



Turks and Caicos Islands

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013) -

Name of focal point: Allison Gordon
Organization: Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies
Title/Position: Director
E-mail address: agordon@gov.tc
Telephone: 1-649-946-2177
Fax: 1-649-946-1230

Reporting period: 2011-2013
Report Status:
Last updated on: 1 May 2013
Print date: 01 May 2013
Reporting language: English

Official report produced and published by the Government of 'Turks and Caicos Islands'
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/americas/tca/>

Section 2: Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement:

The Turks and Caicos Islands continues to streamline disaster risk management through the integration of disaster risk through the development approval and planning processes. From a programming perspective, emphases on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response are guided by A National Disaster Plan (revised 2012), Standard Operating Procedures (2013) as well as a revamping of the Approved Structures which guide Disaster Risk Management in the country. This has helped to strengthen the overall policy framework and will serve to guide future sectoral strategies and action among public and private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society. Likewise, significant strides have been made to improve on environmental risk management policies through established ordinances. These are also integrated into development plans at the national and district levels.

Strategic Goal Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement:

The Turks and Caicos Islands continues to strengthen its Disaster Risk Management Framework in keeping with the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM). The logical framework established is also in keeping with the priority areas as stipulated in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).

The framework is headed by a Governor with advice from an Executive which comprises key decision makers as well as the Deputy Governor who has the responsibility for the Civil Service. The framework is then divided into three thematic areas notably Pre-disaster Activities, Response and Recovery with relevant agencies and entities and their work programmes clearly promulgated.

The institutionalization of Disaster Risk Management is evidenced by the following:

1. Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
2. Functioning National Response Team (NRT)
3. There are eight sub-committees of the National Disaster Committee
4. Two District Commissions which have Disaster Risk Management as part of their overall mandate.

5. Two main National Emergency Operations Centres and two District Emergency Operations Centres which feed information to the NEOCs.
6. Sector Based - Independent Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) for Health, Tourism etc.
7. The existence of sector based Emergency Plans which function as sub-plans to the National Disaster Plan.
8. Community –based Disaster Risk Management Programme
9. Community-based groups identified as part of the Risk Management Framework
10. Active Non-Governmental Organisations which have support responsibility for Welfare and Relief and building capacity at the local level and the execution of projects (locally and internationally funded) at the community level.

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement:

The Turks and Caicos Islands in continuing its efforts to incorporate risk reduction approaches has since the last progress report begun to examine issues in relation to:

- The existing Planning Ordinance
- Incorporation of new building or construction technologies into building codes and ensure strict enforcement
- Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project (2012) for targeted islands
- Examination of Security of Tenure Issues which are in tandem to increase in population on main islands.
- National Development Plan and Strategy established for Providenciales (2012)

In terms of Public Education and Awareness, this is carried out with communication redundancies incorporated into the system, with agencies responsible for public education becoming more responsive to the needs of residents.

Since 2009, Risk Reduction has been primarily driven by a project, Regional Risk Reduction Initiative (R3i) which seeks to address the risk exposure of the islands by providing a network of regional infrastructure programmes, policies and protocols to strengthen their capacity to predict and prepare for natural hazards, thus improving resilience and reduce risk and subsequent loss. The R3i project is funded by the European Commission through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and came to a close in 2012.

This has seen:

- Increased capacity in hazard mapping and associated vulnerability assessments to be further incorporated into spatial information systems to inform planning and development processes as well as GIS capacity in HM/VA.
- Base data and equipment and software acquisition
- Strengthened capacity in response, rescue and recovery - The TCI now has a Turks and Caicos Emergency Response Task-Force (TCERT)
- Strengthened local disaster management structures and capacities in terms of tools and

best practices to support Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management. (Disaster Management Capacity Assessment Reports, 2010 and 2012)

Section 3: Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions?
Yes

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	No
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	No
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	Yes
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	No

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? No

Description:

The TCI is in the process of adapting the Regional Model Disaster Management Legislation. There is a Draft Legislation in place for the Turks and Caicos Islands as a result.

Under a recent project, there has been a systematic commitment to collecting and archiving

hazard data, and a national geo-database established. Hazard and Vulnerability Assessments, part of the risk identification process, provides the means for setting national priorities, developing risk management plans and for the evaluation of policy measures for effective governance. A National Building Code also exists.

Context & Constraints:

A National Policy for Disaster Risk Management is not currently in place. Efforts to examine the framework has commenced with the requisite recommendations made. A National Physical Development Plan (1987-1997) exists and is in need of revision. This plan addresses some aspects of Hazard Mitigation. There are associated challenges as it relates to the enforcement of illegal development and the mushrooming of squatter and other unplanned settlements.

A National GIS Steering Committee has also been established to determine future needs and to create the level of advocacy required to drive policy. Some progress made as it relates to the mapping of critical facilities. This committee will allow for greater synthesis as it relates to hazard data and the sustainability of the project’s experience. It is expected also that the Committee will create a fora for discussions towards developing a National GIS Policy to promote GIS as a tool to be used in conducting vulnerability assessments as well as enhance the use of hazard mapping across sectors through institutionalisation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget	0.7	
Decentralised / sub-national budget	0	
USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)	0	

Description:

Funds are not allocated specifically to DRR activities but are allocated to the Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies which has primary responsibility for DRR in the Turks and Caicos Islands. Some progress has been made via external assistance through the donor community where training has been conducted Hazard Mapping and Vulnerability Assessments, using Geographic Information Systems as a tool and in Oil Spill Response (2012)

Context & Constraints:

A prudent fiscal policy was adopted by the Turks and Caicos Islands after the financial downturn experienced globally. Human and Financial Resources are limited. Nevertheless, efforts to ensure that the National Platform remained functional was achieved through the implementation of various consultations with the government and private sector hierarchy with a view to streamline Disaster Risk Management in the Turks and Caicos. This was realized with donor support to achieve Comprehensive Risk Management.

A community calamity fund is in existence as part of the Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies budget line for Emergency Assistance and Expenses.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? No

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	No
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	No
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	0

Description:

A prudent fiscal policy was adopted by the Turks and Caicos Islands after the financial downturn experienced globally. Human and Financial Resources are limited. Nevertheless, efforts to ensure that the National Platform remained functional was achieved through the implementation of various consultations with the government and private sector hierarchy with a view to streamline Disaster Risk Management in the Turks and Caicos. This was realized with donor support to achieve Comprehensive Risk Management.

A community calamity fund is in existence as part of the Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies budget line for Emergency Assistance and Expenses.

Context & Constraints:

The Turks and Caicos Islands do not conform to the typical Local Governance Models which may exist in the region and in other parts of the world. As a result main islands, Grand Turk and Providenciales are managed by Central Government. Disaster Risk Management is integrated through the sectoral leads as part of the National Disaster Plan.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? -- not complete --

Civil society members (specify absolute number)	5
National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	2
Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	7
Private sector (specify absolute number)	2
Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	0

Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number) 2

Other (please specify)

1

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office No

In a central planning and/or coordinating unit Yes

In a civil protection department No

In an environmental planning ministry No

In the Ministry of Finance No

Other (Please specify)

Description:

Community participation is achieved from the established civil society groups in existence as well as the sectoral organisations which exist. There are also established Community-Based Risk Management groups which have been established in historically vulnerable areas. These entities have been integrated into community-based organisations which were already in existence to drive community based development.

Non-governmental Organisations such as the Turks and Caicos Red Cross have now begun to embark on a project to build resilience in selected vulnerable communities. Outputs of this project will see the establishment of Community-Based Disaster Response Teams and the development of Community –Based Disaster Risk Management plans.

Women's Groups (2) are in existence. However some level of rejuvenation or revitalization as it relates to Gender and Sustainable Development may be needed in going forward. This is particularly evidenced by the IDDR 2012 emphasis on the Role of Women in Disaster Management where substantial programmes were executed and the dialogue re-entered into for future progress. Civil Society Groups are also in existence and are quite vibrant across the island's landscape. It is also envisioned that Disaster Risk Reduction will be integrated into the work programme of these groups/ entities.

Context & Constraints:

There is no legislation which mandates the preparation, publication and revision of hazard maps for communities. There is also no standard methodology for integrating Disaster Risk Management in communities at present. It is hoped that the successes of the Red Cross project will be documented in an effort to examine the adoption of aspects of their methodology so that it may be incorporated in the National Strategy as a tangible output. Greater efforts are also needed for community based hazard mapping where the scales at which maps are drawn will be prove more beneficial to the community- based planning and will foster greater involvement in decision making especially for the smaller islands.

Section 4: Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
% of schools and hospitals assessed	80-85
Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	25
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	No
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	No
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	No
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	No
Is future/probable risk assessed?	No
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	Planning Department, Department of Economics Statistics and Planning, Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs, Department of Disaster

Description:

While efforts to improve on the national vulnerability assessment capability has significantly improved during the period 2011-2012, the capacity for analyzing and conducting risk assessment is limited. This is attributable to the lack of focus or consideration given to socio-cultural assets and a lack of community-specific risk assessments. Hazard and Vulnerability Studies have been conducted, (2006) and (2012). However greater linkages between Hazard Vulnerability and Risk are desired. The Department of Disaster Management has been mandated to spearhead risk assessments.

As it relates to the risk assessments of schools some effort has been made in 2012 with the assistance of CDEMA in facilitating an initial assessment of the “Living Schools” model school as it relates to the basic elements of disaster management, school safety and food/nutritional security. This was relevant to Public Schools in the TCI.

Context & Constraints:

Risk Identification is essential for reducing disaster losses. In the pre-disaster phase evidence through secondary data can support the incorporation of disaster risk reduction for sustainable development. Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment therefore are complimentary methodologies and should be treated as such in going forward. Evidence garnered from risk assessments done in the pre-disaster phase can inform decisions as it relates to Early Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.

There is by and large a disconnect as it relates to risk assessment. In going forward the following is recommended:

- Ensuring that it is reflected in the National Strategic Plan (2012) and by extension the Country Based National Disaster Risk Management Logical Framework and Action Plan.
- Working closely with Departments of Government with responsibility for financial economic planning to promote the calculation of future probable losses by evaluating potential hazards and existing physical, social, economic and cultural vulnerabilities that could pose a threat to the ecosystems and population of the Turks and Caicos Islands.
- Seeking support from the international donor community to increase capacity to analyze risk
- Promote the circulation of existing reports in risk identification for further integration into sector planning.
- Development of a Vulnerability Index for Schools

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? No

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated	No
Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)	No
Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries	No

Description:

Damage Assessment Reports and Situation Reports are generated for significant events which have impacted the Turks and Caicos Islands. A disaster loss database does not exist but is planned for the future. The ECLAC methodology has been used for selected past significant events. Initial Damage Assessment Training (USAID/OFDA Methodology) Training has been re- introduced in 2012 to a multi-stakeholder and community-based groups.

This will help to quantify damage and loss within 48 hours of the emergency situation. The methodology is simple and easily understood and is beneficial for rapid assessments in a disaster.

Context & Constraints:

For Disaster Loss to be incorporated as part of the reporting process, the concept will need to be introduced for stakeholder buy in. It will also have to be reflected as part of the action planning process so that it is realized.

Efforts to incorporate ECLAC, Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) is also being proposed. This is being promoted from a regional level and as such dialogue is necessary to promote the commencement of this initiative in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Training and awareness building would also need to take place among primary stakeholders.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

Early warnings acted on effectively	Yes
Local level preparedness	Yes
Communication systems and protocols used and applied	No
Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination	Yes

Description:

Early Warning is a very integral component of resilience building for Disaster Risk Reduction. It prevents loss of life and reduces economic and material impacts of disasters.

The Turks and Caicos Islands has a workable early warning mechanism. In relation to slow onset hazards such as Hurricanes, the Turks and Caicos Islands receives information from the Bahamas Meteorology Department and the National Hurricane Centre to the general public. This is complemented by data from weather stations which are managed by State Agencies on the main islands. There are also a number of privately owned weather stations on the island which tend to provide general local area specific information.

The dissemination and communication of information however, is quite effective and is often conveyed in three languages spoken on the island, English, Spanish and French Creole. Partnership with Telecommunications providers also help in disseminating alerts and advisories via SMS to the wider population. Clear protocols are in place ensuring that only the Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies have the authority to disseminate warning information in the crisis.

As it relates to the Earthquake and Tsunami Hazard, Warning Dissemination Protocols have been developed with regional support.

Context & Constraints:

The Turks and Caicos Islands does not possess a basic radar system to determine local weather conditions. Other radar systems exist for border control and protection. The information on weather conditions provided by the Bahamas Meteorology Department and disseminated via television and radio networks and are not island specific and has been described as being very general in nature.

As it relates to Tsunami Warning – funding is being sought for low-cost alerting systems which can function for more rapid onset scenarios which could be the case for a tsunami threat. Signage for evacuation routes to designated higher ground is also needed.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	Yes
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	No
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks	Yes

Description:

Turks and Caicos Islands Government is a participant in a number of regional actions to reduce risk.

The Turks and Caicos Islands is one of the participating states that comprise the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) which was established through CARICOM. As a result it is a signatory to agreements and protocols associated with this

regional mechanism. The Turks and Caicos islands has also adopted the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy for the region's participating states.

The Turks and Caicos Islands is also a member of the Sub- Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. As a British Overseas Territory, the Turks and Caicos Islands is a signatory to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) and The Sub-Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan for the Wider Caribbean made under the Cartagena Convention. This plan was renamed in 1992 as the Caribbean Islands Oil Pollution Preparedness Response and Cooperation (OPRC) Plan, with revision in 2012.

Operation Bahamas, Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) is a combined Coast Guard, DEA and Government of Bahamas partnership to combat drug smuggling to and from the Bahamas. The OPBAT Operations Center is responsible for initiating and prosecuting law enforcement cases in the Bahamian area of responsibility (AOR). In addition, OPBAT assets regularly assist with prosecuting human smuggling and search and rescue cases throughout the AOR. Its mission is to assist in:

- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security
- Drug Interdiction
- Aids to Navigation
- Search and Rescue
- Living Marine Resources
- Marine Safety
- Defence Readiness
- Migrant Interdiction
- Marine Environmental Protection
- Ice Operations
- Other Law Enforcement

Membership in OTRIX, a regional data sharing mechanism and The International Criminal Police Organization, widely known as INTERPOL, enables access to the largest database of international police information.

Current ordinances and regulations are deemed adequate to cope with the many security risks which exist in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Context & Constraints:

Language and cultural challenges exist with trading partners. This has triggered the employment of bi-lingual officers.

Another constraint is lack of manpower and other resources to meet some of the requirements in combating national and trans-boundary risk.

Section 5: Priority for action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? No

Information is proactively disseminated	Yes
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	Yes
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	No

Description:

Disaster information is widely disseminated through schools, church-based institutions, public entities as well as through the tourism sector. Networks exist for the effective dissemination of information through workshops, seminars and community-based meetings. Advertisements via radio and television are also utilized and are a part of the regular station programming. Disaster Alerts, bulletins are broadcast periodically via radio and television to ensure that residents throughout the Turks and Caicos Islands are informed of current developments.

Information is pro-actively disseminated via media houses and especially the Government Based Radio station which is broadcast across the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Information on Disaster Risk is also channeled through the Office of the Deputy Governor –(Government’s Press Office) to ensure that the authenticity of information and its authority is protected. This also eliminates bureaucracy and allows speedy information dissemination. The Government Press Office also serves as the official public information arm and has Public Education Specialists in its employ and associated network. The Government also operates a radio station, Radio Turks and Caicos with a wide reach across the territories.

Context & Constraints:

There is the need for an established website to be re-developed. This would create an information portal for Disaster Risk Reduction Information.

The District Commissions could also act as Risk Reduction Centres in their respective islands so that they could function as a repository of information relevant to their jurisdiction. This would foster the decentralization of information as well as improve on the capacities at the local level.

There are plans in 2013 to establish a supplemental information system with the support of CDEMA.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

Primary school curriculum	No
Secondary school curriculum	Yes
University curriculum	No
Professional DRR education programmes	No

Description:

The National Curriculum of the Turks and Caicos Islands is equipped with programmes, resource materials and other relevant data to ensure that content related to disaster management is introduced and taught to students of all ages. The Health Family Life Education (HFLE) Curriculum has been revised to address matters pertaining to Disaster Management and topics relevant to the environment in primary schools.

Context & Constraints:

Given the full curriculum administered within the Turks and Caicos Islands, the case needs to be made for the mainstreaming of DRR in the Education Sector to gain buy in for its integration. Greater training programmes needed as well in the sector.

Greater emphasis should also be placed on disaster education at all levels of the society. This will empower communities to protect themselves and be motivated to find solutions to their own problems thus helping to build communities that can bounce back quickly after a disaster and reduce the burden of dependency on government support.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? No

Research programmes and projects	No
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions	No
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	No

Description:

Cost Benefit Analysis may need to be driven by the Ministry of Finance and its associated agencies and departments.

The capacity for carrying out multi-risk assessments exist. However these may need some level of support and guidance and the transfer of skills and current technologies in the interim until it can function for sustainability in the future.

Context & Constraints:

This is an area which needs improvement. The absence of established universities in the Turks and Caicos Islands has contributed to the inhibited growth and development of research-based communities. As a result there is limited research outputs, products or studies.

Intervention through the Community College may require further exploration.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	Yes
Guidance for risk reduction	Yes
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	No

Description:

Since the destruction of Hurricane Ike (2008) the Department of Disaster Management has embarked on a number of public education campaigns in order to raise awareness of risk reduction. The fact also that the population had been impacted the residents themselves also became more proactive and the disaster management agency more responsive to the needs of residents by employing more risk reduction and risk management techniques.

Brochures are available but are not widely disseminated.

Context & Constraints:

There are a number of ongoing public education campaigns which are largely sector based. Efforts to ensure that Disaster Risk Management is integrated and linked to areas such as sound agricultural practices, environmental degradation and to sustaining a viable tourism product is being recommended.

Sensitization of Public Education practitioners to this new way of thinking is required.

Section 6: Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

Protected areas legislation	Yes
Payment for ecosystem services (PES)	No
Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)	Yes
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Description:

Mechanisms are in place to protect the environment. The Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs (DEMA) is the national agency with responsibility to conserve, manage and enhance critical natural and historical resources of the nation, through a protected area system that promotes knowledge, participation and stewardship by all.

As part of the Turks and Caicos Islands efforts to strengthen institutional capacities in response to climate change, a Draft Climate Change Policy (2011) is in existence. A National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy has been developed along with a Climate Change Action Plan and a Climate Change Public Education and Outreach Strategy. This was carried out with funding support from the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and the UK Aid Department for International Development (DFID).

Context & Constraints:

Climate Change Adaptation is a strategy which can be imparted to coastal communities in the Turks and Caicos Islands. The dialogue for the creation of alternative livelihoods which will continue to stimulate growth in the economy while protecting the natural ecosystems needs to be examined.

The Tourism Sector needs to act as a driver for the creation of advocacy on Climate Change and what it means to the Turks and Caicos population.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? No

Crop and property insurance	No
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	No
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	No
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	No
Micro insurance	No

Description:

Turks and Caicos Islands is currently one of the sixteen countries which make up the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF). CCRIF is a risk pooling facility, owned, operated and registered in the Caribbean for Caribbean governments. It is designed to limit the financial impact of catastrophic hurricanes and earthquakes to Caribbean governments by quickly providing short term liquidity when a policy is triggered. It is the world's first and, to date, only regional fund utilizing parametric insurance, giving Caribbean governments the unique opportunity to purchase earthquake and hurricane catastrophe coverage with lowest-possible pricing. CCRIF paid out \$6.3 Million to the Turks & Caicos Islands after Hurricane Ike made a direct hit on Grand Turk (ccrif.org/content).

This is geared towards repairing government facilities and infrastructure and to pay

immediate expenses.

Context & Constraints:

Risk transfer mechanisms cover post-impact damage. The funds received as a result is based on the premium paid which may be insufficient to recover damage or assets lost. Based on the advent of Climate Change and Climate related impacts it is projected that there will be more frequent and intense storms, significant rise in sea levels and could see even the disappearance of cays. The social and economic toll of disasters is therefore expected to rise exponentially. Only 3% of potential loss is currently insured in developing countries versus 45% in developed countries. (Gurenko, 2009 in Disaster Management Capacity Assessment Report, UNDP, 2009).

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.	No
Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets	
Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals	Yes

Description:

Following the passage of Hurricane Ike, infrastructural projects were retrofitted to include those relating to Education, Health and Disaster Management. The programme was primarily based on funding provided by the British government. In 2012, a project is in place to rebuild houses that were destroyed by Hurricane Ike. This is being done with funding from the European Union.

The Turks and Caicos Royal Police Force has now begun to roll out implementation of a National Emergency Telecommunication System (Trunking system) 2012. This will see a streamlining of agencies of government on a modern communication system where radio use digital rather than analogue technology. The streamlining of the system has DRR incorporated into the planning and as such will become the primary emergency communication system on establishment.

Context & Constraints:

The Police Emergency Communication System requires considerable investment from all stakeholders especially government agencies if it is to be successful. As a result significant buy in will need to be achieved at the highest level.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? No

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	No
Training of masons on safe construction technology	Yes
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	No
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	No
Regulated provision of land titling	Yes

Description:

A Storm Water Flood Risk Management Study in Turks and Caicos Islands is also scheduled to commence in 2013. This will be done with funding support from the Caribbean Development Bank. This will mainly focus on integration of disaster risk reduction into physical infrastructure and main transportation arterial routes.

Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities have been successfully implemented in the Turks and Caicos Islands and is driven largely by private sector entities.

There is also an established Land Policy and titling system in place.

Context & Constraints:

Analysis of Crown Land available in Grand Turk, by way of example, has demonstrated that little Crown land remains that does not form part of existing public areas, roadways and salinas.

Similarly, in Providenciales, the vast majority of available development land, outside of protected areas such as National Parks and Nature Reserves, has already been allocated to private individuals and companies. On most of the other islands, the story is much the same.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	100
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	Yes
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	Yes
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	Yes

Description:

Funds utilized for Recovery efforts have direct and indirect linkages to DRR. The same is applicable to the present Housing project currently underway in the Turks and Caicos Islands. This has been realized in the following areas:

- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure
- Macro-Economic and Budget Management
- Resuscitation of Affected Sectors
- Incorporation of Disaster Management in reconstruction activities

Context & Constraints:

None Noted

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? No

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	Yes
By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	Yes
By international development actors	Yes

Description:

The Turks and Caicos Islands is very pro-active in taking into account Disaster risk especially in the conducting of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs). All members of the international donor community factor in disaster risk into funded development projects. As part of the Development and Approval process this is also factored into at the local level.

Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining and tourism-based developments all factor risk into the equation.

Context & Constraints:

The inclusion of the Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies (DDME) on the Physical Planning Board has allowed some aspects of DRM to be taken into account in the deliberations of planning applications.

Section 7: Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies	Yes
--	-----

The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.	Yes
--	-----

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? No

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety	Yes
---	-----

Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness	No
--	----

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections	No
--	----

Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios	No
--	----

Description:

There is no Safe School Policy in place in the Turks and Caicos Islands. Steps will be taken in 2013 to develop a template for Critical Incident Management in public schools with the support of CDEMA as part of the Caricom/Brazil Cooperation Project.

Hospitals in the Turks and Caicos Islands are owned by government but are operated by private contracting companies. These hospitals have their own Contingency Plans. The Accident and Emergency Centres of hospitals have been tested as part of national and agency led simulation exercises. Mass Casualty capabilities were tested as part of the National Simulation Exercise for 2012.

Context & Constraints:

There is the need for a vulnerability index for schools to be developed. From this ranking tool schools which are vulnerable would be clearly noted with recommended action to decrease their vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards. Also to be noted is the role of the Department of Education in Hazard Mitigation through non-structural measures; Public Education and Awareness.

The lack of drills in schools is attributable to the lack of any key performance indicators relevant to the subject as part of the National Education Strategy.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	No
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	No
Operations and communications centre	Yes
Search and rescue teams	Yes

Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Shelters	Yes
Secure medical facilities	Yes
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	Yes
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	Yes

Description:

A Desk Top Simulation was carried out in May 2012. This was followed by a full scale National Simulation Exercise which was conducted in the Turks and Caicos Islands in November 2012. This looked at the reviewing of Standard Operating Procedures for Hurricanes and tested land –based capability for oil spills, mass casualty management, shelter management, the response mechanism in place for aviation accidents and national security.

Context & Constraints:

No contingency plans with gender sensitivities exist with the exception of the recovery efforts. Greater inculcation of gender issues will be addressed in a proposed Welfare and Relief Policy and Action Plan, 2013. Engagement with the Gender Affairs Unit have commenced with mainstreaming gender in disaster risk reduction.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

National contingency and calamity funds	No
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	No

Insurance and reinsurance facilities	Yes
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	No

Description:

There is no Calamity Fund with the exception of a community calamity fund which is captured as part of the Department of Disaster Management budget line. The use of CCRIF has been documented in other relevant section of document.

Context & Constraints:

The use of calamity funds has not been utilized in its truest sense in the Turks and Caicos Islands. While it is allocated by way of budgetary arrangements potential users of the fund are not aware of its existence or how these funds may be accessed.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	Yes
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	Yes
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects	No
Identified and trained human resources	Yes

Description:

Persons have been trained in Initial Damage assessment and the ECLAC Methodologies

Context & Constraints:

ECLAC DALA needs to be institutionalized in going forward. It is an effective tool to assess disaster loss.

Section 8: Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

A Country-based DRR Strategy to feed into the National Development Plan (2012) will need to be developed. This will seek to address the establishment of multi-hazard analyses and research.

The UNDP R31 Project provided some level multi-hazard assessments for Hurricanes, Storm Surges, Chemical and other Hazardous Material as per final report.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: No

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The Gender Affairs Unit of the Turks and Caicos Islands will be developing a National Gender Policy in 2013. Disaster Risk Reduction will be integrated into that Policy. Workshops to sensitize persons to gender and gender related issues included Disaster Risk Reduction have commenced with a series held in November, 2012 to a wide stakeholder grouping.

International Day for Disaster Reduction was observed this year with a focus on the role of women in disaster management. The day's activities included talks to schools and

educational communities in Providenciales and Grand Turk to begin the dialogue on mainstreaming gender in disaster risk management within the Turks and Caicos Islands.

The Gender Affairs Unit was also very much a partner in the hosting of the Hyogo Framework for Action consultation workshops which were held.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:
No

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

While there is evidence that the Disaster Management framework is functional, the absence of Disaster Management Legislation impedes responsible entities at the Local Level from having legislative authority to act. It means therefore that while these entities may execute their functions as it relates to Disaster Risk Management and may yield the necessary authority to carry out mitigation works, they possess no legal authority to execute risk reduction regulations.

A comprehensive and well thought out community based disaster risk management programme may also serve as a driver for progress. This would help to strengthen the capacities through skills and attributes necessary to help them to reduce their risks. Some level of training in community hazard mapping and community based hazard and vulnerability as well as risk assessment is also necessary. The Red Cross Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) can serve as a good baseline for further intervention in communities.

The way in which Recovery is executed in the Turks and Caicos Islands also needs to be documented so that it may be shared with the region as a best practice. Likewise greater information sharing with other Overseas Territories is desired as was forged through the UNDP R31 as counties have similar institutional structures and experiences.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: No

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The National Social Security mechanism which exists are being reviewed with a view to addressing the gaps which exist.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The Turks and Caicos Islands has a working partnership with the Turks and Caicos Red Cross, The Salvation Army and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). There are also long standing partnerships with service clubs and other non-governmental organizations which all participate actively in disaster risk reduction. The development of community based risk management plans will address the issue of documenting and conveying local knowledge and will also seek to preserve local or traditional coping strategies in helping to build capacity in communities. Also greater documentation of experiences through an established archiving system will help to ensure that historical knowledge is preserved. The production of documentaries may also be a good tool to document experiences. The strengthening of knowledge and awareness has been clearly

promulgated as a formidable indicator for progress as part of the country-based strategy.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The rapid emergence of technological hazards and complex emergencies is firmly entrenched in the future of governments. Greater emphasis and information sharing is required especially for small island developing states to be fully apprised on the subject matter.

Additional context specific drivers of Progress # 1

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Drivers of Progress:

Greater focus on Children

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

In recent years there is evidence to suggest that more children are being affected by disasters. There is the need to ensure that the data is dis-aggregated to reflect their status.

Section 9: Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

- Financial, physical and human resources;
- Legislation, plans and policies limited
- Financial constraints and Non-specific budgetary allocation
- Most government departments are very protective of sharing government information. Also, since Turks and Caicos Islands have been spared from any natural disasters for the longest while, there is a false sense of security that has developed.
- Disseminate disaster related information to the community level so that the community (who already familiar with their environment to which they live in) can know how best to protect themselves and the community at large from such risk
- Land Use Planning should be changed from National Development Planning to a more community specific approach which are also guided by the National Disaster Plan

Future Outlook Statement:

- Improve on National Geo-Database Established
- Policy to promote GIS use
- Clear adoption and protocols for the integration of Disaster Risk Management into the Development approval process
- Train Planning Department in conducting Vulnerability Assessments
- Greater synergies with the Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs Re Oil Spill Management
- Risk Assessment

Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

- Financial, physical and human resources;
- Improving Communication with vulnerable groups (verbal, non-verbal and other ethnic groups)
- Legislations, plans and policies
- Mobility-transportation issues addressed
- Communication
- Shelter Management improved
- Public Education Awareness
- Simulation exercises for the general public
- Bilingual communication/ pamphlets, television etc.
- Evacuation of the poor, the elderly, women and children, persons with mental illnesses, disabilities.)
- Understanding the different needs of men and women.
- Sensitizing the communities on the types of threats TCI is faced
- Disseminate disaster related information to the community level so that the community (who already familiar with their environment to which they live in) can know how best to protect themselves and the community at large from such risk
- It's a challenge to get key persons to react in a timely manner; Some key persons often change jobs and contact information without DDME being updated
- Key personnel / agencies are never present for simulation or for periodic meeting and when a disaster strikes, that is when they appear and coordination is poor.

Future Outlook Statement:

- Strengthening the Community Based Disaster Management
- Conducting more simulation exercises
- Establishing a website
- Working towards a Welfare and Relief Policy and Action Plan
- Strengthening institutions at the District Level
- Strengthening the social safety net, policy and procedures for vulnerable populations
- Mainstream Disaster Risk Management in Gender Affairs
- Examining the need for a transportation plan for the TCI
- Institutional Capacity Strengthening across agencies – Review of Emergency Response Plans every six months driven by an internal Safety Committee
- National Disaster Contingency Fund
- Early Warning Systems; setting up of own Radar system. Maybe own Met. Office
- Business Contingency and Continuity Plans
- Establish a monitoring mechanism- dedicated focal point for monitoring and data gathering
- Establish HFA database (web-based)

- Also a budget should be allocated during each fiscal year for disaster management and recovery initiatives.

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

None noted

Future Outlook Statement:

Document Recovery Efforts as Best Practice.

Future Outlook Area 4

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015.

Overall Challenges:

Funding Deficiencies for addressing broad country interventions is necessary. Equally, capacity building for Loss Estimation is required. This is the tool which is being used to convince the need for disaster risk reduction. Greater analysis in the area of Operational Vulnerability expanding on the assessments done in the past is a step in the right direction. Social and Environmental Vulnerability Assessment is also another area to be enhanced in the Turks and Caicos Islands. There is the need to assess the impact of natural and chemical hazards on the environment and to examine the social indicators which are associated with poverty, capacities to respond and rebuild, gender analysis and concentrating on vulnerable populations, the elderly, physically challenged, children and other special populations within the society.

Section 10: Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Type	Focal Point
Customs Department	Gov	Richard Gibbs, Deputy Collector of Customs
Department of Social Development and Gender Affairs	Gov	Sharvone Pratt, Psycho-social Worker
Department of Social Development and Gender Affairs	Gov	Jean Williams, Social Worker
Department of Social Development and Gender Affairs	Gov	Annette Joseph, Director
Gender Affairs Unit	Gov	Carolyn Dickenson, Coordinator, Gender Affairs
Gender Affairs Unit	Gov	Barbara Handfield, Deputy Coordinator
Ministry of Health and Education	Gov	Kenrick Neely, Director (Actg.) Environmental Health
Ministry of Health and Education	Gov	Mary Forbes, Health Disaster Coordinator
Ministry of Health and Education	Gov	Allison Depaul-Higgs, Registered Mid -wife
Ministry of Health and Education	Gov	Dr. Jamillah Berry, Health Planner
Ministry of Health and Education	Gov	Mark Garland, Deputy Director
Planning Department	Gov	Mike Clerveaux, Land Use Planner
TCI Royal Police Force	Gov	Clifford Henry, Superintendent of Police

TCI Airports Authority	Gov	Adderley Selver, Chief Fire Officer (Grand Turk)
TCI Airports Authority	Gov	Derek Been, Deputy Director
TCI Airports Authority	Gov	Kendre Wilson, Meteorological Officer
Tourist Board	Gov	Bryan Been, Deputy Director, Tourist Board
Turks and Caicos Fire and Rescue	Gov	Joseph Williams, Deputy Fire Chief
LIME	Private	Sherwin Penn, Facilities and Fleet Officer
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	NGO	Almartha Thomas, Director
TCI Red Cross	NGO	Andrew Gardiner, Disaster Risk Reduction Officer
TCI Red Cross	NGO	Winston Quelch, Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator