Identificación de prioridades regionales de RRD

Uno de los objetivos del taller "Logros y Prioridades en la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres (DRR) en el Caribe" que tendrá lugar del 23 al 24 de noviembre de 2016 es revisar las prioridades regionales y nacionales de RRD.

En el marco de los dos anteriores Planes de Acción de DIPECHO en el Caribe, se llevaron a cabo procesos de consulta para identificar las prioridades nacionales y regionales de reducción del riesgo de desastres (RRD):

- ✓ 2012 – En este año se llevó a cabo un proceso de revisión y consulta con las oficinas nacionales de gestión de desastres, así como con los principales socios regionales en el área de reducción del riesgo de desastre, a fin de determinar las prioridades nacionales y regionales de RRD. En base a los insumos de los diferentes stakeholders, se identificaron prioridades regionales (ver Anexo 2).
- ✓ 2014 - Diez países del Caribe aplicaron la herramienta "Conjunto de criterios para identificar prioridades de RRD" dentro del proceso de elaboración del documento de país de RRD. Estas prioridades se presentaron durante el taller anual sobre prioridades de RRD en 2014. Estas, así como las aportaciones de los socios durante el taller, fueron la base de las prioridades regionales de 2014 (ver el Anexo 1).

En el 2016, se propone la siguiente metodología:
1) Invitar los países a revisar las prioridades previamente identificadas y definir las tres que consideran más relevantes. La base para este proceso debería ser las prioridades nacionales identificadas en el 2012 y 2014, así como los documentos de país de la RRD, los programas de trabajo por país del CDM y / o cualquier otro programa / plan nacional sobre RRD.
2) Las tres prioridades nacionales identificadas se presentarán en la reunión regional "Logros y Prioridades en la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres (DRR) en el Caribe".
3) Durante el taller, los participantes podrán proponer las prioridades que puedan ser relevantes para el nivel regional. En caso que todos los participantes están de acuerdo, la prioridad será parte de la discusión hacia el proceso de definición de las prioridades regionales.
4) En función de las prioridades nacionales y de las prioridades adicionales identificadas durante el taller, se definirá las prioridades regionales. Con el fin de identificar únicamente prioridades realistas / alcanzables, se identificarán acciones que apoyarán el seguimiento de las prioridades regionales.

En el proceso general, se garantizará la conexión con las áreas prioritarias de la estrategia CDM y con el Marco de Sendai, identificando el vínculo entre los indicadores de la estrategia CDM (al nivel de outcome) / la acción prioritaria de Marco de Sendai para cada prioridad de DRR (ver Anexo 3).

Al final de este ejercicio, por lo menos 5 prioridades regionales serán seleccionadas para la RRC en 2016. Adicionalmente, se identificaran acciones concretas relacionadas con estas prioridades. Se busca definir prioridades regionales específicas y concretas. El Anexo 4 sugiere un formato para presentar estas prioridades.

Las prioridades de RRD representarán las necesidades generales de la región que facilitarán la implementación de la estrategia de CDM y del Marco de Sendai. En este sentido, socios podrán identificar las áreas en los cuales podrán apoyar.

Annex 1: Regional and National DRR priorities identified in 2014

Regional DRR priorities:

- Early Warning System is a priority at national and community level.
- Seismic risk with special focus on urban settlements (urban risk).
- National risk coordination system among partners for risk identification / mitigation.
- Joint DRR programs with private sector participation.
- Develop laws and policies linking up to regional and international framework.

National DRR priorities

Country	Priorities
Barbados	- Fully functional Hazard Mitigation Council - Mapping of floods and tsunami cartography to identify evacuation routes. - Additional regulation to address gaps. - Community emergency programme to be institutionalized
Dominica	- CDM Legislation approved and implemented - Robust Early Warning System EWS for multiple hazard risk to include seismic and Volcanic risk - Increase public awareness and education related to DRM - Enhance knowledge transfer and capacities nationally and locally - Explore further the common alert protocol (CAP)
Dominican Republic	- Strengthen Local Capacities: Disaster Risk Reduction/Evaluation Plan - Improve EWS alerts. - Need for seismic and tsunami evaluations. - Link to CCA. - Baseline data development especially supporting the national information system. - Integration of developed tools at local level. - Information, Education and Communication.
Guyana	- Revise National DRM Platform TOR. - Reconstitute and strengthen the Civil Defence Commission. Capacity building in ITC. - Strengthen sectoral capacities to incorporate DRM into planning, in the public and private sector. - Standardized data management, and hazard, vulnerability and risk analysis and mapping with attention to exposure. Replicate for all sub-national regions. - Expand hydro-meteorological monitoring network. Strengthen EWS, including floods, droughts and fires. - Consider trans-boundary risks. - Continue undertaking Public Education Campaigns on DRM. - Replicate CBDRM initiatives. Support CCA&M initiatives at the local and community level. - Mainstream gender and disability. Vulnerable groups. - Access / implement risk transfer mechanisms. - Operationalize Multi-Hazard Preparedness and Response Plan, and Land Use Plan. - Strengthen regional (sub-national) Emergency Operations Centres and Volunteers Corps. - Replicate shelters surveys at sub-national level. Upgrading of shelters.

Haiti	-	Focus on urban risk, seismic and tsunami.
	-	Management of medical emergencies
	-	Need to strengthen capacity for training and drills.
	-	Review National DRR Plans.
	-	Improve Sectoral coordination.
	-	Involvement of private and public sector
	-	Increase simulation exercises (SIMEX). To have in-depth simulations.
	-	Integrate disaster risk reduction in the rehabilitation (mainstreaming DRR)
	-	Improve legislation for disaster risk management
Jamaica	-	Enhance National Risk coordination system among partners for risk identification / mitigation.
	-	Improved EWS and ICT is a priority at national and community level.
	-	Multi-hazard evidence-based research to recraft priorities for DRR actions.
	-	Small scale infrastructure
	-	Local Disaster Management
	-	Gender / Youth / Special Population
	-	Baseline data development especially continuing existing community hazard profiling
	-	Hazard mapping analyses and assessments (multi-hazard approach)
	-	Strengthening institutional capacity for technical support
Saint Lucia	-	Increase capacity for risk assessment.
	-	Geo-referenced data for risk mapping.
	-	Community-based early warning systems
	-	Land use planning
	-	Improve capacity for DRR in local and national level.
	-	Multi-hazards policy and plans for decision making.
	-	Institutional strengthening
Trinidad and Tobago	-	Strengthen Knowledge Management Platform using integrated approach
	-	Encourage the BCM programme in the Private Sector for Small /Medium Enterprises
	-	Develop CDM Legislation to include IDRL
	-	Improving the Early Warning System to allow for an integrated approach (National Alert State Protocol and Public Alert / Population Alert System)
	-	Prioritise discussions with CDEMA regarding the shift of focus towards building resilience
	-	Continue the work with the Private Sector for more robust Public / Private Sector Partnership and participation
	-	Mainstreaming / Integrating DRR in all sectors

Annex 2: Regional and national priorities complied in consultation process in 2012

Regional DRR priorities

SELECTED FOCUS AREA	PRIORITIES	COMMENTS	Target Groups Active Participants
Small Scale Infrastructure and Services	Structural works on existing public buildings; training on action and maintenance systems, integration into local development plans, development of mitigation plans and policy, safe hospital surveys to continue, establishment of mitigation officers national level	At community level, infrastructure support and mitigation works, bottom up approach to be utilized. The works will be tied into national policies where possible, and the community must be involved in the selection of the projects.	The community will have safer and more resilient infrastructure and more able to with stand hazard impacts
Capacity Strengthening	Training and exercises in DRM and other areas, sector training as well so as to enable them to plan and respond, development of policies and procedures, equipment procurement	Critical for the sustainability of the programmes and activities developed. Capacity development is to be carefully assessed and implemented and to ensure that it meets the needs	national and community level DRM organizations to benefit, as well as sectoral partners.
Early Warning Systems	Community Systems for flash floods; analysis and hazard monitoring; survey of rivers; evacuation plans in response to alerts	EWS was mentioned by all and was recommended for flooding in particular, then for tsunamis. Agricultural use was also highlighted for droughts. The EWS was not only sirens etc but to include a full fledged programme including training and plans	The community members will be the significant beneficiaries inclusive of farmers and other sectors.
Local Disaster Management	Early Warning Systems, mapping and data computerization, local capacity building training, Training of Community Members, establishment of community committees, training of local authorities, development of community and district plans	Targeting local actors in disaster prone areas, strengthening the local government authorities and systems, and ensuring a link to the national systems and structures	local government authorities, municipal authorities, communities as well as CBOas, NGOs and other interest groups working at the community level.
Information , Education and Communication	Awareness raising among the general public, mass media communication, design and production of training materials for population and pupils, training of teacher and pupils as well as community members, safe hospitals campaigns, communication	Targeting direct and indirect beneficiaries. This is a wide span activity, cross sectoral and not only for DRM.	The entire population in general, and depending on target sector, will benefit specific groups

	links between sectors		
Hazard Mapping Analyses and Assessments/ Vulnerability Assessments	Hazard mapping, VCA, Hazard analysis, risk assessments, Comprehensive baseline study on each community. KAP (Knowledge Attitudes and Practices) , hazard monitoring, GIS systems established, training in mapping and use of satellite imagery, data collection for risk mapping	Critical to establish the current levels of each so the programmes and projects accurately address the needs. Disaster preparedness interventions to be based on Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (HCVA) and rapid Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). These activities will require collaboration between the scientists / academics and public institutions .	Main beneficiaries will be the DRM institutions, planning agencies, local government authorities.

National DRR priorities

The Dominican Republic: They selected the following areas as their top priorities:
1. Local Disaster Management
2. Hazard Mapping Analyses and assessments
3. Early Warning Systems
4. Institutional Linkages and Advocacy
5. Information Education and Communication
6. Small Scale Infrastructure Projects and Services

The Local Disaster Management element was a mixture of training and local capacity building as well as the development of emergency plans and procurement of equipment. They generally spoke to the strengthening of local committees, and self-management at the community level. Climate change risk assessment and the development of action plans at the national, sub national and community level were planned.

The plans for hazard mapping included the design and implementation of a National Land management plan that included a comprehensive risk management approach. This would be done based on studies, surveys and mapping. In the Early Warning sphere, they spoke to the total encompassing range of activities that would be involved. Their focus is on investing in technology, ensuring that there is adequate coverage and sees to the maintainability and sustainability of existing networks and systems. They are seeking to promote and support the operations of EWS through the development of protocols and procedures socialization and dissemination within the DRM National system.

Under the International linkages area, their focus is on cross sectoral links, networking at the inter municipal and national levels. They plan to conduct inter institutional meetings, seeking to strengthen inter sectoral coordination which is the key to a successful Emergency Operations Centre. Additionally, they will be working towards the creation of a National Platform for Disaster Risk management, This effort will be lead by the Technical National Committee, and they will host national meetings to define the National Platform status, functions and membership and roles.

Information Education and Communication relates to awareness raising among the general public. They will be engaging the mass media as well as designing and producing training material for the general population and pupils, and training the teachers and pupils. They will also be seeking to implement the National Risk Management Communication Strategy, especially in seismic and tsunami prone areas.

Under the Small Scale Infrastructure and services section, the DR will be focussing on structural works on existing public buildings to increase their resilience to disasters. They will also be establishing and implementing the necessary measures via the Ministry of Public Works, for an effective implementation of the new seismic building code.

Jamaica:
1. Small Scale Infrastructure and Services
2. Local Disaster Management
3. Baseline Data development especially continuing existing community hazard profiling exercises
4. Gender/ Youth/ Special Populations

Jamaica's choices reflect their state of preparedness, and current programming. Their strength and focus is currently on community programmes and the four choices clearly reflect this direction. The country has a well-established Parish Disaster mechanism, hence the local disaster management choice. Their system is well integrated with other sectors at the local government level, as well as within the communities in the parishes. They continuously seek to build their local disaster management framework.

Small scale infrastructure and services is an ongoing component of their community programmes. These mitigation activities strengthen a variety of infrastructural elements and pull on community personnel to assist. Tied into this activity is the need for accurate information on each community, Thus they are seeking to improve base line data collection to enhance further programme development. The office has in place a very competent GIS department and equipment and can accommodate the baseline data.

Gender / Youth / Special populations is a cross cutting theme. The country currently has programmes and policies targeting these populations particularly youth. They will be seeking to expand in these areas.

Saint Lucia:
1. Institutional Capacity Strengthening
2. Early Warning Systems
3. Small Scale Infrastructure and Services
4. Map Making and computerisation of data
5. Research and Dissemination

The Saint Lucia situation in summary speaks to a strengthening of the national office in order to further build on what works were started and to implement current plans and programmes.

At the national level, there is the need for two field officers to handle their community level programmes. They target a total of 6 new officers hired over 5-10 years. In particular they are seeking an officer to do Community Resilience. They also wish to assist their training officer in developing a training package that can take persons to a certification level.

The Early Warning System (EWS), in particular for flash flooding is another area. Currently one exists in Corinth and they want to replicate the system in other watersheds. The focus is on a community EWS, where the community will receive warnings via text, and they need to be taught how to handle messages and evacuation plan.

Small Scale Mitigation works will be led from the National Mitigation Plan and Policy. There is an action plan in place and that needs funding to assist. The NDO has already met with the personnel on the ground. The plan is for the stakeholders to form a board, with the NEMO coordinating. This project needs an officer from the national office to coordinate.

Map making is critical to their evacuation plans. They need the map making capabilities to do inundation maps for tsunamis, flood zones and others. They particularly need persons with GIS capabilities, as well as the necessary hardware.

Research and dissemination of information was seen as an area that is in need of improvement not only in Saint Lucia but across the Caribbean. NEMO needs to hire two R&D officers to provide sustainable support to the district DRM committees as well as to sectoral partners.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:
1. Local Disaster Management
2. Stock building of Emergency relief Items
3. Capacity Strengthening
4. Information Education and Communication
5. Small scale Infrastructure and Services
6. Early Warning Systems

In the discussions with the Director of NEMO, he emphasized the fact that many of the areas were cross cutting, and supported other areas. Local Disaster management was the top of the list and this was mentioned along with Small scale Infrastructure and Services. Activities under these areas included EWS for tsunamis storm surge and flash floods. They have already identified coastal communities as well as those in land to install the systems

The stockpiling of emergency supplies was another major point as they are now in the process of building 4 new warehouses, and will require assistance in purchasing stocks for the 4 locations,

Capacity strengthening of communities in all areas was also highlighted. This included acquisition of radios, computers, internet access, HF radios and training in Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) management, First Aid and CPR, supplies management, relief management. They plan to train ambulance and fire service personnel as EMTs.

In the area of telecommunications, they are planning to install a nationwide National Emergency Communication System. This will allow all agencies to be in touch as well as communicate island wide. In closing he pointed out that Capacity Strengthening should spread across sectors especially ministries to enable them to meet the requirements of the national plans and projects.

Grenada
1) Local Disaster Management
2) Stock Building of Emergency Relief Supplies
3) Baseline Data Development
4) Hazard mapping Analyses and Assessments
5) Capacity strengthening

Annex 3: CDM Framework priority areas / Sendai Framework Priority Actions

REGIONAL GOAL, PRIORITY AREAS, REGIONAL OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS

REGIONAL GOAL (RG): SAFER, MORE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE CDEMA PARTICIPATING STATES THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1. Percentage variation of the average value of "damages and losses" after a small event	IMPACT	-20
2. Percentage variation of the average value of "damages and losses" after a medium event	IMPACT	-20

KEY

REGIONAL OUTCOME 1 (RO 1)
REGIONAL OUTCOME 2 (RO 2)
REGIONAL OUTCOME 3 (RO 3)
REGIONAL OUTCOME 4 (RO 4)

PRIORITY AREA 1 (PA 1): Strengthened institutional arrangements for CDM

	TARGET 2024
RO 1.1: National Disaster Organisations and CDEMA CU strengthened for effective support of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CDM in Participating States	
3. Number of CDEMA system stakeholders (NDOs and CDEMA CU) utilising PMF and MER processes to inform Annual Progress Reports on CDM implementation (OUTCOME)	19
4. Number of CDEMA System stakeholders (CDEMA Participating Countries and CU CDEMA) with a Governance Mechanism functioning (OUTCOME)	19
RO 1.2: CDM is integrated into policies, strategies and legislation by Participating States	
5. Number of CDEMA PS countries with a CDM legislation approved (OUTCOME)	18
RO 1.3: Development Partners' programming aligned to CDM programming and priorities	
6. Number of partners that have programmes aligned to support CDM implementation (OUTCOME)	20
RO 1.4: Strengthened coordination for preparedness, response and recovery at the national and regional levels	
7. Number CDEMA system stakeholders (CDEMA CU and Participating States) conducting simulation exercises testing multi-hazards (OUTCOME)	19
8. Number of CDEMA system stakeholders (NDOs, CDEMA CU, CIMH, RSS, SRC) with an effective emergency communications system supporting response and recovery (OUTCOME)	22
RO 1.5: CDM Programming is adequately resourced	
9. Percentage of national budget supporting NDO operations (OUTCOME)	2
10. Percentage of Development Partners contribution to CDM implementation (OUTCOME)	TBD

PRIORITY AREA 2 (PA 2): Increased and sustained knowledge management and learning for CDM

	TARGET 2024
RO 2.1: Regional Disaster Risk Management Network for informed decision-making at all levels improved	
11. Number of accredited Centres of Excellence (CoE) operating (OUTCOME)	6
12. Percentage of managers and technical professional from state institutions certified by a CoE (OUTCOME)	75
RO 2.2: Integrated Systems for fact-based policy and decision making established	
13. Number of stakeholders (Participating States and CDEMA CU) utilising CRIS for DRM decision making (OUTCOME)	11
RO 2.3: Incorporation of community and sectoral based knowledge into risk assessment improved	
14. Percentage of communities with hazard and vulnerability assessments that have been completed in consultation with community and sector partners (OUTCOME)	75
RO 2.4: Educational and training materials for CDM standardised, improved and applied in the region	
15. Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with training provided by trainers using standardised materials (OUTCOME)	75

PRIORITY AREA 3 (PA 3): Improved integration of CDM at sectoral levels

	TARGET 2024
RO 3.1: Strategic Disaster Risk Management programming for priority sectors improved	
16. Number of Participating States with sector specific DRM plans that have been implemented (OUTCOME)	18
RO 3.2: Hazard information integrated into development planning and work programming for priority sectors	
17. Number of Participating States that have integrated normative requirements for risk mitigation (OUTCOME)	18
RO 3.3: Incentive programmes developed and applied for the promotion of risk reduction/ CCA in infrastructure investment in priority sectors	
18. Number of Participating States applying incentive programmes for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (OUTCOME)	18

PRIORITY AREA 4 (PA 4): Strengthened and sustained community resilience

	TARGET 2024
RO 4.1: Standards for safe communities developed, agreed and applied	
19. Percentage of vulnerable communities in Participating States that have a functioning community resilience mechanism in place (OUTCOME)	75
20. Percentage of vulnerable communities in Participating States with a standard community disaster programme in place (OUTCOME)	75
RO 4.2: Community-Based Disaster Management capacity built/strengthened for vulnerable groups	
21. Percentage of vulnerable communities with a standard multi-hazard community disaster plan which addresses vulnerable groups (OUTCOME)	75
RO 4.3: Community Early Warning Systems, integrated, improved and expanded	
22. Number of Participating States that completed a multi hazard communication strategy at community level (OUTCOME)	18
23. Number of Participating States having appropriate multi-hazard EWS (OUTCOME)	9
RO 4.4: Community livelihoods safeguarded and strengthened through effective risk management	
24. Percentage change in the average value (USD) of insurance for communities (OUTCOME)	Pending

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CDEMA CARIBBEAN DISASTER EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY — Resilient States · Safer Lives

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

UNISDR — The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNDP — Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

Priority 1
Understanding disaster risk

Disaster risk management needs to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment

Priority 2
Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is vital to the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors and ensuring the coherence of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk

Priority 3
Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation

Priority 4
Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to «Build Back Better» through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases

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Annex 4: Presentation of National and Regional priorities

DRR Priority	Link to CDM regional outcome & Indicator / Sendai priority Action	Recommended Action to address priority	Timeline for priority and action	Follow up / Lead organization