

DISASTERS AND RECOVERY PLANNING IN THE CARIBBEAN

International Recovery Forum

**Jeremy Collymore
Coordinator, CDERA**

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THE CONTEXT- CDERA THE ORGANISATION: MEMBER STATES



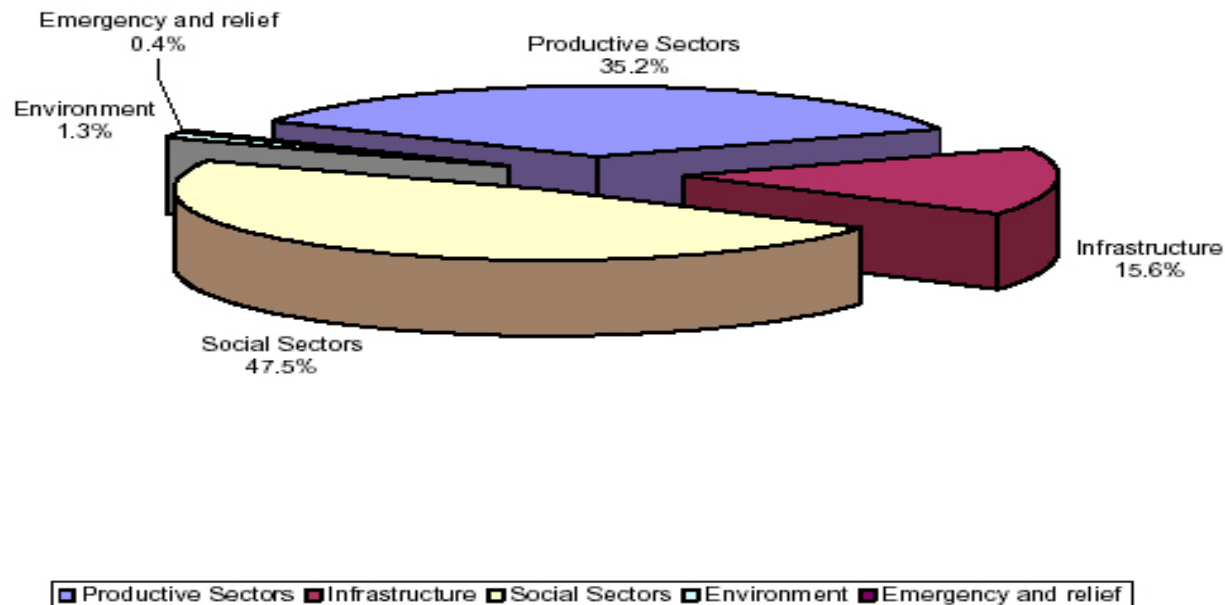
CONTEXT

- 2nd most hazard prone region
- 3 times more disasters in 1990's than 1970's
- Major impact every 4^{1/2} years
- Event affects 9% population
- Average damage and loss – 14% GDP



2004 HURRICANES IN THE CARIBBEAN

Composition of damage and losses



Source- ECLAC 2004

SELECTED SUMMARY OF DISASTERS EVENTS IN JAMAICA 1986 -2005

Year	Natural Disaster	No. of persons killed	Total of persons affected	Total Damage in US \$	GDP
1986	Flood	54	60,000	75, 000 000	3%
1987	Flood				
1988	Flood	0	0	440	
1988	Hurricane Gilbert	49	810,000	1,000 000	65%
1991	Flood	0	551 340	30,000.00	6%
1993	Flood	9	4372	11000	
1994	Tropical Storm Gordon	4	0	0	
1995	Flood				
1996	Flood				
1996	Tropical Storm Marco	0	800	3000	

SELECTED SUMMARY OF DISASTERS EVENTS IN JAMAICA 1986 -2005 CONT'D

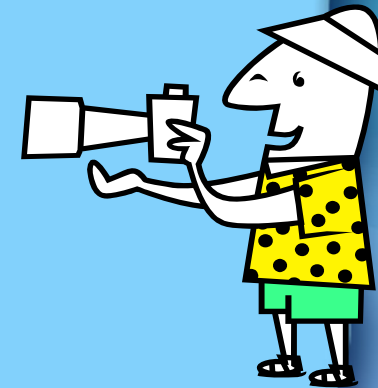
Year	Natural Disaster	No. of persons killed	Total of persons affected	Total Damage in US \$	GDP
1998	Flood			5275	
2000	Drought	0	0	6000	
2001	Hurricane Michelle	1	6,000	54,888	1%
2002	Flood				
2002	Hurricane Lili	4	1500	0	6%
2002	Hurricane Isidore	0	0	0	
2004	Hurricane Charley	1	126	0	
2005	Hurricane Dennis	0	8000	0	
2005	Hurricane Emily	4	2296	0	
2005	Hurricane Wilma	1	100	0	
2005	Flood				

Incidences of Flood in Jamaica

Year	Damage
June 1979	"New Market Flood"
August 1980	Hurricane Allen – Agriculture (110m) hit hardest"
June 1986	June Floods
April 1987	"Floods destroy \$167m in food crops"
November 1987	"\$52 million road damage by floods, \$73 million farm loss
September 1988	Hurricane Gilbert massive islandwide destruction
June 1991	June Floods damage to crops and livestock islandwide
January 1993	Floods St Thomas suffers millions in damage
May 1993	Flood rains damage \$400m in agricultural crops
June 1993	Hurricane season starts: First tropical depression develops; rains pelt island
January 1993	"St Thomas flood damage runs into millions
May 1993	"Millions needed for road repair" \$25m
November 1995	Island suffers flood damage
October 1996	169 families affected by floods
June 1997	June floods wreak havoc
December 1998	Flood leaves million damage
May 2001	Flood damage to crops especially in St. Mary, St Ann
November 2001	Floods effects of Hurricane Michelle, Portland devastated
May 2002	Flood damage Clarendon, Manchester, St Thomas hardest hit

IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM

- Tourism major economic earner in Caribbean
- More than 40% of GDP in most countries
- 16% Employment
- 22% Capital Investment
- 18% Total Exports
- 9% Government Expenditure



FRAMING ACTION FOR RESILIENCE

- Making disaster reduction a key element of development policy
- Engaging risk generators and managers
- Establishing links with development planning and practice

COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CDM) STRATEGY AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

GOAL			
Regional Sustainable Development enhanced through CDM			
PURPOSE			
<i>To strengthen regional, national and community level capacity for mitigation, management, and coordinated response to natural and technological hazards, and the effects of climate change.</i>			
OUTCOME 1: Enhanced institutional support for CDM Program implementation at national and regional levels	OUTCOME 2: An effective mechanism and programme for management of comprehensive disaster management knowledge has been established	OUTCOME 3: Disaster Risk Management has been mainstreamed at national levels and incorporated into key sectors of national economies (including tourism, health agriculture and nutrition)	OUTCOME 4: Enhanced community resilience in CDERA states/ territories to mitigate and respond to the adverse effects of climate change and disasters
↑	↑	↑	↑
OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS

RECOVERY PLANNING CAPACITY

- Clear gap in contingency planning capacity
- First model in 2000
- Largely SOP driven
- Not fully embraced

SOME CARIBBEAN LESSONS

- Develop a Recovery Resource Mobilisation Plan
- Establish a Recovery Helpline
- Undertake an objective review of approaches
- Look at role of private sector in recovery planning

SOME CARIBBEAN LESSONS CONT'D

- Emphasize the importance of a single coordinating entity
- Integrate Recovery Planning in community disaster management programmes
- Incorporate Recovery Planning in Mitigation Programmes

RECOVERY AND CDM

- Touches all priority outcomes
- Need to document and evaluate experiences
- To be linked to contingency plan development

RECOVERY AND CDM CONT'D

- Indispensable in current high magnitude and high frequency environment
- Requires a reflection on interface with UN humanitarian reform tools
- Will need to accommodate the CCRIF

PARTNERING FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- IRP model and standards to be promulgated
- To be anchored as an adopted tool in the global platform for disaster risk reduction
- A key element in country capacity building platforms
- Business and Government continuity management important platforms



Thank You!



JEREMY COLLYMORE
Coordinator
Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency
(CDERA)
Building No. 1, Manor Lodge Complex
Lodge Hill, St. Michael, Barbados
Tel. (246) 425-0386 Fax (246) 425-8854
Email: cdera@caribsurf.com
URL: <http://www.cdera.org>