESCRIPTION***

Government is seeking the views of the general public on its proposals for the recovery of the British Virgin Islands in the aftermath of Hurricanes Irma and Maria and the prior tropical wave that affected the Territory.

The consultation document sets out the sectors and priority actions for the recovery. The sectors covered include Human and Social Services, Infrastructure, Business and Economy, Natural Resources and Climate Change and Governance.

The consultation document also sets out proposals for a governance framework to manage the recovery and the creation of a new agency to support implementation of recovery plans.

Projected recovery cost to government is presented alongside proposals for funding the recovery.

1.2 RESPONSES

Responses should be sent to the Disaster Recovery Coordinating Committee at feedback@bvirecovery.vg. Responses in hard copy should be delivered to the Disaster Recovery Coordinating Committee Office at the Ritter Building located Wickham's Cay II.

1.3 DEADLINE

The public consultation opened 20 December 2017 and closes on 20 January 2018.

1.4 CONTACT

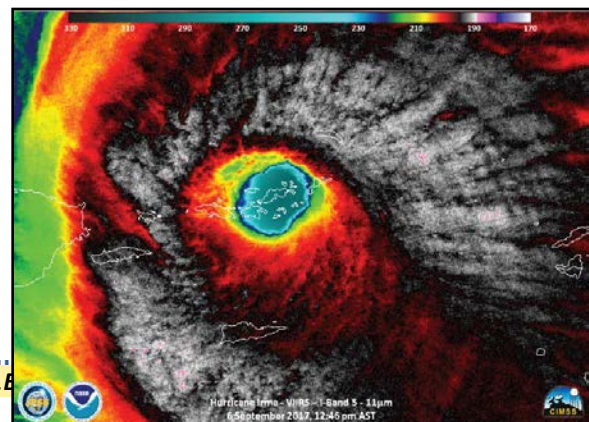
For questions about this consultation contact the Disaster Recovery Coordinating Committee at the Government central switchboard at Tel: +1 (284) 494-3701. Ask for the DRCC.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 UNPRECEDENTED TRIO OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

On 6 September 2017, Hurricane Irma, a category 5 hurricane, passed directly over the BVI, inflicting catastrophic infrastructural damage to the islands. The hurricane brought sustained winds of 185 mph and gusts of up to 225 mph hit BVI (Figure 1).

Hurricane Irma was followed by the passage of Hurricane Maria, another category 5 hurricane, on 19 September, which passed north of the Territory and deposited 8 inches of rain. The hurricane primarily affected the northern coast of the main island of Tortola, which suffered severe coastal erosion.



The two hurricanes were preceded by a tropical wave on 7th August 2017, which produced unprecedented rainfall across the Territory (almost 15 inches in just over 20 hours), resulting in rock falls, landslides, flooding and damage to infrastructure, homes and businesses.

The damage to people's lives is immeasurable. Displacement caused by loss of homes and the institutions that provide human and social services has placed significant hardship on all of the residents of the Territory. Four lives were lost and 125 persons injured.

This trio of extreme weather events have left widespread damage to the road infrastructure, housing and building stock, ports, telecommunications, electrical infrastructure and critical facilities whose rebuilding is critical to recovery.

The severity of the infrastructure damage caused by the storms has also disrupted the economy, which will require significant government and private sector input to recover.

3.0 RECOVERY TO DEVELOPMENT

3.1 *Vision*

Our vision for recovery is a stronger, smarter, greener and better BVI that is more resilient and sustainable. That means a BVI that is economically vibrant, socially cohesive, environmentally sustainable, structurally resilient and adhering to the principles of good governance and the rule of law.

3.2 *Guiding Principles*

The vision will be guided by some fundamental principles including:

- Learning from the Past and Strengthening existing Knowledge and Expertise to meet new challenges
- Ensuring Accountability and Transparency in Governance
- Promoting Inclusiveness of all Residents of the BVI in the affairs of the Territory
- Building a Stronger and Diversified Economic base with a focus on Value-Added Services
- Empowering communities to actively participate in decision making related to Recovery and long-term Development of the Territory
- Disaster Risk Reduction to Increase Sustainability and Resilience

3.3 *Strategic Outcomes*

The Recovery and Development Plan is working to achieve nine strategic outcomes which the Government of the Virgin Islands wants to deliver to the people of the Virgin Islands by the end of the recovery period.

These strategic outcomes are:

1. Better health and social services under a strengthened National Health Insurance system;
2. Smart learning institutions supporting teaching excellence and student growth and development;
3. Stronger national pride and identity among all residents of the BVI;
4. Green and innovative economic growth built on a sustainable framework;
5. Sustainable natural resources managed by the principles of climate change adaptation and mitigation that meets the social and economic needs of the Territory;
6. Resilient and green technology-based physical infrastructure;
7. Peaceful and safe Territory with secure borders;
8. Strong governance institutions that support and promote the rule of law;
9. Disaster resilience that supports and safeguards the sustainable development of the Virgin

4.0 PROPOSALS

The Government proposes to the public that recovery focuses on the following sectors and priority actions: human and social services; infrastructure; business and economy; governance; and natural resources and climate change. The following summarises the overall recovery priorities across these five areas and their sub-sectors.

4.1 Human and Social Services

The health and wellbeing of the people of BVI is fundamental to the future of the Territory. Our Government proposes a focus on the following priorities:

4.1.1 Health and Social Development

1. Improvements to healthcare infrastructure

Like much else, the health infrastructure was damaged during the three weather events, and interventions are now being made in the short and medium-term to recover and advance strategic health systems goals. Some priority actions include:

1. Incorporating new technologies into making BVI's health infrastructure stronger, greener and smarter which is consistent with international standards set by the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO);
2. Expediting the planned construction of polyclinics in the Eastern and Western zones of Tortola to offer a wider range of health services while reducing the number of clinic sites required to serve these population clusters;
3. Supporting international accreditation and expansion of secondary and specialist healthcare services offered in the Territory;

4. Completing an actuarial review and using the results to inform the future development of the National Health Insurance System.

II. Social Protection

The priority actions are:

1. Assisting persons in the lower income brackets, seniors and children who are particularly vulnerable is a priority. This means an expected increase in applications for Public Assistance grants.
2. Strengthening the management and delivery of employment, livelihood and social protection services to affected individuals, households and communities in partnership with the voluntary and private sectors.
3. Reviewing the network of buildings used to provide social welfare services including emergency shelter during extreme weather events, to ensure that the structures are able serve their intended purpose.

III. Waste and Debris Management

The priority is to dispose of tons of debris caused by the hurricane.

IV. Housing

Priorities actions are:

1. Implementing a range of housing solutions to meet the need of an estimated 5,200 displaced persons and damage to residential buildings estimated to be over \$522 million;
2. Strengthening and enforcing the Building Code to ensure that the housing stock can withstand future catastrophic events.

4.1.2 Education

The immediate priority is to get temporary facilities to accommodate classes across the Territory whilst the plans for the short term repair and replacement of the permanent infrastructure is executed and the long-term plans for modernizing educational infrastructure is developed.

Other priorities include:

1. Working in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management on the Safe/SMART school project which envisions that all schools will be built and re-built with these tenets in mind;
2. Restoring school grounds for recreational activities and building new recreational facilities;
3. Incorporating technology, including laptops and tablets, more extensively to aid student learning;

4. Supplying Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDC) further developing special needs programmes and providing psycho-social support to faculty and students;
5. Exploring new technologies for refurbishing and rebuilding schools to meet modern standards and educational needs, including standardized designs and modular construction that are cost effective to build, can withstand natural disasters, and deliver an environment that supports learning.

4.1.3 *Pride and Cultural Identity*

Priorities include:

1. Restoring library services that have been displaced and resources that have been lost or damaged; and
2. Reopening museums in 2018 and planning the development of a multi-purpose building in the Road Town area which would encompass Her Majesty's Prison Museum which was housed on Main Street, the Sugar Works Museum, other heritage sites and also house a performing arts centre and a National Library.

4.2 **Infrastructure**

The Infrastructure Action Plan supports short, medium, and long-term recovery efforts. The Plan is informed by a Critical National Infrastructure assessment carried out after the hurricane. Plans include:

Electrical Infrastructure – Short-term focus remains on repairing the electrical power distribution and transmission network throughout the Territory and repairs to the Pockwood Pond power station. The medium-term to longer-term focus is on improving resilience by, for example, burying cables underground and increasing use of renewal energy.

Electrical Inspection and Testing – The short-term focus remains on testing electrical facilities in properties of all types (many of which have been damaged) to ensure consumer safety as properties are reconnected to the grid.

Road Network – The short-term focus remains on making the road network functional and safe for users, followed by a medium to long-term programme of full repair and improvement to roads, sidewalks, drains and ghuts.

Sewerage – The short term restoration of the sewerage network will be pursued, followed by enhancements to increase resilience. Proposed works include modernizing and streamlining the system and network in operation at Cane Garden Bay, commissioning of the Paraquita Bay Waste Water Treatment plant, enhancing the network of sewerage pump stations in and around Road Town, and repairing the Burt Point Waste Water Treatment Plant.

Water – The short term plan includes repair and reinstatement of reverse osmosis plants, water distribution networks, damaged pump stations and all reservoirs are priorities. The burial of all service

lines to increase resilience and the fitment of meters to commercial and residential properties will enable better monitoring of water usage [and leak detection].

Government Buildings – The short-term focus is on restoration of the five highest priority buildings (the Government Administration Building, Magistrates Court, Archives and Records Management Unit, Supreme Court, Attorney General Chambers), followed by a programme of construction to replace other key structures destroyed or severely damaged during the events.

Sea Ports – The focus is on the repair and restoration of functional aspects at six main ports throughout the Territory to allow for the full re-establishment of border control services and systems and the improvement of inter and intra island transportation.

4.3 Business and Economy

The Government of the Virgin Islands provides the enabling environment for individuals and businesses to drive economic recovery. The Government has therefore prioritized actions that support existing business sectors and attract new internal and external investment in BVI.

Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) play an important role in BVI's economy. SMEs will be supported to grow and prosper through access to Government-backed loans, grants, and technical and operational assistance.

Priority has been given to actions to restore essential services to facilitate the return of those in the financial services sector to the BVI who temporarily relocated elsewhere as firms implemented their disaster recovery plans. Work will continue on repairs to the well-respected Commercial Court to resume operations in early 2018.

The tourism sector prior to Irma was the largest contributor to the Territory's economy and accounted for one in four jobs. Tourism assets such as hotels and marinas are privately owned and had insurance cover. This may not apply to some smaller operators, and the Government is looking at assistance and incentives programmes to support the return of the sector to full strength.

The Government will develop an enabling environment to facilitate the restoration of major hotels, villas and small properties and the restoration of yachting sector.

Priority will be given to improvements in BVI's infrastructure which are central to encouraging business activity to return, attracting value added financial services business, further developing the tourism product and developing new and innovative areas of economic activity. Expanding the TB Lettsome International Airport and improving telecommunication services are a critical part of the support infrastructure required to attract and retain targeted business activity.

The environment for doing business is also an important factor. The Government will continue to work on streamlining processes and developing a new trade policy framework for the Territory to improve further the attractiveness of BVI as a place to invest and do business.

4.4 Natural Resources and Climate Change

The immediate and short –term priorities are to clean and restore the natural environment and provide support for fishermen and farmers. Medium to long-term focus is on re-establishing initiatives that address sound environmental management, biodiversity conservation, rational and effective land and seabed management. Other priorities include:

1. Restoring our beaches and shorelines;
2. Improving mitigation and adaptation to combat climate change recognizing the critical importance of the environment and its vulnerability;
3. Increasing focus on restoration, protection, management and monitoring of the environment;
4. Strengthening the balance between the economic value of the environment and its sustainability with a focus on food security and accelerating the development of fisheries and agriculture into significant contributors to the Territory's GDP;
5. Restoring terrestrial forest and landscape functions given the level of devastation to endemic species.

4.5 Governance

Governance is a critical part of a successful post disaster recovery. The Government is well-positioned to raise awareness of the SMART Recovery Approach that includes building better, stronger and greener. Governance issues in the short, medium and long term include areas that focus on:

1. Continuity of government operations
2. The Public Service
3. Law and Order and national security
4. Disaster Management
5. Communications

The impact of the three weather events caused significant disruption to government operations. The Governance Action Plan includes reforms that will deliver greater continuity in the event of future disasters with efficiency improvements in normal business conditions.

Maintaining law and order is fundamental to our security, social wellbeing and the success of BVI's economy. Action will include a focus on strong cooperation between various agencies.

The Government will re-establish its National Disaster Management Programme and hazard-monitoring infrastructure, and strengthen the legislative and institutional frameworks and systems for disaster risk reduction.

Communications with residents and other stakeholders will encourage participation in the process of reconstruction and development and form an important part of the good governance agenda.

5.0 GOVERNANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Government proposes the following approach to the governance framework and implementation of the recovery.

5.1 *Partnership Approach*

The Government will implement the Recovery and Development Plan in partnership with all relevant stakeholders including civil society/faith-based organisations, NGOs, development partners, private sector, academic & research institutions and all people in the British Virgin Islands. A period of public consultation will allow for input and feedback to the Recovery and Development Plan and consideration for amendments before it is submitted to the House of Assembly for approval.

5.2 *Implementation Structure*

The task of reconstruction in the aftermath of the triple disaster that struck the British Virgin Islands is enormous and the road to recovery long. The vision and strategic outcomes outlined by the Government of the Virgin Islands require a strong institutional set up with significant and sustained financing along with the enabling environment and conditions necessary for individuals and businesses to drive the economic and social recovery needs and future growth.

In order to guide an effective, efficient and transparent recovery process, the Government of the Virgin Islands will establish a **Recovery and Development Agency** to coordinate the implementation of the British Virgin Islands Recovery & Development Plan. This agency, established through legislation, and managed by an independent board, supported by a secretariat, will be responsible for ensuring that the activities underlying the Recovery and Development Plan approved by the House of Assembly is carried out. The Agency will have a limited **five-year mandate**.

Funds will be disbursed for the implementation of activities included in the Recovery and Development Plan, based on approval of the Board of the Agency. The multi-stakeholder nature of the Board allows decisions to be taken in an impartial and transparent manner while preserving the integrity of the Recovery and Development Plan.

The Agency will be tasked with driving the recovery process by fast-tracking the execution of projects and ensuring proper coordination, both with government ministries and with external partners. The Agency is to be staffed through a combination of core personnel, secondment from government entities and other agencies, as well as outsourced experts and consultants. Through expert human resources and knowledgeable staff, the Agency will be able to effectively and efficiently lead on its mandate of recovery and reconstruction.

The Agency will be composed of a **Board** and a **Secretariat** that will support the Board in carrying out the day to day functions. The main objective of the Agency is to ensure that the Recovery and Development Plan is implemented in a timely and efficient manner.

Government Ministries will be responsible for articulating in the form of clearly stated requirements, the desired outcomes that are in accordance with the Recovery and Development Plan, including defining the functional and project requirements for each activity in the Plan. These will be submitted to

Recovery & Development of the British Virgin IslandsBuild BVI Stronger... smarter, greener, better

the Secretariat development of detailed plans as required. Once the Ministry approves the detailed plans, the Agency procures the resources to execute the project on behalf of the Ministry who is responsible for monitoring the project to ensure it meets the Ministry's requirements.

Cabinet will be responsible for developing the Recovery and Development Plan and submitting it to the House of Assembly for approval. Cabinet will receive monthly reports on the implementation of the Plan and conduct annual reviews to ensure the Plan is meeting its mandate as approved by Cabinet.

The **House of Assembly** will approve the Recovery and Development Plan. Any revisions to the Plan which alters the substance of the plan or the approved expenditure would require the approval of the House of Assembly via Cabinet. The House of Assembly also approves the appointment of the Board of Directors.

Funding the Agency: The Agency will be funded through a combination of financial and technical resources from the Government of Virgin Islands, the UK, donors and development partners.

5.3 Implementation Schedule

The Recovery and Development Plan is supported by a detailed schedule that includes a listing of activities, indicative costs and projected cash flows and schedules that are required to achieve the outcomes and associated outputs.

6.0 RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN COST SUMMARY

The recovery and development plan is estimated to cost over \$721 million.

Table 1: Indicative Cost Estimates by Sector and Funding Source.

| Sector | Sub-Sector | Indicative Cost Estimates (USD) | | | | | TOTAL COST ESTIMATE |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | | GOVI | Grants | Loan | Private/NGO/ Statutory | Insurance | |
| | | \$ 58,619,920 | \$ 52,780,000 | \$ 221,760,000 | \$ 331,374,600 | \$ 56,770,000 | \$ 721,304,520 |
| I Infrastructure | Electricity | \$ 50,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 28,600,000 | \$ 20,000,000 | \$ 48,650,000 |
| | Roads | \$ 1,600,000 | \$ - | \$ 54,750,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 56,350,000 |
| | Seaports | \$ 275,000 | \$ - | \$ 1,050,000 | \$ 13,000,000 | \$ 2,400,000 | \$ 16,725,000 |
| | Water | \$ 600,000 | \$ - | \$ 32,000,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 32,600,000 |
| | Sewerage | \$ 600,000 | \$ - | \$ 28,500,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 29,100,000 |
| | Government Administration | \$ 4,325,000 | \$ - | \$ 8,360,000 | \$ - | \$ 20,000,000 | \$ 32,685,000 |
| | Legislation, Policy, Guidelines | \$ - | \$ 100,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 100,000 |
| | | | \$ 7,450,000 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 124,660,000 | \$ 41,600,000 | \$ 42,400,000 |
| II Human and Social Services | Schools | \$ 6,460,000 | \$ 14,000,000 | \$ 18,650,000 | \$ 4,550,000 | \$ - | \$ 43,660,000 |
| | HLSCC | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,088,600 | \$ 8,600,000 | \$ 10,688,600 |
| | Pride and Cultural Identity | \$ - | \$ 2,000,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,000,000 |
| | Health | \$ 8,259,000 | \$ - | \$ 37,250,000 | \$ 32,336,000 | \$ 2,300,000 | \$ 80,145,000 |
| | | | \$ 14,719,000 | \$ 16,000,000 | \$ 55,900,000 | \$ 38,974,600 | \$ 10,900,000 |
| III Business and Economy | SMEs, Trade, Commerce | \$ 2,000,000 | \$ 2,700,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,700,000 |
| | Financial Services | \$ 4,400,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,400,000 |
| | Tourism | \$ 3,850,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,850,000 |
| | TB Lettome International Airport | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 250,000,000 | \$ - | \$ 250,000,000 |
| | | | \$ 10,250,000 | \$ 2,700,000 | \$ - | \$ 250,000,000 | \$ - |
| IV Governance | Government Services | \$ 2,950,000 | \$ 500,000 | \$ 27,000,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 30,450,000 |
| | Governance | \$ 2,200,000 | \$ - | \$ 5,500,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 7,700,000 |
| | Fire Services | \$ 500,000 | \$ 9,500,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 10,000,000 |
| | NEOC/DDM | \$ 1,219,920 | \$ - | \$ 4,700,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 5,919,920 |
| | Communications (GIS) | \$ 250,000 | \$ - | \$ 3,000,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,250,000 |
| | National Security (Police) | \$ 2,975,000 | \$ 9,130,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 12,105,000 |
| | National Security (Prison) | \$ 2,245,000 | \$ 8,000,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 10,245,000 |
| | | | \$ 12,339,920 | \$ 27,130,000 | \$ 40,200,000 | \$ - | \$ - |
| V Natural Resources and Climate Change | Biodiversity and Ecosystems | \$ 3,420,000 | \$ 1,500,000 | \$ 1,000,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 5,920,000 |
| | Wetlands | \$ 500,000 | \$ 100,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 600,000 |
| | Alternative Energy | \$ 750,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 750,000 |
| | Agriculture | \$ 1,100,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,100,000 |
| | Fisheries | \$ 810,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 500,000 | \$ 1,310,000 |
| | Labour | \$ 206,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 206,000 |
| | National Parks | \$ 3,200,000 | \$ 5,250,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 8,450,000 |
| | National Repository | \$ 1,600,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,600,000 |
| | Airports (Regulatory Standards) | \$ 2,275,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 800,000 | \$ 2,970,000 | \$ 6,045,000 |
| | | | \$ 13,861,000 | \$ 6,850,000 | \$ 1,000,000 | \$ 800,000 | \$ 3,470,000 |

Appendix II summarises the area/sector and sub-sector costs by short, medium and long-term. Appendix III provides a summary of proposed implementation activities and their estimated costs.

7.0 FINANCING THE PLAN

The Government proposes to fund the recovery through a combination of government spending, grants, loans, insurance, and statutory borrowings, NGO support and private sector partnerships.

The Government is also exploring the available options to increase revenue, improve public sector efficiency and reduce recurrent expenditure.

7.1 Opportunities to increase Revenue

The Government will pursue a mix of short-term and longer-term measures to maximize revenue whilst retaining incentives for businesses and individuals to invest and spend to support economic growth. The following are some of the options up for consideration in helping to increase economic activity and Government revenue. The proposed measures for achieving this objective, includes:

Recovery & Development of the British Virgin IslandsBuild BVI Stronger... smarter, greener, better

1. Reviewing the existing structure of taxes and fees, and making proposals for simplifications that support efficient collection, increase yield and facilitate targeted investment;
2. Introducing short-term measures to increase revenue yield while longer-term work is underway;
3. Implementing specific incentives/measures to facilitate construction boom, and increases in government revenue and property value. This includes creating markets for local supplies and ancillary services, accommodation for workers and supporting the demand for green and sustainable construction.

7.2 Improving public sector efficiency and reducing current expenditure

The Government is focused on improving efficiency in the public sector to reduce running costs and create a business friendly environment. The proposed measures for achieving this objective, included:

1. Introducing ways to cap the liability of the current Government funded pension scheme and reduce public sector costs over the long-term. Consideration also to extending to the private sector and promoting mobility between public and private sectors as well as encouraging residents to provide for their retirement which will further reduce potential future calls on the public purse;
2. Significantly reforming the public service to a leaner and more efficient operation focused on the delivery of core government functions and reducing the wage bill;
3. Implementing a State-Owned Enterprise Performance Framework (SOEPF) model to enforce specific business and efficiency standards, including reducing the level of subventions required, eliminating functions no longer required and transferring functions to the private sector

7.3 Developing a privatization programme

The Government is open to the option of privatization as a way to reduce the cost burden on central government whilst improving efficiency and effectiveness of essential services. Privatization candidates will be reviewed and the viability of bringing these to market in the shortest possible time consistent with securing value for taxpayers. As set out above, the enforcement of the SOEPF will be used to identify candidates.

7.4 Impact of Recovery and Development Plan on Economic and Fiscal Outcomes

Where the Recovery and Development Plan is implemented, the projected economic decline is expected to be less, and the return to economic growth is expected to be quicker. Similarly, the Recovery and Development Plan is projected to have a positive impact on Revenue outcomes. It is anticipated that there will be direct and indirect effects of public sector investment on GDP and the overall economy. It is expected that for every dollar spent during the recovery period, there will be some percentage direct increase in GDP. In addition to this, there is expected to be much larger indirect impacts because roads will be fixed, access to the Territory improved, beaches will be a source of economic activity in tourism,

etc. these improvements are expected to stimulate private sector investment and increase economic activity that will raise the GDP beyond previous levels.

The projected impacts of the Recovery and Development Plan on both GDP and Government revenues will require detailed reports of impact, damages and losses from public and private sector sources. A technical team from the United Nations Agency on the Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) is preparing the report having already visited the Territory.

7.5 Financing Options

The projected financial needs as outlined for the British Virgin Islands recovery process amounts to approximately \$721 million over a five-year time span. The British Virgin Islands does not have the capacity to borrow at this level, and therefore must achieve a mix of funding to meet the critical needs, restore economic viability and sustain growth.

Loans will be required to address the current infrastructural and extensive rebuilding needs of the Territory. The Government has already made some level of commitment to the recovery process in the short term with nearly \$45 million approved for expenditure to address the immediate and short-term rehabilitation needs of the Territory in 2017 and early 2018. It is expected that this will be supported by grants and donor contributions.

In the medium to long term, the Government will look to the Caribbean Development Bank and others with the expectation that major financing will be approved sometime during the first quarter of 2018. Discussions are also ongoing with the BVI Social Security Board to provide some level of loan funding as well. These options along with the revenue streams and the reserve funds will be used to support the implementation of the Plan.

Of significant importance to this plan will be the ability of the BVI to mobilize mixed sources of financial support. The Plan calls for Government to contribute \$58.9M to its recovery and is seeking \$52.7M from grants, \$221.7M from loans, \$331.4M from private/NGO/Statutory sources and \$56.7M from insurance

8.0 NEXT STEPS

The Recovery Coordinating Committee established by Cabinet to advance the Territory's recovery plans will consider the input of the public in preparing a final recovery plan to the Government for approval by the House of Assembly.

APPENDIX I – Strategic Outcomes and Expected Results

| SMART Recovery: Building Stronger, Greener, Better in a sustainable and resilient way | |
|--|---|
| Priority Outcomes | Expected Results |
| 1. Better health and social services under a strengthened National Health Insurance system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Public Health Sector Recovered and Strengthened 1.2 Emergency Response Systems Restored and Improved 1.3 Waste and Debris Management Programme Implemented 1.4 Public Cemeteries Restored 1.5 Humanitarian Aid Provided to the most vulnerable 1.6 Social Assistance provided to vulnerable individuals and households 1.7 Housing needs of displaced population addressed |
| 2. Smart learning institutions supporting teaching excellence and student growth and development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Educational facilities repaired to meet SMART standards 2.2 Nutritionally balanced meals provided to students 2.3 Special needs programmes re-established 2.4 Tools and supplies provided to support classroom learning and development 2.5 Psychosocial assistance provided to children aged 6-14 2.6 Recreational facilities restored to support physical, emotional and social cognition 2.7 Sector based plan developed to protect students, faculty and structures |
| 3. Stronger national pride and identity among all residents of the BVI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Culturally significant contributions and industries re-established |
| 4. Green and innovative economic growth built on a sustainable framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 SME operations and functionality re-established 4.2 Financial sector sustainability secured 4.3 Tourism industry restored |
| 5. Sustainable natural resources managed by the principles of climate change adaptation and mitigation that meets the social and economic needs of the Territory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Territory's biodiversity and ecosystems restored and protected 5.2 Territory's wetland functions restored including flood control, storm water management and sediment filtration 5.3 Alternative energy technologies promoted 5.4 Economic recovery and development of the agriculture sector supported 5.5 Fishing industry restored and resilient as an important aspect of food security and economic development 5.6 Regulatory standards met for increased airlift |

| SMART Recovery: Building Stronger, Greener, Better in a sustainable and resilient way | |
|---|---|
| Priority Outcomes | Expected Results |
| | 5.7 Sufficient and skilled work force sources to support economic activities through fair and equitable practices 5.8 National parks restored 5.9 National repository established |
| 6. Resilient and green technology-based physical infrastructure | 6.1 Road transportation network rehabilitated and re-established for safety and enhanced economic activity 6.2 Electrical power transmission and distribution restored 6.3 BVIs capacity to execute import and border control functions enhanced 6.4 Safe, reliable and sustainable access to portable water supply and sewerage services provided in each community 6.5 Access to consistent and reliable ICT infrastructure provided throughout the Territory 6.6 Access to reliable transportation network restored to support economic stability 6.7 Functionality of Government Offices Restored |
| 7. Peaceful and safe Territory with secure borders | 7.1 Critical government services re-established 7.2 Safe communities maintained through effective fire-fighting capabilities Culture of good governance promoted throughout the public sector 7.3 Safe and secure communities maintained through effective policing and security capability 7.4 Mechanisms re-established for effectively communicating government approved information locally, regionally and internationally |
| 8. Strong governance institutions that support and promote the rule of law | 8.1 Police infrastructure and support functions upgraded 8.2 Restoration and upgrade of Court facilities 8.3 Balsam Ghut Prison systems and programmes restored |
| 9. Disaster resilience that supports and safeguards the sustainable development of the Virgin Islands | 9.1 DDM/NEOC programme and supporting structures re-established and upgraded |

Appendix II. Summary of Short, Medium and Long-term Recovery Costs by Sector

Government of the Virgin Islands

Virgin Islands Territorial Recovery and Development Plan

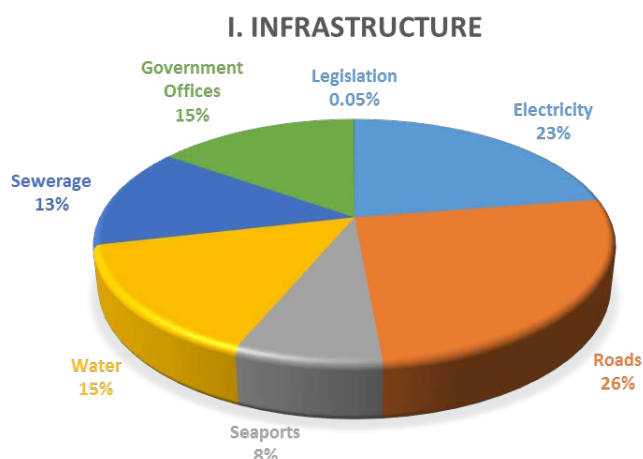
Summary of Costs by Sector

| Sector | Sub-Sector | Indicative Cost Estimates (USD) | | | | TOTAL COST ESTIMATE |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Short Term 18 Mths) | (0- 18-36 Mths) | Medium Term (18-36 Mths) | Long Term 36 Mths) | |
| | | \$ 218,389,520 | \$ 387,890,000 | \$ 115,025,000 | \$ 721,304,520 | |
| I Infrastructure | Electricity | \$ 28,650,000 | \$ 10,000,000 | \$ 10,000,000 | \$ 48,650,000 | |
| | Roads | \$ 14,000,000 | \$ 19,375,000 | \$ 22,975,000 | \$ 56,350,000 | |
| | Seaports | \$ 2,675,000 | \$ 13,000,000 | \$ 1,050,000 | \$ 16,725,000 | |
| | Water | \$ 2,600,000 | \$ 5,000,000 | \$ 25,000,000 | \$ 32,600,000 | |
| | Sewerage | \$ 4,100,000 | \$ 5,000,000 | \$ 20,000,000 | \$ 29,100,000 | |
| | Government Administration | \$ 16,325,000 | \$ 16,360,000 | \$ - | \$ 32,685,000 | |
| | Legislation, Policy, Guidelines | \$ 100,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 100,000 | |
| | | \$ 68,450,000 | \$ 68,735,000 | \$ 79,025,000 | \$ 216,210,000 | |
| II Human and Social Services | Schools | \$ 10,510,000 | \$ 22,150,000 | \$ 11,000,000 | \$ 43,660,000 | |
| | HLSCC | \$ 3,688,600 | \$ 7,000,000 | \$ - | \$ 10,688,600 | |
| | Pride and Cultural Identity | \$ 1,000,000 | \$ 1,000,000 | \$ - | \$ 2,000,000 | |
| | Health | \$ 31,495,000 | \$ 43,650,000 | \$ 5,000,000 | \$ 80,145,000 | |
| | | \$ 46,693,600 | \$ 73,800,000 | \$ 16,000,000 | \$ 136,493,600 | |
| III Business and Economy | SMEs, Trade, Commerce | \$ 4,700,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,700,000 | |
| | Financial Services | \$ 4,400,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,400,000 | |
| | Tourism | \$ 3,850,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,850,000 | |
| | TB Lettome International Airport | \$ 50,000,000 | \$ 200,000,000 | \$ - | \$ 250,000,000 | |
| | | \$ 62,950,000 | \$ 200,000,000 | \$ - | \$ 262,950,000 | |
| IV Governance | Government Services | \$ 3,195,000 | \$ 15,255,000 | \$ 12,000,000 | \$ 30,450,000 | |
| | Governance | \$ 2,000,000 | \$ 1,700,000 | \$ 4,000,000 | \$ 7,700,000 | |
| | Fire Services | \$ 2,000,000 | \$ 5,000,000 | \$ 3,000,000 | \$ 10,000,000 | |
| | NEOC/DDM | \$ 3,219,920 | \$ 2,700,000 | \$ - | \$ 5,919,920 | |
| | Communications (GIS) | \$ 250,000 | \$ 2,000,000 | \$ 1,000,000 | \$ 3,250,000 | |
| | National Security (Police) | \$ 3,405,000 | \$ 8,700,000 | \$ - | \$ 12,105,000 | |
| | National Security (Prison) | \$ 4,245,000 | \$ 6,000,000 | \$ - | \$ 10,245,000 | |
| | | \$ 18,314,920 | \$ 41,355,000 | \$ 20,000,000 | \$ 79,669,920 | |
| V Natural Resources and Climate Change | Biodiversity and Ecosystems | \$ 4,920,000 | \$ 1,000,000 | \$ - | \$ 5,920,000 | |
| | Wetlands | \$ 600,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 600,000 | |
| | Alternative Energy | \$ 750,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 750,000 | |
| | Agriculture | \$ 1,100,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,100,000 | |
| | Fisheries | \$ 1,310,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,310,000 | |
| | Labour | \$ 206,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 206,000 | |
| | National Parks | \$ 5,450,000 | \$ 3,000,000 | \$ - | \$ 8,450,000 | |
| | National Repository | \$ 1,600,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,600,000 | |
| | Airports (Regulatory Standards) | \$ 6,045,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 6,045,000 | |
| | | \$ 21,981,000 | \$ 4,000,000 | \$ - | \$ 25,981,000 | |

Appendix III. Summary of Implementation Activities by Estimated Cost

I. Infrastructure (\$216.21M)

| Infrastructure Focus Areas | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------|
| 1 | Electrical power transmission and distribution | \$48.65M |
| 2 | Road transportation network | \$56.35M |
| 3 | Seaports (Import and border control) | \$16.72M |
| 4 | Reliable and sustainable supply of potable water | \$32.6M |
| 5 | Reliable sewerage treatment | \$29.1M |
| 6 | Restoration of Government offices including ICT infrastructure | \$32.69M |
| 7 | Legislation, policy and guideline for physical infrastructure | \$0.1M |



II. Business and the Economy (\$262.95M)

1. SME, Trade and Commerce \$4.7M

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Support of business expediency | \$4.7M |
|---|--------------------------------|--------|

2. Financial Services \$4.4M

| | | |
|---|--|--------|
| 1 | Support for local operations of Registered Agents and other financial services firms | \$4.4M |
|---|--|--------|

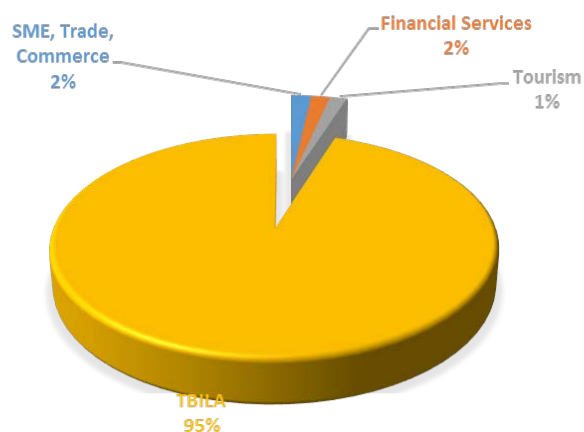
3. Tourism \$3.85M

| | | |
|---|--|---------|
| 1 | Restoration of Tourism Industry | \$2.55M |
| 2 | Restoration of major hotels | - |
| 3 | Restoration of villas and small properties | \$1.2M |
| 4 | Restoration of Yachting sector | \$0.1M |

4. Terrence B. Lettsome International Airport (TBLIA) \$250M

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 1 | Expansion of TBLIA including runway and supporting facilities | \$250M |
|---|---|--------|

II. BUSINESS AND THE ECONOMY



III. Human and Social Services (\$136.49M)

1. Education (Schools) \$43.59M

| | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1 | Repairs to public schools | \$13.57M |
| 2 | Major repairs to public schools | \$20.5M |
| 3 | Operations of private schools | - |
| 4 | Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDC) | \$0.05M |
| 5 | Warm meals for schools | \$1.0M |
| 6 | Special Needs Programmes | \$0.7M |
| 7 | Laptops/tablets for students | \$2.0M |
| 8 | Educational supplies to schools | \$2.0M |
| 9 | Psycho-social Support to faculty and students | \$0.5M |
| 10 | UNICEF Curriculum to ECDC's | - |
| 11 | Restored school grounds for recreational activities | \$0.04M |
| 12 | Recreational facilities | \$3.3M |
| 13 | School Continuity Plan | - |

2. Education (HLSCC) \$10.74M

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Restoration of buildings and services | \$10.55M |
| 2 | Mold Remediation | \$0.14M |
| 3 | Expansion of HLSCC | - |

3. Pride and Cultural Identity \$2.0M

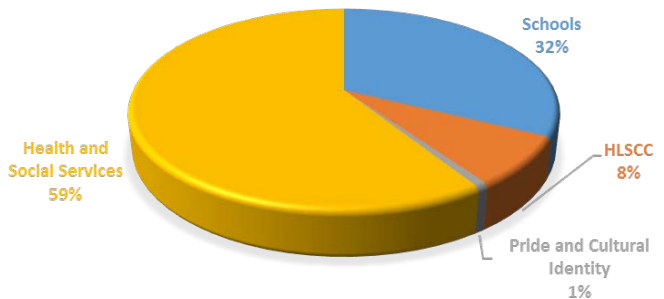
| | | |
|---|--|--------|
| 1 | Museums, national parks, historical and other heritage sites | \$2.0M |
|---|--|--------|

3. Health and Social Services \$80.14M

| | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1 | Restoration of hospital and clinics | \$3.02M |
| 2 | Expansion of health infrastructure and services | \$23.3M |
| 3 | Psycho-social Support to Communities* | - |
| 4 | Vector control | \$0.2M |
| 5 | Emergency Call Handling Services | \$1.67M |
| 6 | Emergency medical evacuation | \$1.6M |
| 7 | Residential waste and debris management | \$3.5M |
| 8 | Improvements to waste disposal | \$10.7M |
| 9 | Recycling Program | \$1.0M |
| 10 | Restoration of burial grounds | \$0.617M |
| 11 | Repairs to emergency centres | - |
| 12 | Provision of emergency sheltering | \$0.2M |
| 13 | Temporary housing assistance | \$1.0M |
| 14 | Permanent housing assistance | \$16.0M |
| 15 | Assistance to vulnerable households | \$6.5M |
| 16 | Social programs and services | \$10.83M |



HUMAN AND SOCIAL SERVICES



IV. Governance (\$79.68M)

1. Government Services \$30.45M

| | | |
|---|--|---------|
| 1 | Accommodations for Services | \$0.45M |
| 2 | Restoration of the Courts and Residences | \$2.2M |
| 3 | Halls of Justice Facility | \$22.5M |
| 4 | House of Assembly | \$5.3M |

2. Governance \$7.7M

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Human Resources Development | \$0.2M |
| 2 | E-Government | \$0.5M |
| 3 | Investment Development Agency | \$7.0M |

3. National Emergency Operations Centre (DDM) \$5.92M

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Hazard monitoring and alerting | \$1.19M |
| 2 | Construction of new facility | \$4.73M |

4. Communications (GIS) \$3.25M

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | GIS broadcast facility and equipment | \$3.25M |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------|

5. National Security, Order and Protection (Police) \$12.11

| | | |
|---|--|----------|
| 1 | Police infrastructure including repairs, new headquarters, ICT infrastructure, land and marine vehicle fleet | \$12.11M |
| 2 | Peaceful, secure and safe community programmes | - |

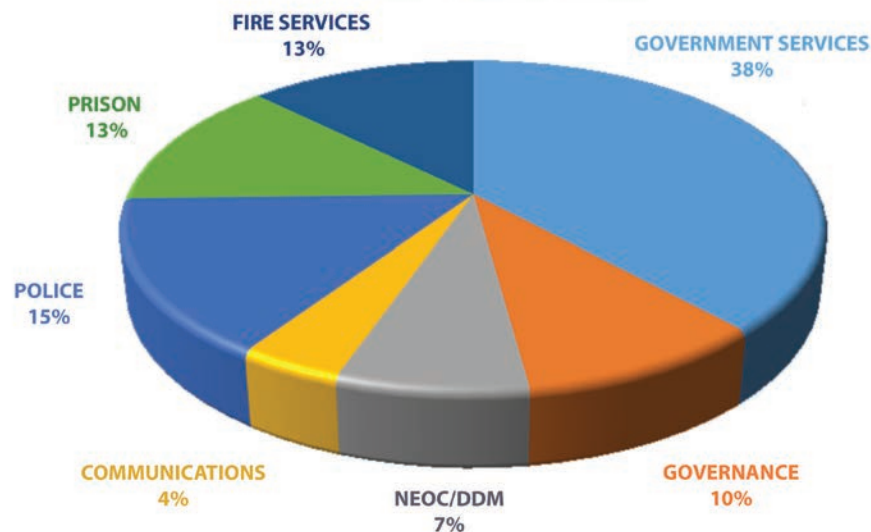
6. National Security, Order and Protection (Prison) \$10.25M

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1 | Prison infrastructure including repairs, security fence, infrastructure improvements and expansion, ICT infrastructure, vehicles. | \$10.25M |
|---|---|----------|

7. Fire Services \$10M

| | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Restoration and expansion functional fire-fighting capabilities including expansion of fire stations, vehicle fleet, and ICT infrastructure | \$10M |
|---|---|-------|

IV. GOVERNANCE



V. Natural Resources and Climate Change (\$25.98M)

1. Biodiversity and Ecosystems \$5.92M

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1 | Restore Conservation and Fisheries Department offices | \$0.26M |
| 2 | Environmental Management | \$2.7M |
| 3 | Restoration of Biodiversity | \$1.66M |
| 4 | Restoration of beaches and shorelines | \$0.75M |
| 5 | Restoration of forests and landscape | \$0.55M |

2. Wetlands \$0.6M

| | | |
|---|--|--------|
| 1 | Implement a Debris Clearing Programme for wetlands | \$0.6M |
|---|--|--------|

3. Alternative Energy \$0.75M

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Promote the use of Renewable Energy | \$0.75M |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------|

4. Agriculture \$1.1M

| | | |
|---|--|--------|
| 1 | Implementation of Advanced Agricultural Concepts | - |
| 2 | Assistance to farmers | \$1.1M |

5. Fisheries \$1.31M

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1 | Re-establish Fishing Program | \$0.81M |
| 2 | Privatized fishing distribution network | \$0.5M |

6. Labour \$0.206M

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1 | Assessment and training of local labour force | \$0.2M |
| 2 | Clearing of Labour Department offices | \$0.006M |

7. National Parks \$8.45M

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1 | Restoration of National Parks | \$0.45M |
| 2 | Botanic Gardens, visitor centres, and concessions | \$7.75M |
| 3 | Restoration of National Parks Trust offices | \$0.25M |

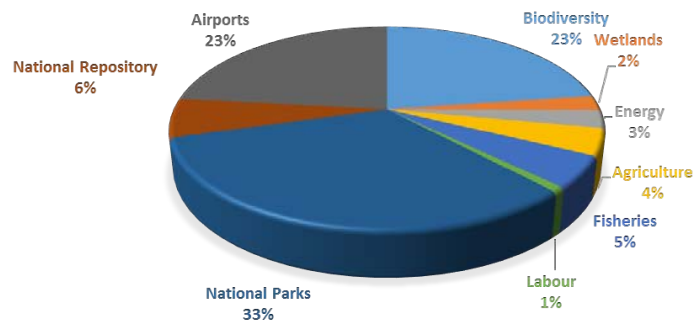
8. National Repository \$1.6M

| | | |
|---|--|---------|
| 1 | Land Registry and Survey Department | \$0.85M |
| 2 | Mean Sea Level, bathymetry and water imaging | \$0.5M |
| 3 | Establish LiDAR and aerial capacity | \$0.25M |

9. Airports (Regulatory Standards) \$6.045M

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1 | Airport security standards to meet requirements of ASSI | \$0.64M |
| 2 | Rebuild and expansion of BVIAA administration office | \$0.755M |
| 3 | Fire-fighting capabilities | \$4.65M |

V. NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE



APPENDIX IV - Preparation Team

Responsible Person:

Dr. the Honourable D. Orlando Smith, Premier, Government of the Virgin Islands

Coordinator:

Mr. Brodrick Penn, Chairman, Disaster Recovery Coordination Committee & Task Force

Disaster Recovery Coordinating Committee:

Dr. Robert Mathavious, Managing Director, Financial Services Commission

Mrs. Lorna Smith, Executive Director, BVI Finance

Mr. Russell Harrigan, Chairman, BVI Tourist Board

Mr. Gregory Adams, Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning

Dr. Drexel Glasgow, Director of Projects, Ministry of Finance

Ms. Sharleen DaBreo, Director, Department of Disaster Management

Mr. Neil Smith, Financial Advisor

Mr. Glenroy Forbes, Financial Secretary

Recovery Task Force and Technical Formulation Team:

Mrs. Petrona Smith-Davies, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Development

Dr. Marcia Potter, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Culture

Mr. Anthony McMaster, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Communications and Works

Mr. Ronald Smith-Berkley, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Labour

Mrs. Carolyn Stoutt-Igwe, Permanent Secretary, Deputy Governor's Office

Mrs. Arliene T. Penn, Director of Communications

Mrs. Elvia Maduro, Deputy Secretary, Premier's Office

Ms. Kinisha Forbes, Policy Analyst, Ministry of Finance

Mr. Steve Johnson, Financial Consultant

Dr. Evangeline Inniss-Springer, Deputy Director, Department of Disaster Management

Mr. Kedrick Malone, Director, Financial Services Implementation Unit

Ms. Aida Biberic, Data Analyst, Financial Services Implementation Unit

Dr. Reshmi Theckethil, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)