2016

**CDM Signature Event:**

Annual Achievements and Priorities in Disaster Risk Reduction in the Caribbean

*November 23 – 24, 2016, Barbados*

Workshop Report



**Workshop Report**

***CDM Signature Event: Annual Achievements and Priorities in Disaster Risk Reduction in the Caribbean****, November 23 – 24, 2016, Barbados*

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The *CDM signature event: Annual meeting on Achievements and Priorities in Disaster Risk Reduction* took place from 23 to 24 November 2016 under the framework of the DIPECHO Action Plan 2015-2016. The workshop was jointly organized by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Office of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for Barbados and the OECS thanks to the financial support by the European Commission’s Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO).

Special thanks goes to the organization team mentioned above, National Disaster Management Offices that updated their Disaster Risk Reduction Priorities as well as DIPECHO partners that prepared the presentation of achievements including good practices, tools, initiatives and the impact of the different activities.

Last but not least, we acknowledge all participants for contributing actively to the plenary and group discussions.



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Executive Summary

In September 2015, during the Regional DRR Planning Workshop[[1]](#footnote-1), Disaster Risk Reduction stakeholders committed to implement activities under the framework of the 2015-2016 DIPECHO Action Plan for the Caribbean. In November 2016, these stakeholders[[2]](#footnote-2) met to review the results obtained and revise previously identified Regional Disaster Risk Reduction priorities for the Caribbean which shall guide future DRR investments.

The Annual Achievements and Priorities in Disaster Risk Reduction workshop was conducted from 23 to 24 November 2016 in Barbados as a CDM signature event highlighting the contribution of the DIPECHO programmes towards the implementation of the Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The workshop was jointly organized by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Office of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for Barbados and the OECS thanks to the financial support by the European Commission’s Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO).

The Directorate General of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)[[3]](#footnote-3) has been supporting since 1994, disaster preparedness activities in the Caribbean. The DIPECHO programme (Disaster Preparedness ECHO) demonstrates that simple and cost-effective preparedness measures save lives and are an efficient way of reducing damages. The DIPECHO programme works with the communities who live in areas at risk and those actors in charge of the emergency response, helping them identify and reduce their risks and improving their ability to respond to disasters.

The 2015-2016 DIPECHO Action Plan for the Caribbean supports 14 projects (3 regional, 2 bi-national and 9 national) for disaster risk reduction activities in a total of 12 countries (Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago). A total amount of €9.3 million has been allocated for interventions in the Caribbean for this time frame.

The first workshop day was dedicated to the presentation of results achieved under the DIPECHO Action Plan highlighting the linkages to the CDM Strategy and the Sendai Framework for DRR. Broadening the scope on the second workshop day and looking in general at DRR in the Caribbean region, currently ongoing and planned DRR initiatives as well as national DRR priorities were shared leading up to the discussion on the regional DRR priorities.

The three expected workshop results as defined were successfully achieved. An additional result was obtained by providing space to ongoing and new DRR initiatives aiming at enhancing regional coordination and cooperation in DRR. The following provides a summary for each of the workshop results:

* **Result 1: Compilation of achievements and tools under the 2015-2016 DIPECHO Action Plan**

During the workshop, results achieved over the course of the last two years were presented by DIPECHO and other implementation partners based on the area of intervention either by country in the case where activities were specific for one country or by region if activities were implemented in more than two countries. A total of 39 tools, good practices and results obtained were presented during the workshop which can be accessed in the achievement booklet[[4]](#footnote-4) which includes also some additional results that were not presented due to limited time during the workshop.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thematic Area** | **Early Warning Systems** | **Communicating Disaster Risk Reduction** | **Information & Knowledge Management** | **Institutionalization of DRR processed** |
| **Tools, good practices, results obtained in 2015/2016** | 15 | 6 | 10 | 8 |

Based on the tools and good practices presented, CDEMA highlighted some with respect to sustainability:

* **Cuba** – Although not a CDEMA Participating State, CDEMA has had a long tradition of working with Cuba, learning and sharing experiences. Many areas that were identified are very relevant and they are already being integrated into some of the programmes that CDEMA is seeking to implement;
* **Safe School Programme** – CDEMA is seeking to collaborate with other actors to roll out a safe school programme within the Caribbean region.
* **Earthquakes** – The Road Map on Seismic Risk Management is very critical for the region as there is a need for the strengthening of planning arrangements regarding seismic risk and as such CDEMA will be moving this Road Map forward.
* **EWS** – The work undertaken by different stakeholders is contributing to outcome 4 of the CDM Strategy. The EWS workshop findings and recommendations shall be the basis for ongoing and new initiatives. CDEMA is in the process of preparing a project proposal which will for example speak to the need to include vulnerable groups in all stages of the EWS.
* **Engagement of the Disabled/Vulnerable Groups** – This is an area that CDEMA has engaged in within recent years and they are desirous of implementing a programme that will address this issue going forward.
* **Country Documents** – CDEMA will be working with UNISDR to incorporate this entire process into the country work programming of the CDEMA PSs.
* **Ecosystem-based Project** – There is a need to address the integration of CCA and DRR and the utilization of these eco-based adaptations for DRR. This is an area that CDEMA is desirous of working on going forward.
* **Strategic Targeting Methodology** – This will be part of CDEMA’s work programming with partners and their member states going forward.

In the Planning Workshop for the 2015-2016 DIPECHO Action Plan for the Caribbean, participants agreed to implement activities jointly for each of the four thematic areas. The aim was to strengthen regional coordination and to facilitate exchange among stakeholders from different countries.

The thematic area in which clear results were obtained and a strong collaboration was achieved was early warning systems. Two regional projects were closely linked from the beginning of the action plan and with the organization of the Caribbean Early Warning System workshop, not only recommendations and findings could be identified but also inter-agency coordination worked well.

Room for improvement demonstrated especially the area of DRR communication. Information was not shared in a consistent manner by partners which resulted in less promotion and visibility for the DIPECHO Action Plan than initially envisioned. The importance of information sharing was noted and it was recommended that all partners work together in a collaborative effort to improve this critical area.

* **Result 2: Revised contribution of DIPECHO Action Plan towards the CDM strategy and the Sendai Framework for DRR**

Based on the results obtained during the implementation of the DIPECHO programme in 2015 and 2016, participants revised the matrices that indicate how each project contributed to the CDM strategy and Sendai Framework.

The results of this exercise are summarized for each CDM regional outcome areas and the Sendai Framework priority actions in the two tables below. According to the categorization applied by participants, the DIPECHO programme is mainly contributing to the CDM regional outcome areas 1 and 2 and to the Sendai Framework priority actions 4, 1 and 2.

* **Result 3: Updated regional and national DRR priorities in line with CDM Strategy and Sendai Framework**

A set of five regional DRR priorities were agreed based on the presentation of national DRR priorities, For each of the five priorities, concrete activities, timelines and relevant stakeholders have been identified. The following five priority areas emerged from the discussions:

1. ***Early Warning Systems (EWS)***

As is relates to strengthening EWS in the Caribbean it was highlighted that many activities have already been undertaken by a number of entities but that these are not harmonized and are only addressing some aspects of the EWS and do not comprehensively look at all levels or only cove some communities or areas. It will be critical to have a regional harmonized, comprehensive and purpose-built approach to EWS in the Caribbean region. The outcomes of the regional EWS workshop[[5]](#footnote-5) as well as the EWS desk review[[6]](#footnote-6) are important guiding documents for moving forward and there are opportunities to learn from successes in Cuba. It was further mentioned that it is critical to reinforce community-based EWS that feed into the national EWS and the national connect to the community-based systems. Such a mechanism is currently not existent although progress has been made.

1. ***Community Resilience***

In relation to community resilience it was also noted the various investments have been undertaken but the challenges are associated with a project approach vis-a-vis a programmatic approach. This resulted in successful project results but fragile connections with the national level. It was therefore suggested to integrate community resilience programmes within the national programme and to develop and promote a minimum community resilience standard in the region.

1. ***Capacity Building, Training and Public Awareness***

Concerning capacity building and public awareness raising it was acknowledged that efforts have been undertaken in the past and that the need for each country differs. Nevertheless, there is a need for training in several areas[[7]](#footnote-7) and the need for advancement of public education and awareness taking stock of good lessons already existing in the region.

1. ***Institutional Strengthening***

Institutional Strengthening remains a priority for the region and it was highlighted that this is also reflected in various ways in the CDM Country Work Programming and related Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks. It is also recognized that this will underpin all the actions identified for advancement.

1. ***Private-Public Partnership***

There is a great interest in strengthening public-private-partnerships to advance DRM in the region and also to sustain initiatives.

* **Additional Outcome: Ongoing and new Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives shared**

Complimentary sessions focused on ongoing and planned DRR initiatives. Two areas were especially highlighted: Regional Response Mechanism with the aim to start a discussion on roles and responsibilities in disaster response in the Caribbean and drought preparedness showcasing ECHO´s support in Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Addressing the **Regional Response Mechanism** (RRM) in the workshop was seen as a starting point for the dialogue on how the regional response mechanisms can be enhanced and which roles and responsibilities the different organizations have. The outcome of these discussions shall be a regional road map that supports the process on enhancing regional response coordination. It was highlighted that CDEMA’s coordination unit (CU) must have the capacity to mobilize and coordinate regional disaster response and relief requirements for its Participating States.

Reference was made thatmany of the identified areas for enhancement transcend the issue of language, capacities, capabilities and geographical coordinates. In addition to the coordination within the CDEMA PS framework, coordination with Cuba or the system available in the Dominican Republic shall be strengthened.

A first step towards enhancing RRM will be the establishment of the Inter-agency Standing Committee which will facilitate the discussion around an enhanced RRM. It was highlighted that the mechanism can be enhanced when all actors commit to coordination and collaboration.

As of 2016 ECHO has been supporting **drought preparedness** in the Caribbean region focusing on three countries. National activities are for example vulnerability assessments, capacity building at local level on water management and creation of water committees, piloting drought EWS, awareness raising campaigns and simulation exercise, updating data and contingency plans.

All partners agreed that drought preparedness shall also be addressed at the regional level. It will be important to bridge the gaps and explore how information and data can be shared, for example through an online mechanism. Technical exchanges of data can be very important and useful for prevention plans.

At the regional level, the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) produces an outlook that gives a longer range of the dry period with forecast lengths and periodic updates. This information has transitioned into national drought conversations and the second phase of the process which recently commenced is looking into the development of drought management plans with the support of water management policies.

In addition to this report, two documents have been prepared that are online available:

1. **Updates on Disaster Risk Reduction Priorities for the Caribbean**

This document shall guide future DRR interventions in the Caribbean region. It is for example recommended for ECHO’s **Humanitarian Implementation Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean 2017** (see Appendix 3).

<http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/docs/disaster-risk-reduction-priorities-for-the-caribbean-region.pdf>

1. **Disaster Risk Reduction Achievements 2016: Tools, good practices and achievements supported by the DIPECHO programme**

This document provides a comprehensive overview of good practices, tools and initiatives implemented under the 2015-2016 DIPECHO Action Plan for the Caribbean.

http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/docs/achievements-booklet.pdf

List of Acronyms

ACS Association of Caribbean States

BVI British Virgin Islands

CADRIM Red Cross Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Reference Centre

CARICOM Caribbean Community

CDAC CARICOM Disaster Assessment and Coordination

CDEMA Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency

CDMSF Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy and Framework

CERT Community Emergency Response Team

CIIFEN Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Fenómeno de El Niño

COST CARICOM operational support team

CNE Comision Nacional de Emergencia

CWP Country Work Programme

DDM Department of Disaster Management

DEM Department of Emergency Management

DPC Directorate for Civil Protection

DRM Disaster Risk Management

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

DIPECHO ECHO's disaster preparedness programme

ECDPG Eastern Caribbean Development Partner Group

ECHO European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

EU European Union

EWS Early Warning System

FORSAT Strengthening EWS

IFRC International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

NaDMA National Disaster Management Agency

NEOC National Emergency Operation Center

NEMO National Emergency Management Organization

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation

ODPM Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management

PAHO Pan American Health Organisation

SDG Sustainable Development Goals

SFDRR Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

SIDS Small Island Developing States

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNISDR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

VCA Vulnerability Capacity Assessments

Introduction

The *CDM signature event: Annual meeting on Achievements and Priorities in Disaster Risk Reduction* took place from 23 to 24 November 2016 under the framework of the DIPECHO Action Plan 2015-2016. The workshop was jointly organized by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Office of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for Barbados and the OECS thanks to the financial support by the European Commission’s Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO).

The objectives of the workshop were threefold:

1. Present achievements, good practices and tools related to the main thematic areas of the 2015-2016 DIPECHO Action Plan for the Caribbean: Early Warning Systems, Information & knowledge management on DRR, Communication on DRR, Institutionalization of DRR processes;
2. Review regional and national DRR priorities; as well as to
3. Strengthen operational links to the CDM strategy and Sendai Framework

The expected results of the three days were as follows:

* Compilation of achievements and tools under the 2015-2016 DIPECHO Action Plan
* Updated regional and national DRR priorities in line with CDM Strategy and Sendai Framework
* Revised overview of contribution of DIPECHO Action Plan towards the CDM strategy and the Sendai Framework for DRR

Session one provided an overview on results achieved during the last two years of implementation of the DIPECHO programme in the Caribbean. In order to have a comprehensive record of the achievements each partner prepared a summary of the achievement that is presented in the online achievement booklet[[8]](#footnote-8). To also ensure enhanced regional coordination of DRR activities, three sessions were dedicated to the presentation of currently ongoing and planned DRR initiatives with special emphasis on regional disaster response and drought preparedness.

The workshop agenda overview can be consulted in Appendix A. The detailed agenda, the workshop concept notes, the report on regional DRR priorities as well as presentations and background information are available on the workshop website: http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/index.html

The workshop was attended by approximately 80 participants from 16 countries and oversea territories, namely, Anguilla, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands and Virgin Islands. In addition, representatives from a diversity of organizations including two intergovernmental organizations (ACS, CDEMA), 13 National Disaster Management Offices, the Ministry of Health in Haiti and the national Seismic Research Center in Cuba, United Nations and regional organizations (e.g. FAO, IFRC, PAHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNISDR, WFP), nongovernmental organizations (e.g. COOPI, National Red Cross Societies, Oxfam, Save the Children), donor agencies (three country delegations of the European Union, Caribbean Development Bank and Global Affairs Canada). The full list of participants is located in Appendix B.

Back-to back to this event, the Regional consultation on the Harmonization of the CDM Strategy and the Sendai Framework was organized on 22 November in Barbados. All relevant information for this event is available here: <http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/index.html>

Regional Priorities for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Caribbean

In preparation to the CDM Signature Event, countries reviewed their national DRR priorities and came up with their top three national priorities. Bases for these reviews were for example CDM Country Work Programmes and DRR priorities identified in 2014 within the process of preparing the DRR country document by applying the “Set of criteria to identify DRR priorities”. During the workshop a discussion on achievements and gaps informed the process further.

Building on the top three national priorities, five regional priorities were identified based on communalities. As a second stage, participants agreed on concrete and achievable activities for each regional priority area.

The DRR priorities are representing the immediate needs[[9]](#footnote-9) in the region to enhance the implementation of the CDM strategy and the Sendai Framework in the Caribbean. In this sense, countries and organizations working in the Caribbean can be guided by these areas identifying the focus of support. The priority areas and actions are an input to overall regional priorities.

The following five priority areas emerged from the discussions:

1. Early Warning Systems (EWS)
2. Community Resilience
3. Capacity Building, Training and Public Awareness
4. Institutional Strengthening
5. Private-Public Partnership

Validation by Audit CDM tool findings

These priorities were also validated by the results of an analysis emerging from the application of the CDM Audit Tool[[10]](#footnote-10) 2015-2016 in six countries. Four out of the five priority area fall under Audit tool preparedness and only the partnership between public and private sector falls under mitigation.

The national[[11]](#footnote-11) as well as the regional priorities areas identified speak to all CDM Regional Outcome areas as well as to the Sendai Framework Priority Actions

For details on the regional priorities[[12]](#footnote-12), please refer to the table on the next page or to the report on the regional priorities. This report also refers to national priorities and the links to relevant indicators for the CDM Strategy and Audit tool as well as the Sendai Monitor.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| Early Warning Systems | **CDM RO4.3**  **SENDAI P4** | * Advance EWS workshop findings and recommendation[[13]](#footnote-13) * Update EWS desk review including all CDEMA Participating States in the consultation * Harmonization of efforts to enhance EWS in the Caribbean * Identify sources of financing for sustainability of EWS * Transition EWS to CAP Protocol for states * Develop protocols for community based EWS linked to CAP * Strengthen the ties between the surveillance and the stakeholders * Integration of methods to reach vulnerable groups in EWS * Developing a set of indicators for EWS that can be applied by any country in the region that will allow for evaluation of each system, comparison, transfer of knowledge and more importantly ease of reporting on progress along similar lines. * Improved communication equipment and tools to scale up at the regional level * Link risk studies to EWS to facilitate decision making | Continuous  Finalized by December 2016  Continuous  Continuous  Continuous  2020  Continuous  Start 2017  2019 | CDEMA, NDOs, Regional Technical working group  IFRC/UNDP Barbados  CDEMA, NDOs  NDOs, CDEMA, others  UNDP, IFRC; NDOs  CDEMA, NDOs  CDEMA in consultation with all stakeholders |
| Community Resilience | **CDM RO2.3**  **SENDAI P1**  **CDM PA1 (this will contribute to RO1.2) SENDAI P2** | * Promote and fund Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Programme * Develop and promote a minimum community response standard and sustainability guidelines across the region and based on existing tools * Effectively integrate Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Programme with the national programme * Adopt a comprehensive resilience assessment tool to support prioritization and the design of community resilience programs going beyond DRR * Map existing programs of community’ resilience * Mapping of volunteer groups and volunteer groups based on each country and integrate vulnerable groups * Strengthening/Standardizing the use of Vulnerability Assessment (training based on Cuban Hazard, vulnerability and risk (HVR) Studies approach & the Strategic Targeting Methodology (STM)[[14]](#footnote-14) methodology through a partnership between CDEMA Regional Training Centre and AMA/CITMA Capacity Building Centre in Cuba to promote this initiative) * Strengthen governance arrangement that allow for sustainability of community resilience initiatives (e.g. training on Risk Reduction Management Centers[[15]](#footnote-15) in Cuba and expanding on this in the English Speaking Caribbean) | 3-5 years | IFRC, CDEMA, NDOs, local governments |
| Capacity Building, Training and public Awareness | CDM regional priority 2 & 4 | * Further DRM education in schools and pre-schools * Incorporate DRR into school curricula at all levels * Develop sustained education programmes in collaboration with various actors * Identify champions for DRR and engage them in developing DRR public education work programmes for execution to particular stakeholder grouping * Develop and roll out gender sensitive and multi-hazard public awareness campaigns * Provide training for Search and Rescue units | Continuous  2020  Continuous  Continuous  Continuous  Continuous | NDOs & Ministries of Education, CDEMA |
| Institutional Strengthen-ing | CDM: 1.4.; 2.3; 2.4  SDF: Priority 3 (a) | * Develop a model of legislation, regulation and policy to manage risk and advocate for the adoption at the regional level, for all sectors * Establishment of chairs at appropriate universities within the region to coordinate risk engineering research specific to the region aligned with the needs for the countries’ education and training needs * Encourage the establishment of a regional training center * Implement the Global School Safety Framework (CDEMA´s Model Safe School Programme) throughout the region with a view to harmonization of approaches to school safety * Provide to the regional institutions methodological tools based on existing risks scientific knowledge for the decision making | 5 years | CDEMA/CU, UNDP, Educational Institutions, SDF focal points, NDOs, Civil Society, international organizations as applicable |
| Private-Public Partnership | CDM Regional Outcome Area 3  Sendai Priority Action 3 | * Advance Business Continuity Planning * Develop a strategy for engaging the private sector in any action or programme * Engage private sector directly in advancing disaster risk reduction efforts (e.g. Create a regional private sector network on DRR & launch ARISE in the Caribbean region promoting the collaboration between National Disaster Management Offices and National Chambers of Commerce) | 2017  Started in 2016 at the regional level  Started in 2016 | CDEMA, UNISDR, NEMOs and national chambers of commerce, private sector entities with support by organizations such as IFRC/Red Cross societies and others |

Achievements under the 2016-2017 DIPECHO Action Plan for the Caribbean

## Achievements by country and at regional level

DIPECHO partners presented 39 tools, good practices and results achieved during the implementation period of the DIPECHO Action Plan for the Caribbean 2015-2016 during the CDM signature event. These are listed in the table below. A reference to the thematic area of the Action Plan is made. More details on the tools, good practices and achievements can be found in the Disaster Risk Reduction Achievements 2016 booklet[[16]](#footnote-16). The booklet includes more achievements than presented in the CDM signature event.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thematic Area** | **Early Warning Systems** | **Communicating Disaster Risk Reduction** | **Information & Knowledge Management** | **Institutionalization of DRR processed** |
| **Tools, good practices, results obtained in 2015/2016** | 15 | 6 | 10 | 8 |

Table 1: tools, good practices and achievements of the 2015-2016 DIPECHO Action Plan for the Caribbean

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Cuba** | | |
| **Care Cuba, Oxfam** | Strengthening of the national seismological service |  |
| Awareness raising campaign and training related to seismic risk |  |
| Development of a communication strategy within the awareness raising strategy of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment focusing on vulnerable groups. |  |
| Establishment of an interactive information platform to allow for real time exchange on seismic risk between CENAIS and the Civil Protection |  |
| **Save the Children** | Enhancing school safety in 50 schools (children were actively participating in the process)[[17]](#footnote-17) |  |
| Strengthening of the EWS FORSAT (Training EWS focal points with emphasis on school children, 9 new stations that communicate directly with the Disaster Risk Centers, Formación a líderes comunitarios sobre Reducción de Riesgos de Desastre y sobre los estudios de PVR de los municipios)[[18]](#footnote-18) |  |
| Community campaigns (e.g. using Radio) |  |
| **UNDP** | Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment in 16 communities |  |
| Working with media TV and Radio (training of journalists and awareness raising for EWS) |  |
| Strengthening of EWS for hydro-meteorological hazards |  |
| **Dominican Republic** | | |
| O**XFAM-Plan International Habitat for Humanity** | Mobile shelter[[19]](#footnote-19) |  |
| Enhanced EWS and the response to the Zika Virus in the Dominican Republic |  |
| Communication Strategy within the Framework of the DIPECHO project[[20]](#footnote-20) |  |
| Equipo Consultivo de Protección, Genero y Edad de la CNE[[21]](#footnote-21) |  |
| **UNDP-ACCP-UNESCO** | Guía Metodológica para Sistema de Alerta Temprana en caso de tsunami. |  |
| Simulacro de tsunami con el objetivo de evaluar las operaciones del SAT y poner a prueba el nivel de entrenamiento de la población en base al plan de contingencia en caso de tsunami.[[22]](#footnote-22) |  |
| **Haiti** | | |
| **Coopi** | EIC Groupe whatsapp to monitoring Grey river |  |
| Map server |  |
| Private partnerships supporting DRR |  |
| Simex exercises |  |
| **GOAL** | Small scale mitigation works capitalisation - Prevent and preserve access and evacuation routes which are key to carrying out simulation exercises; and better protect target communities against hydrological hazards. |  |
| Emergency and evacuation plans |  |
| **Oxfam** | Public awareness and Education Thematic Committees (CTESP) contribute to the decentralization and monitoring of awareness capacities. Two CTESP were put in place in the North and Northeast departments that have their own Action Plans. |  |
| DRR awareness raising campaign: Radio series called "TIM TIM" is broadcasting key messages on risk preparedness, call-in show in DRR through local radios, production of awareness videos to wrap-up "inclusive community preparedness activities". |  |
| **UNDP** | “Guide Méthodologique de réduction des risques naturels en zone urbaine en Haiti”[[23]](#footnote-23) |  |
| **UNISDR** | Disaster Risk Reduction Country Document for Haiti |  |
| **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** | | |
| **French Red Cross** | Transforming Knowledge to Action: Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) - Community members are considered first-responders to any disaster event. Organizing a core group composed of community members themselves, and enhancing their capacity is an essential part of Disaster Preparedness. A total of 110 community members volunteered, were organized, and trained on DRR and related topics. Community disaster management plans were developed in all of the communities and they will eventually be embedded in the National Disaster Plans. |  |
| **Bi-national (Dominican Republic / Haiti)** | | |
| **Alianza por la Solidaridad** | La Mesa de concertación Binacional de Gestión de Riesgos y Desastres tiene como objetivos:   * Promover un espacio binacional para la coordinación entre las diferentes autoridades públicas e instituciones que forman parte del sistema de Gestión de Riesgos y Desastres en ambos países, en el nivel departamental/regional, comunal/municipal y local. * Fortalecer los canales de comunicación binacionales entre la Defensa civil y la Protección Civil, así como con otras instituciones implicadas en la Gestión de Riesgos y Desastres, para garantizar la participación integrada de todos los actores. |  |
| La Guía Educativa para Niños y Niñas sobre Gestión de Riesgos y Desastres en las escuelas es una herramienta de sensibilización binacional, elaborada en el marco del proyecto, editada en creole y en español, dirigida a alumnos/as dominicanos/as y haitianos/as de las escuelas beneficiarias del proyecto en ambos países. |  |
| **PAHO/ WHO & Ministry of Health Haiti** | Hospitals Safe from Disasters – Introduction of the Safe Hospital initiative in Haiti with the technical support of experts from Dominican Republic. |  |
| Emergency system based on medical regulation - The Medical Emergency System contemplates the integration of three fundamental elements for its proper functioning: community, hospital care and pre-hospital care. This tool ensures improved coordination of emergency medical care at binational level; however, it poses several challenges related to the resolution of clinical, traumatic and cardiovascular events that require a level of care that is not available at border level. |  |
| **Regional approach** | | |
| **IFRC** | “At the Water’s Edge” - Coastal Resilience in Grenada. In collaboration with the Grenada Red Cross, the Nature Conservancy is working with communities to promote eco-system based adaptation to DRR. The Grenada Red Cross developed a community resilience plan for the pilot community which will be scaled up to fit into the national resilience plan that the National Disaster Management Office (NaDMA) will be developing. |  |
| The Strategic Targeting Methodology (STM) aims to facilitate the selection of communities for disaster risk reduction interventions by any stakeholder (e.g. Government, NGOs, Red Cross etc.). |  |
| **UNDP** | The EWS Toolkit is a knowledge sharing toolkit specific to EWS and coastal and hydro-meteorological hazards. |  |
| CAP based EWS and part of this process will be the procurement and installation of hazard monitoring equipment, specifically rain gauges and water level monitoring stages. |  |
| **UNISDR** | Enhanced early warnings systems in the Caribbean - findings and recommendations of the EWS Desktop Review and the report of the EWS Workshop. |  |
| Disaster Risk Reduction online version to facilitate the updating. |  |
| Regional Road Map on Urban Seismic Risk developed within the context of the Regional Seismic Risk Forum held in Haiti in from 18-21 September, 2016. |  |

Out of the tools and good practices presented, three activities have been selected that already demonstrated a great impact:

1. ***Strategic Targeting Methodology (STM), IFRC***

The STM aims to facilitate the selection of communities for disaster risk reduction interventions by any stakeholder (e.g. Government, NGOs, Red Cross etc.). It ensures a transparent, consistent and documented process that reduces external influences and power dynamics in decision-making that leads to the selection of communities for community interventions. It also helps to improve coordination and reduces duplication of effort through the identification of multiple stakeholders working in similar areas or sectors. In addition, the methodology helps to explain to stakeholders, including communities, the reasons for selection or non-selection for support. The STM consists of guidelines, a manual and workbook. A set selection criteria and methodology to identify the most vulnerable communities ensures transparency in community selection. Once a national listing of communities is completed, it is easier to identify where needs are and inform future programming.

This tool has been implemented by some of the CDEMA member states[[24]](#footnote-24) and was handed over to CDEMA in July 2016, to be used as the key tool in selecting communities for DRR interventions in all CDEMA member states.

1. ***Introduction of the Safe Hospitals Initiative in Haiti***

The introduction of the Safe Hospitals Initiative in Haiti was successfully achieved, following a true binational cooperation consisting of three phases:

* First phase: Adaptation and translation from Spanish to French of existing training materials for the application of the Hospital Safety Index (HSI);
* Second phase: training-of-trainers of four engineers from the Ministry of Health in Haiti (MSPP) in the use of the HSI and the evaluation of hospital safety levels, which took place in the Dominican Republic;
* Third phase: Replication of this training in Haiti to create the first cohort of safe hospital evaluators in Haiti and the safety evaluation of two health institutions located in the project’s intervention areas, Ouanaminthe and Fort-Liberté in the North-East department of Haiti.

Continuous efforts to promote and strengthen this initiative in Haiti will be critical to guarantee its proper institutionalization and sustainability and maintain achievements.

1. ***Radio series "TIM TIM" - broadcasting key messages on risk preparedness***

The radio drama TIM TIM[[25]](#footnote-25) offers the potential to deliver critical information to those who need it most across vast geographic distances via compelling, entertaining programming. This tool was developed by Oxfam in Haiti to address the “fatigue” of public service announcements that were not appealing or promoting changes on a mass scale. Oxfam broadcasted the second season of TIM TIM covering such themes as cholera, DRR and family planning.

Through partnerships and research, Oxfam discovered the innovative methods of Entertainment Education (EE) and developed a Communication for Development strategy. EE is designed to move beyond the “awareness-generation” model to programming which is instrumental in changing not just the behaviours of the individual and community, but also perceptions and social norms. By using methodologies which draw on stories to reveal new possibilities, they create dramatic conflicts where decisions are tied to real world consequences.

The radio drama are broadcasted to populations of the North (approx.1 million people) and the Northeast (approx 400,000 people) departments of Haiti, in 2016 for example 4 radio stations played the drama over 17 weeks.

## Sustainability

Ensuring sustainability of a result is of interest to all stakeholders and should be taken into consideration at the planning phase. Various factors determine if sustainability will be obtained. For example stakeholder engagement and institutional arrangements facilitate the process from the planning of a project towards its implementation and enables the continuation of efforts through an institutional strategy. Partnerships are critical for implementation. Most of the activities were implemented with key national and regional stakeholders to ensure sustainability. Buy-in to the process by the different stakeholders guarantee a successful implementation and ensure sustainability of that action beyond the project intervention.

To speak on the sustainability from a regional perspective, CDEMA was invited to reflect on the continuity of the results of the DIPECHO Programme.

The following areas were highlighted with respect to sustainability:

* **Cuba** – Although not a CDEMA Participating State, CDEMA has had a long tradition of working with Cuba, learning and sharing experiences. A lot of the areas that were identified are very relevant and they are already being integrated into some of the programmes that CDEMA is seeking to implement;
* **Safe School Programme** – CDEMA is seeking to collaborate with other actors to roll out a safe school programme within the Caribbean region.
* **Earthquakes** – The Road Map on Seismic Risk Management is very critical for the region as there is a need for the strengthening of planning arrangements regarding seismic risk and as such CDEMA will be moving this Road Map forward.
* **EWS** – The work undertaken by different stakeholders is contributing to outcome 4 of the CDM Strategy. The EWS workshop findings and recommendations shall be the basis for ongoing and new initiatives. CDEMA is in the process of preparing a project proposal which will for example speak to the need to include vulnerable groups in all stages of the EWS.
* **Engagement of the Disabled/Vulnerable Groups** – This is an area that CDEMA has engaged in within recent years and they are desirous of implementing a programme that will address this issue going forward.
* **Country Documents** – CDEMA will be working with UNISDR to incorporate this entire process into the country work programming of the CDEMA PSs.
* **Ecosystem-based Project** – There is a need to address the integration of CCA and DRR and the utilization of these eco-based adaptations for DRR. This is an area that CDEMA is desirous of working on going forward.
* **Strategic Targeting Methodology** – This will be part of CDEMA’s work programming with partners and their member states going forward.

## DIPECHO projects contribution to global and regional DRR frameworks

The mapping exercise undertaken in the 2015 Planning workshop was used as basis to map the final results of the DIPECHO programme against the CDM regional outcome areas and the Sendai Framework priority actions in order to demonstrate the contribution of the DIPECHO Programme to the Caribbean and global DRR framework.

The results of this exercise are summarised for each CDM regional outcome areas and the Sendai Framework priority actions in the two tables below. According to the categorization applied by participants, the DIPECHO programme is mainly contributing to the CDM regional outcome areas 1 and 2 and to the Sendai Framework priority actions 4, 1 and 2.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table: Priority Areas of the Comprehensive Disaster Management and DIPECHO programme contribution** | |
| **Strengthening institutional arrangements for CDM** | PMER training conducted with different stakeholders based on refined Regional Community Resilience Framework to link with CDM Strategic Framework (IFRC, RO 1.1/ I3 - not yet completed) |
| IDRL Studies (legislation review) - Regional Study completed. 2 national consultations (Grenada and SVG) have been completed and reports on legal preparedness and international disaster response (IFRC, RO 1.2/ I5) |
| Revision of Regional Community Disaster Management framework aligned with CDMSF 2014-2024 (IFRC, RO 1.3/I6) |
| Draft Community Resilience Strategic Framework developed and launched. Development of the indicators and targets in process that are aligned with the CDM and Sendai. (IFRC, RO 1.3) |
| Technical Cooperation Meeting on Flood Risk Management in progress (IFRC, RO 1.4) |
| 5 community simulation exercises (Flood) completed in SVG. 1. National simulation training exercise completed in SVG. (IFRC, RO1.4/I7) |
| IFRC continues to co-Chair CSSSC. New work programme developed. 1 meeting held in 2016. (IFRC, RO 1.5) |
| Harmonization of the monitoring and reporting framework of the CDM Strategy and the Sendai Framework for DRR (UNISDR, CDEMA, RO1.1/ I3) |
| Caribe Wave+ Simex 2016 (Haiti, RO 1.4, I7) |
| Online version of 8 country documents that allows countries to update DRR country document at any time (<http://dipecholactools.org/dp/>) (UNISDR, RO1.3/ I6) |
| Development of the Disaster Risk Reduction Country Document in Haiti and Antigua and Barbuda (UNISDR, RO 1, I4) |
| **Increased and sustained knowledge management & learning for CDM** | Draft communication and Advocacy strategy in place. Workshop to be held. (IFRC, RO 2.2) |
| VCAs / 3 CAB in SVG in 6  Communities – VCA Train the Trainer Sharing the VCA/BOA with diverse stakeholders Risk assessments in coastal zones (GRD), VCA conducted in 6 communities (IFRC, RO 2.3) |
| Through collaboration with the NDO, IFRC, FRC, local disaster committees, community volunteers and using the established mechanism of IFRC, knowledge of risk and vulnerabilities were enhanced through capacity building of national actors in the Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) process. The capacity building training on the VCA was completed in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and during October 2015 while VCA Training of Trainers was completed during November 2015 in Barbados. On average 15 persons were trained. The project also supported the participation of two participants from St. Lucia to the training in St. Vincent and the Grenadines while specific to the Barbados training, representatives from St. Vincent and the Grenadines were in attendance. (UNDP Barbados, RO 2.3/4.2) |
| The VCA for 4 communities has been completed specifically South Rivers and Vermont Valley (St. Vincent and the Grenadines) as well as Martin’s Bay and Shermans (Barbados)  Due to the impact of TS Erika on the island of Dominica, project implementation was delayed and did not allow for adequate time to compare changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices before and after the community-level interventions. As a result, a single community assessment to gauge the level of awareness and practices will replace the baseline and endline surveys which were conducted in other participating countries. (UNDP Barbados, RO 2.3/4.2) |
| Baseline surveys completed in beneficiary communities but the community based simulation exercises have only occurred in two communities specifically Shermans (Barbados) and Dennery in Saint Lucia. Another exercise for Dennery is being planned for December 2016 (UNDP Barbados, RO 2.3) |
| Community prioritization (application) of the STM and development of National (Grenada, SVG and Suriname. Jamaica outstanding). Resilience Action Plan. (IFRC, RO 2.3 I13 and RO 1.2 I5) |
| Risks mapping and VCA (Coopi Haiti, RO 2.3, I14) |
| Safe Hospitals: Training of actors and standardization of tools for emergency health response are available (Haiti, PAHO, RO 2.4, I15) |
| CDRT Minimum standards and sustainability guidelines presented to CDEMA TAC in April 2016.  Workshops and sharing of tools and methodologies for enhancing community resilience;  regional EWS ToT in SVG and Barbados;  Tree replanting (500) in Grenada (food security and livelihoods) (IFRC, RO 2.4) |
| **Improved integration of CDM at sectoral level** | Response protocols for health emergencies - Establishment of response plans (RO 3.1, I16, Haiti, PAHO) |
| Regional Road Map on seismic risk management in urban areas (UNISDR, RO3.2 / I17) |
| Prevention plan for risk (UNDP Haiti, RO3.2, I17) |
| **Strengthened and sustained community resilience** | First phase of EWS toolkit development completed with the development of the outline and inclusion of information from UNDP and partners. This toolkit is dynamic and some adjustments are still being made. Focus will continue to be on dissemination and informing partners of the toolkit development. Please view current toolkit at <http://www.cdema.org/> under the CRIS section (left hand side of page). A more prominent infographic is currently being developed which will be placed on the website to link directly to the toolkit information. (UNDP Barbados, RO 4.1/2.4) |
| Awareness raising on need to involved vulnerable groups in all stages of an EWS (UNISDR, RO 4.2 / I21) |
| Strengthening community resilience in 10 communities: Reinforcement of decentralized structures of the SNGRD[[26]](#footnote-26) (EIC[[27]](#footnote-27)/CLPC[[28]](#footnote-28)/CCPC). Preparation and revision of contingency plans and the strengthening of the early warning systems at the decentralized level. (COOPI +Oxfam+ Solidaridad + PAHO, Haiti RO 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, I19, I21, I22) |

**DIPECHO programme contribution towards the Sendai Framework for DRR**

Most of the actions are linked to Sendai priority areas 4, 1 and 2.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table: Priority Actions of the Sendai Framework and DIPECHO programme contribution** | |
| **Understanding Risk** | First phase of EWS toolkit development completed with the development of the outline and inclusion of information from UNDP and partners. This toolkit is dynamic and some adjustments are still being made. Focus will continue to be on dissemination and informing partners of the toolkit development. Please view current toolkit at <http://www.cdema.org/> under the CRIS section (left hand side of page). A more prominent infographic is currently being developed which will be placed on the website to link directly to the toolkit information. (UNDP Barbados) |
| Through collaboration with the NDO, IFRC, FRC, local disaster committees, community volunteers and using the established mechanism of IFRC, knowledge of risk and vulnerabilities were enhanced through capacity building of national actors in the Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) process. The capacity building training on the VCA was completed in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and during October 2015 while VCA Training of Trainers was completed during November 2015 in Barbados. On average 15 persons were trained. The project also supported the participation of two participants from St. Lucia to the training in St. Vincent and the Grenadines while specific to the Barbados training, representatives from St. Vincent and the Grenadines were in attendance. (UNDP Barbados, RO 2.3/4.2) |
| The VCA for 4 communities has been completed specifically South Rivers and Vermont Valley (St. Vincent and the Grenadines) as well as Martin’s Bay and Shermans (Barbados)  Due to the impact of TS Erika on the island of Dominica, project implementation was delayed and did not allow for adequate time to compare changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices before and after the community-level interventions. As a result, a single community assessment to gauge the level of awareness and practices will replace the baseline and endline surveys which were conducted in other participating countries. (UNDP Barbados, RO 2.3/4.2) |
| Baseline surveys completed in beneficiary communities but the community based simulation exercises have only occurred in two communities specifically Shermans (Barbados) and Dennery in Saint Lucia. Another exercise for Dennery is being planned for December 2016 (UNDP Barbados, RO 2.3) |
| Online version of 8 country documents that allows countries to update DRR country document at any time (<http://dipecholactools.org/dp/>) (UNISDR) |
| Development of the Disaster Risk Reduction Country Document in Haiti and Antigua and Barbuda (UNISDR) |
| Community Preparedness: Ability to diagnose and raise awareness of their own vulnerability (VCA tool, analysis of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities, with emphasis on gender and inclusion). Conduct drills. (Cuba) |
| Risks mapping and VCA (Coopi Haiti) |
| Study of vulnerability and capacity and production emergencies – Identification of tsunami prone areas in the South of Dominican Republic (UNDP Dom Rep) |
| Data system developed for EDAN (Consortium Oxfam/Plan/Habitat for Humanity, Dom Rep, also Sendai 4) |
| **Risk Governance** | Harmonization of the monitoring and reporting framework of the CDM Strategy and the Sendai Framework for DRR (UNISDR, CDEMA) |
| Enhanced Early Warning System (15 enhance EWS, 5 new EWS at local level, Meteorological station installed, Strengthen Risk Management Centres (local governments) in the entire management process (Cuba, also 3) |
| Regional Road Map on seismic risk management in urban areas (UNISDR, also 1,2 & 3) |
| Seismic Risk Reduction activities (Cuba) |
| Prevention plan for risk (UNDP Haiti) |
| Strengthening of Prevention and Risk Mitigation Municipal Committee and Community Networks for Prevention, Mitigation and Response (trained in DRR and response, adequately equipped) (UNDP Dom Rep) |
| Contingency Plans with local Governments and communities (UNDP Dom Rep) |
| Protocols available for humanitarian protection at national/ provincial and local level (Consortium Oxfam/Plan/Habitat for Humanity, Dom Rep) |
| Promotion of emergency plan INAPA (Consortium Oxfam/Plan/Habitat for Humanity, Dom Rep) |
| **Risk investment** | Enhancing school safety in 50 schools (children were actively participating in the process) (Safe the Children, Cuba) |
| DRR Tool boxes available for communities (UNDP Dom Rep) |
| Awareness raising campaign (UNDP Dom Rep) |
| DRR communication at community level (Consortium Oxfam/Plan/Habitat for Humanity, Dom Rep) |
| **Response, Recovery, Reconstruction** | Awareness raising on need to involved vulnerable groups in all stages of an EWS (UNISDR, also 1 & 2) |
| Participation, inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable groups: Improve community resilience and empowerment of vulnerable groups (children, the disabled and women)(Cuba) |
| Strengthening search and rescue actors to assist people with disabilities, Prepositioning of first-aid equipment for rescue groups (Cuba) |
| Caribe Wave+ Simex 2016 (Haiti) |
| Response protocols for health emergencies - Establishment of response plans (RO 3.1, I16, Haiti, PAHO) |
| Safe Hospitals: Training of actors and standardization of tools for emergency health response are available (Haiti, PAHO) |
| Strengthening of capacities of journalists, engineers (seismic resistant construction), save construction – architects and construction teachers (UNDP Dom Rep, also Sendai 3) |
| Tsunami Action Teams established (UNDP Dom Rep) |
| Simulations/ drills (UNDP Dom Rep) |
| Strengthening EWS at community level following protocol (UNDP Dom Rep) |
| Tsunami Evacuation Route properly signed (UNDP Dom Rep) |
| Mobile shelters (Consortium Oxfam/Plan/Habitat for Humanity, Dom Rep) |
| Strengthen Community Networks for Prevention, Mitigation and Response (Consortium Oxfam/Plan/Habitat for Humanity, Dom Rep, also Sendai 2,3) |
| Strengthening community resilience in 10 communities: Reinforcement of decentralized structures of the SNGRD[[29]](#footnote-29) (EIC[[30]](#footnote-30)/CLPC[[31]](#footnote-31)/CCPC). Preparation and revision of contingency plans and the strengthening of the early warning systems at the decentralized level. (COOPI +Oxfam+ Solidaridad + PAHO, Haiti) |
| Enhanced community-based EWS (Consortium Oxfam/Plan/Habitat for Humanity, Dom Rep) |

## Implementation of thematic action plans

In the Planning Workshop for the 2015-2016 DIPECHO Action Plan for the Caribbean, participants agreed to implement activities jointly for each of the four thematic areas. The aim was to strengthen regional coordination and to facilitate exchange among stakeholders from different countries.

The thematic area in which clear results were obtained and a strong collaboration was achieved was early warning system. Two regional projects were closely linked from the beginning of the action plan and with the organization of the Caribbean Early Warning System workshop, not just recommendations and findings could be identified, but also inter-agency coordination worked well.

Room for improvement was demonstrated especially in the area of DRR communication. Information was not shared in a consistent manner by partners which resulted in less promotion and visibility for the DIPECHO Action Plan than initially envisioned. The importance of information sharing was noted and it was recommended that all partners work together in a collaborative effort to improve this critical area.

The following four tables provide more details on the level of progress achieved by thematic area.

Common Activities – Early Warning Systems

| **Area of Collaboration** | **Main activities** | **Tentative dates** | **Organizations leading / involved** | **Progress / achievements / comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Support the development of a Caribbean EWS framework** | * Desktop study on existing EWS (Technical Cooperation Meetings, Desktop review, etc.) - Comprehensive desk review conducted on the investment of EWS in the Caribbean at the community and national levels as well as good practices and lessons learned * Create a network of EWS expert in the Caribbean * Talks with WFP to figure out what it have been done (by October 2015). * Develop draft of ToR * Development of a model EWS framework for the Caribbean * Engagement with EWS Petit Comité and other regional workshop modalities to inform the development of this Framework * Community EWS notices/messages adapted to regional or national context and adapting the mobile phone Apps (existing Multi-Hazard App) to receive CEWS messages | Sept 2015 | All  Lead UNDP/ IFRC/FRC | * A desk review on the status, achievements and gaps related to EWS was undertaken in preparation to the workshop looking at the period from 2005 to 2015. The final report will be available in September 2016. * During the EWS workshop it was suggested that the network of EWS experts shall be established in existing mechanisms such as Regional Technical Working Group in order to ensure sustainability and harmonization. * Inputs to the EWS toolkit were provided by different stakeholders and the tool was incorporated in the CDEMA and DIPECHO LAC website. |
| **Regional harmonization and knowledge sharing workshop on EWS** | * Carry out a diagnosis/mapping of lessons learnt, experiences and good practices * Topics to be addressed: integration of gender and vulnerable groups; epidemiology hazards * Organization of the workshop (prepare agenda, concept note, support during workshop, etc.) | March/April 2016 | UNISDR, UNDP & IFRC, Ministry of women DR,  French Red Cross, etc. | * A desk review on the status, achievements and gaps related to EWS was undertaken by IFRC and UNDP in preparation to the workshop looking at the period from 2005 to 2015. The final report will be available in September 2016. * A survey was undertaken by UNISDR in order to collect good practices regarding vulnerable groups and EWS. * The Caribbean Early Warning System Workshop took place from 14 to 16 April 2016 in Barbados: <http://eird.org/americas/caribbean-early-warning-system-workshop-in-barbados> |

Common Activities – Disaster Risk Reduction Country Document

| **Area of collaboration** | **Main activities** | **Tentative dates and country** | **Organizations Leading / involved** | **Progress / achievements / comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Promotion of country documents on disaster risk reduction** | * Promote the documents at global (upload to PreventionWeb), regional (CDM conference 2015/Regional Platform for DRR 2016, e.g. joint stand), national and local level (through the different projects within the areas of intervention) | 2015/2016 | All | * DRR country documents are uploaded to PreventionWeb and are available on the CDEMA homepage. * National Disaster Management Offices have been invited to upload it to relevant national platforms. |
| **Bi-national projects** | * Identification of opportunities, lessons learned and good practices | 2016 | Partners in Haiti & Dominican Republic; UNISDR | * It is suggested to include a chapter on trans-boundary risk in the DRR country document for Haiti. * Promotion of good practices. |
| **Support the preparation / update of DRR country documents** | * Support the preparation of the DRR country document for Haiti and Belize * Provide updates to the country document | Haiti: Nov 2015-Sept 2016  Belize: Feb-Aug 2016 | Partners in Haiti & Belize; IFRC, UNISDR, NEMOs | * Haiti and Antigua & Barbuda are in the process of finalizing the DRR country document. A final version of the documents will be ready by the February 2017. The approval process of the document will start based on the final version. * With the online version of the DRR country document[[32]](#footnote-32), countries will be able to update their documents at their convenience. * Partners will be invited to make suggestions that the national office can consider when updating the document. |

Common Activities - Sendai Framework

| **Area of collaboration** | **Main activities** | **Tentative dates and country** | **Organizations Leading / involved** | **Progress / achievements / comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Alignment of CDM and Sendai Framework Indicators** | * Mapping of Sendai Framework and regional DRR frameworks * Alignment of indicators (consultative process) * Mapping of DIPECHO Action Plan contribution based on mapping against CDM indicators (done during planning workshop) and Sendai indicators (done as soon as Sendai indicators are available) | 2016 | CDEMA & UNISDR (lead)  All DIPECHO partners, NDMA | * The mapping exercise was undertaken in 2015 and presented during the 2015 DIPECHO planning workshop. * Consultation process towards a CDM strategy that is aligned with the Sendai Framework for DRR. The following is taken into consideration: CDM Strategy outcome indicators, CDM Action Plan as well as CDM Audit tool. Consultation workshop will take place on 11 October 2016. * Mapping of DIPECHO Action Plan contribution available. |
| **Relevant meetings at national level** | * Presentations on the SFDRR and linkages between project/activity and SFDRR in the context of the respective meeting   *IFRC*   * Regional response meeting * Draft community resilience framework presented * IFRC/CDEMA/DIGICEL agreement signing ceremony * IFRC/CDEMA MOU signing ceremony * Webinars   *UNISDR*   * National DIPECHO launches * DRR/DIPECHO planning workshop * CDM conference (1 hour session) * ACS DRR meeting   *Cuba*   * National meeting between donor/ diplomatic community and key actors to share the Sendai DRR Framework   *Dominican Republic*   * Donor meeting – Cooperation “table” * Annual CEPREDENAC meeting * Meetings with climate change community | IFRC – March 2016 (SVG, Dominica)  UNISDR (CDM, ACS meeting, DR, Haiti, SVG, Regional workshop)  Cuba (IDDR)  Dom Rep  6 Oct donor meeting | Commitment from IFRC, UNISDR, partners in Cuba, Dominican Republic  Other partners to be identified | * The Sendai Framework was presented in different occasions at local, national and regional level. * A session specific on the Sendai Framework implementation in the Caribbean was organized during the CDM conference in 2015. * The framework was furthermore presented at national DIPECHO Action Plan launches. |

Common Activities – Disaster Risk Reduction Communication

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area of collaboration** | **Main activities** | **Tentative dates and country** | **Organizations Leading / involved** | **Progress / achievements / comments** |
| **Promote and implement DRR communication guidelines** | * Dissemination at regional, national and local level; * Promote good practices (e.g. by using all kind of media) * Support and develop communication Plans at national and local level * IFRC/CDEMA: development of the joint communication and Advocacy strategy * Increase interaction with media   *Haiti*   * Ministry of Interior through DCP in relation with ANMH[[33]](#footnote-33) and AJH * Relation/ coordination with civil society through Authors (Les Mots Vulnerables) * CTESP[[34]](#footnote-34) (normal time) for sensitization activities within the communities, ­schools, open markets * Pool of Communication (crisis time)   Those fora brings together the Public (Media, authors, journalists and civil society) with the National System entities to address DRR  *Dominican Republic*   * Journalist training   *UNISDR*   * TV reports on good experiences * Joint communication strategy for key days * International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction: “Knowledge for life”; * National Day for Disaster Prevention and Emergency Awareness | 13 Oct: global  22 Sept: Dom Rep  Haiti:  DCP Day March 1  Volunteer day, Dec 6  Cuba  Earthquake exercise – 2016  DRR week – 13 October  Cumbre – 9-11 November 2015  Meeting – 28 March 2016 |  | * The DRR communication guidelines have been uploaded to different websites such as PreventionWeb and DIPECHO LAC. * Guidance was shared with partners and a regional commemoration was scheduled which was cancelled |
| **Promote tools** | * Online tool market place (videos); * Share relevant tools which will be uploaded at DIPECHO LAC website (documents, etc) * Road Show in various countries (n) | 2015/2016 |  | * Online Tool Market Place up and running since May 2016: <http://dipecholactools.org/market-place/index.php> * Tool of the month was selected and promoted * Road Shows have been implemented by IFRC |
| **Promote DIPECHO Action Plan activities at regional level** | * Provide relevant information in order to be published on DIPECHO LAC; * Prepare TV reports. | 2015/2016 |  | * Information on the implementation of the DIPECHO Action Plan received have been promoted at regional level. * Call for tools, good practices and photos was launched in May 2016 to collect good practices and promote them through social media. The call is open until the end of the year. * Based on this call, several good practices were selected to produce testimonials (written, audio, video). First testimonials are available here: * NTN24[[35]](#footnote-35) – Response to Zika & Mobile Shelter in Dominican Republic * United Nations Radio – Radio Tim Tim & Communication DRR Governance in Haiti[[36]](#footnote-36) * Written regional testimonial in the magazine ‘Caribbean/Latin America Disaster Readiness Manual’ |

Ongoing & new Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives in the Caribbean

In order to enhance regional coordination and cooperation in DRR, partners were invited to share currently ongoing or planned DRR activities. The aim is to avoid duplication and to ensure an efficient use of available funding also noting that support from international cooperation partners might be reduced in the near future.

## Regional Response Mechanisms

The aim of the session was to start the dialogue on how the regional response mechanisms can be enhanced and which roles and responsibilities the different organizations have. In this regard and noting that relevant stakeholders such the United Nations were not able to attend, CDEMA provided an overview on the current mechanisms and suggestions for enhancement. IFRC presented their engagement in disasters response. The overall idea is to develop a regional road map that supports the process on enhancing regional response coordination.

**Regional Response Mechanism (RRM)**

One of the main reasons to start the discussion on a regional response mechanism is the need that CDEMA’s coordination unit (CU) must have the capacity to mobilize and coordinate regional disaster response and relief requirements. In general, CDEMA's response to disasters caused by natural and technological hazards is dictated by the type and magnitude of the emergency and by the capacity of the Participating State(s) to respond. The RRM is based on and can be triggered by a three tiered response mechanism: Level 1 - No external assistance required, Level 2 - Some external assistance required, Level 3 - Event overwhelms the capacity of the affected state to respond and external assistance required. CDEMA will support upon request of the Participating State.



Figure 1: Regional Response Mechanism

It was noted that the coordination of regional response efforts differs in the CDEMA sub-regions[[37]](#footnote-37). For example, in the central sub-region regional coordination is facilitated by the fact that one donor group and one resident coordinator are responsible for several countries. In the north-west different Resident Coordinators and different donors are supporting the five countries.

Reference was made to the fact that for smaller countries the Caribbean region (the 18 participating states) has theoretically enough capacity to deal with the disaster. Based on this theory, only some of the CDEMA participating states (e.g. Haiti, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago) can cause a disaster that requires a RRM ad external assistance is required. For example a disaster in the Virgin Island would not be a regional disaster because the PS have enough capacity to collectively respond to this disaster. This depends always on the hazard type. It was highlighted that although the resources exist, a well working regional coordination mechanism has to be developed to harness the potential of the region.

In 2017, the Inter-agency Standing Committee will be established with the regional actors listed in Figure 2 which will facilitate the discussion around an enhanced RRM. It was highlighted that the mechanism can be enhanced when all actors commit to coordination and collaboration.

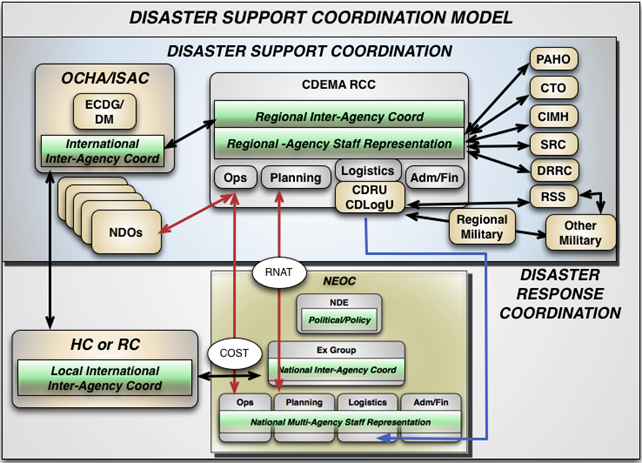


Figure 2: Enhanced Regional Response Mechanism

Some enhancements such as CDEMA’s introduction of the CDAC (CARICOM Disaster Assessment and Coordination) and COST (CARICOM operational support team) teams as additional surge capacity available to NDMOs at their request is commendable and has worked well to complement the existing gaps in damage assessment and Emergency Operations Centre support respectively.

**Initial recommendations by IFRC**

IFRC continues to be an active player in terms of the mechanism for response in the region and will continue to play a key role in relation to organizing, supporting, recovery and development at the local level. It was noted that country’s capacity to respond without external assistance indicates the successes derived from the work done at the community level. It was noted that IFRC has been working with a number of partners and governments in the region over the years on the development of legislation for disasters to regulate international assistance, strengthen and provide protocol for linkages.

Based on IFRC´s experience in the DRR and response field, first recommendations towards the development of an enhanced RRM were provided:

* Data collection as well as timely information sharing to inform decisions and joint coordination of response is one area that can be strengthened at regional level but is partly dependent on the coordination taking place at national level and between organizations[[38]](#footnote-38).
* Social media is a powerful tool and considerations should be given on how it can be utilized and harnessed to enhance elements of the response mechanism;
* Accelerated progress to address the legal challenges in disaster response;
* Joint analysis and planning of actions through greater use of technology, connecting partners from the field to the regional coordinating centre and also through the Eastern Caribbean Partner Donor Group (ECDG); and
* Review of the coordinating systems from community to national and regional levels with clear recommendations based on their identification of good practices, gaps, constraints and resources that are available to support emergency operations.

A point that emerged during the discussion was related to the capacity to coordinate a mass evacuation of a population either inter or intra territories in the event of a huge emergency. It was highlighted that a Model Evacuation Plan was developed for the CDEMA PS and if appropriately facilitated with the involvement of all of the key players a mass evacuation can be effectively delivered. IFRC also confirmed that a mechanism is in place to trigger support of a mass evacuation but it must be conditioned and facilitated by the national system being open to having the support of the IFRC and also by the national Red Cross Society requesting the support.

In relation to the immediate next steps that will be taken to facilitate enhancing RRM, IFRC and CDEMA referred to the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CDEMA | IFRC |
| * CDEMA will use the opportunity of the review of RRM to convene the regional inter-agency standing committee as part of the process to get collective engagement of all of the current regional players. This forum will also be used as a means to commence the process of reviewing the RRM. * Develop and link Action Plans looking at security issues at CARICOM and global level (expert road map) and what is relevant for the regional level. | * Regulatory Framework – continue the national lead on mapping where the framework is required, to identify the gaps and make recommendations on how they can be addressed. * Development of a national emergency operations system. * Development of a mechanism that encourages the sharing of information with regards to planned programmes and new initiatives amongst national and regional systems and partners should be considered. The IFRC proposed the convening of a regional response meeting in 2017 to address these issues and make recommendations going forward. |

When working on enhancing RRM, existing experiences shall be taken into consideration such as the document that addresses areas related to response post Hurricane Ivan. Reference was made thatmany of the identified areas for enhancement transcend the issue of language, capacities, capabilities and geographical coordinates. In addition to the coordination within the CDEMA PS framework coordination with Cuba or the system available in the Dominican Republic shall be strengthened.

## Drought preparedness in Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti

ECHO supports drought preparedness and response initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean region to respond to the needs expressed by the countries on matters related to drought. This support commenced in 2016 in the Caribbean, specifically in Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Two of the main objectives are:

* To improve the knowledge of the Phenomenon in information management; and
* The implementation of good practices to enhance capacities.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Cuba[[39]](#footnote-39) | Dominican Republic | Haiti[[40]](#footnote-40) |
| Planned activities | * Drought risk assessment with Food Security and Nutrition indicators * SOP for drought EWS * Awareness raising campaign * Capacity Building on water usage and of Community Water Management Committee | * Improve knowledge and information management on drought (community to national level) * Develop pilot on integrated EWS on drought and other hazards * Promote drought preparedness good practices at the community level | * Drought vulnerability analysis: * Creation of management committees & maintenance of water points; * Updating contingency plans for drought; * Simulation exercises at local and communal level. |
| Efforts to ensure sustainability of the activities | * Involvement of government institutions. | * Project engages key stakeholders at different levels in the activities. Strengthening capacities. | Strengthening capacities (e.g. workshops on best water management practices), equipment in certain communities (e.g. installing rain gauges). Inclusion of non-traditional actors such as churches. Main partner is DPC. |

All partners agreed that drought preparedness shall also be addressed at the regional level:

* A regional system that can help to disseminate specific messages for each stakeholder; however, stakeholders need to be aligned with each other in terms of the work that they are doing;
* important to bridge the gaps and seeing how information and data can be shared, for example through an online mechanism / technical exchanges of data can be very important and useful for prevention plans;

At the regional level, the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) produces a drought outlook that gives a longer range of the dry period with forecast lengths and periodic updates. This information has transitioned into national drought conversations and the second phase of the process which recently commenced is looking into the development of drought management plans with the support of water management policies.

## Other DRR initiatives

All partners were able to share a maximum of three ongoing or planned DRR initiatives link those to the four (4) priority areas of the CDM Strategy and priority actions of the Sendai Framework. All DRR priorities were collected and can be found in the list can below. Most of the initiatives support the CDM Strategy Priority Area 4 and the Sendai Framework priority action 4, followed by 1 and 2.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Priority Areas of the Comprehensive Disaster Management** | | | |
| Strengthening institutional arrangements for CDM | Increased and sustained knowledge management & learning for CDM | Improved integration of CDM at sectoral level | Strengthened and sustained community resilience |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Priority Actions of the Sendai Framework** | | | |
| Understanding Risk | Risk Governance | Risk investment | Response, Recovery, Reconstruction |
| 9 | 6 | 2 | 18 |

Although most of the activities listed in the two tables below do not refer to the implementing organization or country, the list nevertheless reflects well how the partners that attended the workshop are supporting the two DRR frameworks in the next few years.

Each group was able to present the most interesting and innovative DRR initiative. These are listed below:

1. The adaptation of the CERT concept to enhance the resilience of vulnerable groups and inform tourism entities focusing on alternative livelihoods and sustainable solutions. This initiative is linked to CDM priority areas 4.2 & 4.4 and Sendai priority area 4;
2. Strengthening of the financing of risk through a partnership between the private and public sectors. This initiative is liked to CDM priority areas 4.4, 3.3 & 1.5 and Sendai priority areas 2, 3 & 4;
3. Strengthening of the SIMEX exercises in Haiti throughout 2017 and 2018. This initiative will be supported by the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC). The objective is to strengthen the capacity of the involved partners and the focus of the exercise will be tsunami and seismic risk. is linked to Sendai priority area 4;
4. Increase understanding of risk through the development of risk profile and probabilistic models to inform decision makers and provide a basis for DRR investment;
5. The development of a volunteer management project that will enhance the operating environment for volunteers. It will address matters related to policy, code of conduct, database, dress code, training and recognition;
6. A multi-country initiative including Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba which seeks to enhance EWS for seismic risk at the regional level including strengthening the capabilities of the population by increasing their awareness. Inclusive management of seismic risk and This initiative is linked to Sendai priority areas 3 & 4;
7. Improve risk knowledge of risk with an integrated knowledge management including natural risk prevention to assist with the implementation of risk prevention plans. Also want to improve the specifications of construction with consideration given considering different hazard that can impact construction zones in an effort to improve the protection of the people as well as response;
8. The strengthening of water work companies and their response teams that deal with water hygiene. This initiative specifically identified Haiti as a pilot country to ensure that they have effective response to all types of disasters. It is linked to Sendai priority area 4; and
9. Improved community response against meteorological risk and the strengthening of binational response mechanisms for Haiti and the Dominican Republic as well as for Cuba and Dominican.

Table: Ongoing and new DRR initiatives sorted per CDM Regional Outcome Area

|  |
| --- |
| CDM Regional Outcome Area 1: Strengthening institutional arrangements for CDM |
| * Strengthening of the SIMEX in Haiti. (CDM RO1) * Strengthening capacity of stakeholders at national and local level and undertake simulation exercises at all levels - Haiti DPC & DIPECHO partner (CDM RO1) |
| CDM Regional Outcome Area 1: Increased and sustained knowledge management & learning for CDM |
| * Commemoration of the World Tsunami Awareness Day (CDM RO2) * Develop DRR/CCA curriculum for schools (CDM RO2, 3) * ARISE launches in Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados & Virgin Islands / Creation of a regional network (UNISDR, CDM RO3) * Safe school Forum with Ministries of Education (outcomes: Declaration and Plan of Action (UNISDR, CDM RO3) * Roll-out of aligned indicators (CDM/Sendai) in project proposals for enhanced monitoring. (ECHO, CDM RO1) * Continuous application of the Safe Hospital Index (PAHO, CDM RO2) |
| CDM Regional Outcome Area 3: Improved integration of CDM at sectoral level |
| * Rain Water harvesting for sustained agriculture (NEMO Saint Lucia and others) (CDM RO3) * Diversification of agriculture crops to introduce drought and flood resistance crops - CDM 3 |
| CDM Regional Outcome Area 4: Strengthened and sustained community resilience |
| * CERT training (CDM 4) * Community-based DRM in indigenous communities in Guyana. (CDM 4) * DRR Camp (NEMO Saint Lucia) (CDM 4, Sendai 4) * Youth Forum (NEMO Saint Lucia) (CDM 4, Sendai 4) * Mangroves and reefs for DRR – cost effective ecosystem friendly infrastructure (IFRC, TNC, NDMOs, CDM 4, I 19) * Contingency Plans for Hospitals (CDM4) * Resilience strategy rolled out (IFRC, CDM 4) * Restructure community volunteer system. (CDM RO4) * Adaptation of the CERT concept to enhance the resilience of vulnerable groups and informal tourism entities focusing on alternative livelihoods and sustainable solutions. -IFRC (\_also RO4.2 & 4.4) |

Table: Ongoing and new DRR initiatives sorted per Sendai Framework Priority Action

|  |
| --- |
| Sendai Framework Priority Action 1: Understanding Risk |
| * Study on impact by epidemics differentiated by Age and Gender * Commemoration of the World Tsunami Awareness Day (CDM RO2) * Strengthening special and infrastructure information of ACS member and associated states * Baseline studies (probabilistic risk, risk profiles, etc) * Enhance scientific and technical knowledge of risk * Master in DRM * Climate Change Adaptation in Jamaica, Cuba and Dominican Republic * Strengthen the Safe School initiative in Cuba and Dominican Republic * Improved knowledge of Risk with an integrated knowledge management \* including natural risk prevention to assist with the implementation of risk prevention plans. Also want to improve the specifications of construction with consideration given to the types of hazards that can impact construction zones in an effort to improve the protection of the people; (also Sendai 2) * Develop DRR/CCA curriculum for schools (CDM RO2, 3) * DRR Camp (NEMO Saint Lucia) (CDM 4, Sendai 4) * Youth Forum (NEMO Saint Lucia) (CDM 4, Sendai 4) * Mangroves and reefs for DRR – cost effective ecosystem friendly infrastructure (IFRC, TNC, NDMOs, CDM 4, I 19) |
| Sendai Framework Priority Action 2: Risk Governance |
| * Fortalecer de la gobernanza y acompañar a los actores nacionales hacia una gestión del riesgo sísmico inclusiva en políticas nacionales y locales * Campaña de sensibilización accesible y acorde al lenguaje de la población Reposicionamiento de recursos y preparación previa de actores para la respuesta * Multi-country proposal related to enhancing EWS * Transversal and mulita-risk prevention plans * ARISE launches in Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados & Virgin Islands / Creation of a regional network (CDM RO3) * Safe school Forum with Ministries of Education (outcomes: Declaration and Plan of Action (CDM RO3) * Roll-out of aligned indicators (CDM/Sendai) in project proposals for enhanced monitoring. (ECHO, CDM RO1) * Continuous application of the Safe Hospital Index (CDM RO2) * Contingency Plans for Hospitals (CDM4)   Resilience strategy rolled out (IFRC, CDM 4) |
| Sendai Framework Priority Action 3: Risk Investment |
| * DRR country document - strengthening risk financing through partnerships between private sector, civil society and public sector (S3,4,2; cmd4.4,3.3,1.5 * Strengthening of the financing of risk through a partnership between the private and public sectors. (also Sendai 2 & 4) |
| Sendai Framework Priority Action 4: Response, Recovery, Reconstruction |
| * The adaptation of the Community Emergency Response Team concept to enhance the resilience of vulnerable groups and inform tourism entities focusing on alternative livelihoods and sustainable solutions. * Strengthening of the SIMEX in Haiti. (CDM RO1) * A multi-country initiative which seeks to enhance EWS for seismic activities thereby strengthening the capabilities of the population by increasing their awareness. (also Sendai 3) * The development of a volunteer management project that will enhance the operating environment for volunteers. It will address matters related to policy, code of conduct, database, dress code, training and recognition; * Restructure community volunteer system. (CDM RO4) * The strengthening of water work companies and their response teams that deal with water hygiene. This initiative specifically identified Haiti as a pilot country to ensure that they have effective response to all types of disasters. * Preparación de equipos nacionales de respuesta en agua, saneamiento y promoción a la higiene - binacional Haití and República Dominicana, participación de instituciones del estado DINEPA / INAPA * Preparación de equipos de evaluación y respuesta de medios de vida y seguridad alimentaria y levantamiento de información de línea de base de zonas de medios de vida y seguridad * Adaptation of the CERT concept to enhance the resilience of vulnerable groups and informal tourism entities focusing on alternative livelihoods and sustainable solutions. -IFRC (\_also RO4.2 & 4.4) * Fortalecer la preparación y respuesta binacional Haití y Rep dom en el sector salud - PAHO * Conocimiento de riesgo para acciones tempranas para proteger personas y medios de vida- Cuba * Conocimiento y línea base (servidores, cartographicos, evaluación de riesgo, riesgo probabilistico), Contribución a la producción de datos XXX * Reinforce SIMEX unit - Haiti DPC & DIPECHO partner * Strengthening capacity of member s xxx at national and local level and undertake simulation exercises at all levels - Haiti DPC & DIPECHO partner (CDM RO1) * Health sector strengthening for DRM: SMART hospitals and managing medical teams after event - project funded by Global Affairs Canada, 4 years, 19 PAHO countries ( also Sendai 3) * Community response teams (Antares ) for disasters - Haiti * Seismic risk management * Diversification of agriculture crops to introduce drought and flood resistance crops - CDM 3 * Directives de protección y trato bxxx - oxfam plan hábitat * Fortalecimiento de las estructuras organizativo - funcionales de gestión de riesgos 1-4 * CERT training (CDM 4) * Community-based DRM in indigenous communities in Guyana. (CDM 4) * Rain Water harvesting for sustained agriculture (NEMO Saint Lucia and others) (CDM RO3) |

Conclusion

The workshop provided the opportunity to demonstrate the progress made in DRR and how efforts from the local to the regional level contribute to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the CDM Strategy. It further aimed at offering space for exchange between partners from different regions. Notwithstanding the challenges experienced with respect to effective communication as a result of the language barrier existing in the region, it was recognized that the region collectively speaks one common language.

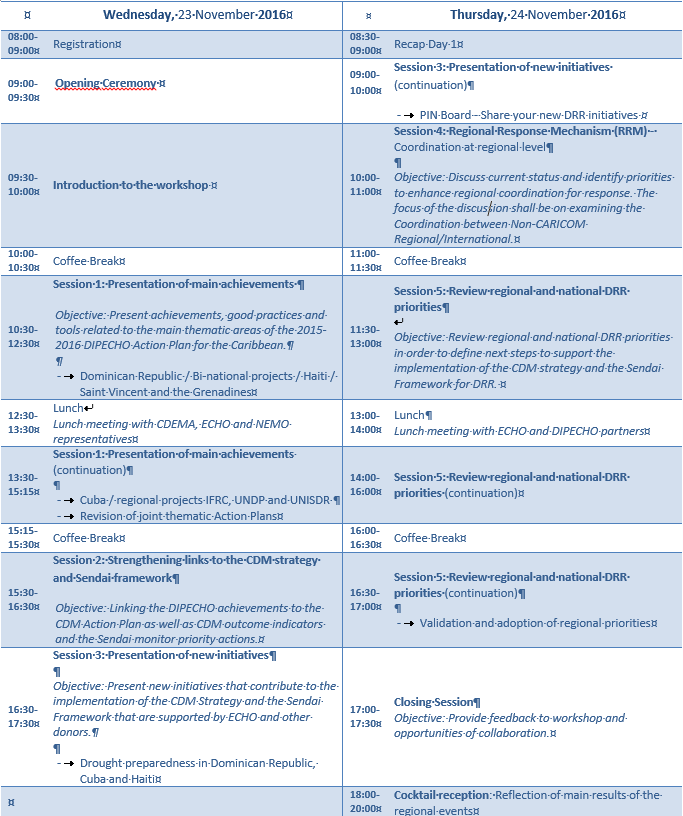
Commonalities such as disaster risk reduction, reducing vulnerabilities and saving lives, is important for cooperation and collaboration as well as sharing information, planning and programming together. In addition, the astute utilization of available resources in an effort to help strengthen the resilience of the Caribbean region was reiterated.

Participants agreed on the relevance of sustainability of efforts. Sustainability can be ensured by stakeholder engagement and partnerships which for example can be facilitated from the planning of a project towards its implementation, enabling the continuation of efforts through institutional strategies beyond the project intervention.

In conclusion, it was recommended that going forward the Sendai Framework as well as the CDM Strategy be utilized as a guide during the design phase of projects in an effort to see how best links can be made to the indicators when implementing programmes.

The upcoming 5th Session Regional Platform for DRR in the Americas, scheduled for the 7-9 March 2017 in Montreal Canada, was identified as a great opportunity for the partners and all relevant parties at both the national and regional level to collaborate to share DRR experiences in the Caribbean at this international forum.

## APPENDIX A – WORKSHOP AGENDA



## APPENDIX B - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## APPENDIX C – Humanitarian Implementation Plan

ECHO’s **Humanitarian Implementation Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean 2017** and its technical annex are available through the partners’ platform (APPEL) or on the CDM Signature Event website.

* HIP 2017: <http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/docs/hip-lac-2017.pdf>
* Technical Annex: <http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/docs/hip-ta-lac-2017.pdf>

**DRR/Resilience focus of the HIP**

ECHO support envisages assisting regional and national authorities in building local preparedness and response capacities and improving the practical implementation of DRR.

In the Caribbean, support is envisaged in line with regional strategies, translating them into action on the ground. Support is also envisaged to contribute to the Comprehensive Disaster Management strategy and align it to the Sendai priorities under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Focus areas include drought and epidemic preparedness.

The overall aim is to create better prepared communities and local, national and regional institutions to face disasters, thus reducing mortality and protecting to the extent possible the assets and livelihoods of the most vulnerable. "Crisis modifiers" could be considered in DRR activities to allow a shift to more "emergency-type" interventions in case of need and when possible, where it can be effective and bring an added value.

For further orientation regarding the Caribbean, please consult the report on Disaster Risk Reduction priorities in the Caribbean: <http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/docs/disaster-risk-reduction-priorities-for-the-caribbean-region.pdf>

**Exit strategy**

Since its creation, the DIPECHO programme has evolved from community activities towards a more institutional approach in order to create appropriate conditions for the institutionalization of practices and for replication. The exit strategy will consist of progressive handing over and advocacy towards authorities and development programmes, based on analysis of risk and coping capacities and existing DRR actions funded by other development actors/EU services. This evolution is more advanced in some countries than in others, which means that there is still room for work in this area as well as addressing hazards in a comprehensive manner at local, sub-national, national or regional level.

In the Caribbean, ECHO will aim at fully phasing out of the regions in the next cycle in close cooperation with other EU instruments and other stakeholders.

For any questions, please contact [echo.caribbean@echofield.eu](mailto:echo.caribbean@echofield.eu) or [virginie.andre@echofield.eu](mailto:virginie.andre@echofield.eu)

1. http://eird.org/americas/taller-dipecho-caribe-2015-2016/index.html [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 80 DRR stakeholders from 16 Caribbean countries [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. http://ec.europa.eu/echo/ [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/docs/achievements-booklet.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. http://eird.org/americas/caribbean-early-warning-system-workshop-in-barbados/ews-workshop-report-final.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/docs/22-nov/early-warning-systems-in-the-caribbean-a-desk-review.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Examples: Additional training for Marine and Urban Search and Rescue (TCI & BVI & Anguilla), TCI Training for volunteers, capacity building of the private sector in Barbados. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/docs/achievements-booklet.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Although the priorities are immediate the related activities shall be implemented immediately action starting in 2017, others have a longer term horizon spanning for example five years. For partners interested in submitting proposals under the ECHO 2017 HIP, it is highly advised to take these priorities into account. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The CDM Audit tool is composed by five questionnaires: Mitigation, Preparedness A, Preparedness B, Response and Recovery. Each of them represents a phase of the Disaster Management Cycle is divided into components, and then sub-divided into key elements which are further divided into sub-elements. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Although Cuba is not a CDEMA Participating State, the country identified the same common areas as a priority. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/docs/disaster-risk-reduction-priorities-for-the-caribbean-region.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. http://eird.org/americas/caribbean-early-warning-system-workshop-in-barbados/ews-workshop-report-final.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. http://www.preventionweb.net/files/48260\_stmguidelinescorrected2.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/14963 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. http://dipecholac.net/annual-achievements-in-barbados/docs/achievements-booklet.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=49cu2YW6NCE [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v5ULqDj6WtU&t=32s [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WdVy0LTaDeo&t=1s> & <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n1KCQ9X114Q&t=7s> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vijya012YA4> / https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n1KCQ9X114Q [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NfwK04DUVBk&index=3&list=PLsyXvOyr-f9UQS9Toe6zZExQIdedsufoe> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kj2jUese3Eo&feature=youtu.be [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Ce guide est disponible sur le site du Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe (MPCE) de la République d’Haïti : <http://www.mpce.gouv.ht/fr/publications> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Suriname, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Jamaica [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. [https://www.facebook.com/TIMTIMHAITI/photos /](https://www.facebook.com/TIMTIMHAITI/photos%20/) video: <https://youtu.be/Sg_3oYL5QQ8> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. SNGRD: Système National de Gestion des Risques et Désastres [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. EIC: Equipe d’Intervention Communautaire [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. CLPC and CCPC: Comites Locaux et Communaux de Protection Civile [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. SNGRD: Système National de Gestion des Risques et Désastres [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. EIC: Equipe d’Intervention Communautaire [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. CLPC and CCPC: Comites Locaux et Communaux de Protection Civile [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. <http://dipecholactools.org/dp/> [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. ANMH and AJH : Association Nationale des Medias Haïtiens and Association des Journalistes Haïtiens [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. CTESP: Comite Thématique d’Education et de sensibilisation du Public [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. <https://youtu.be/ufCCKHnKQBY> [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ufCCKHnKQBY&list=PL5OyxVUQm0\_iM-Ut4QPkWbCkq5W5Cf76l&index=3 [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Central Sub-region: Barbados, Dominica, Saint Lucia, SVG | North-west sub-region: Jamaica, Bahamas, Belize, Haiti, Turks and Caicos Islands| Eastern sub-region: Antigua and Barbuda, Anguilla, The Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis | Southern sub-region: Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Guyana, Suriname [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. As a member of the Regional Response Mechanism, the IFRC has been taking steps to review and refine our internal mechanisms in order to streamline the timely collection and distribution of information, optimize resources and improve efficiencies leading to accelerated, coordinated humanitarian action to the most-affected areas. A number of areas have been identified for improvement but as you may appreciate revised processes take time and resources that are not always readily available. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eGXaiSHg-Ug [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FuqQ141zwU4 [↑](#footnote-ref-40)