



Management Plans: A Generic Approach

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Presentation Objectives

- To present excerpts of the results of a study to assess the status of development and implementation of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plans for hurricanes, droughts and floods in Caribbean countries.

Presentation Outline

- Background and context
- Conceptual framework for DRM Plans
- Study's objectives and methodology
- Presentation of study's results
- Conclusion and recommendations

Background and Context



- Over the past decade, the Agriculture Sector of many Caribbean Countries has sustained substantial losses due to Natural Hazards.

Country	Impact of El-Nino Drought 2009-2010
Guyana	Government allocated US\$ 1.3 million for farmers relief in Region 2 in February 2010 & spent US\$ 16,000 daily in Region 5 for water delivery.
Dominica	Banana industry reported a 43% reduction in production in 2010 compared to previous years.
Antigua & Barbuda	2010 onion and tomato crops decreased by 25% and 30% respectively
SVG	20% overall decrease in agricultural productivity during the period & tomato prices rose by 155% during the peak of the drought (February-March, 2010).
Trinidad & Tobago	Drought-induced bush fires destroyed large areas of citrus farms leading to an increase in the cost of citrus importation from US\$ 6.3 million in 2008 to US\$ 8.3 million by the end of 2010.

The FAO Study's Objectives

1. Determine the availability of DRM plans for droughts, hurricanes, and floods in the agriculture sector throughout the 20 FAO-supported Caribbean countries.
2. Review existing plans to identify best practices, shortcomings, challenges and areas where development agencies may assist countries to complete and implement these plans.

Target countries



- Grenada
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Dominica
- Anguilla
- The Bahamas
- Dominican Republic
- Haiti
- Montserrat
- Jamaica
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- Suriname
- Turks and Caicos
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Belize
- Guyana
- Barbados
- Cuba
- St. Lucia
- British Virgin Islands
- Trinidad and Tobago.

Conceptual framework for DRM Plan

- Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
- CARICOM Regional Framework 2005-2015
- Enhanced CDM Strategy and Programme Framework 2007-2012
- Jagdeo initiative

Key messages

- Address all hazards and all stages in the DRM cycle
- Mainstream disaster risk considerations into the development process and through all stages of the disaster cycle
- The imperative of capable institutions, coordination & communication frameworks
- Empowerment of communities
- Urgency of transitioning from a reactive to a proactive paradigm
- Integration of cross cutting themes: Adaptation to climate change and variability, gender sensitivity, cultural diversity and peculiarities, and vulnerable populations.

Methodological Approach

- A questionnaire was prepared and distributed to the countries.
- Formal communication to Permanent Secretaries requesting cooperation to complete assignment.
- Qualitative approach using key informant interviews with Ministry of Agriculture officials
- Study's limitations: Lack of face to face communication and the difficulty in securing timely completed questionnaires from some countries.

Questionnaire to Assess the Plan

- Indicate the hazards which are described in the DRM Plan
- For each hazard, indicate:
 - The information used to develop the hazard vulnerability and risk profile for the Plan (hazard maps, vulnerability data, impact on agriculture sector, risk and vulnerability assessment, other)
 - Whether there are data on each of the risks e.g risk assessments

Questionnaire to Assess the Plan

- Indicate whether the following sections are addressed in the plan for the agriculture sector:
 - Identification of key geographical areas
 - Risk assessment of agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector
 - Priority measures for DRM in agriculture
 - Damage and Loss assessments
 - Linkages with other agriculture and development frameworks, projects and programmes

Continued...

- Organizational structure of DRM (Institutional set up)
- Operational capacities of agriculture related institutions in DRM (MoA, Extension Services, etc)
- Linkages between Agric DRM Plan and other sectoral and national plans and policies for DRM
- Coordination mechanisms between agriculture sector institutions and other players involved in DRM
- Strengths, Weaknesses, Challenges and Opportunities of the DRM system in relation to the Agriculture Sector

Continued...

- Institutional functioning and implementation mechanisms
- Prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures
- Documentation of best practices for DRM in agriculture
- Agriculture Insurance
- Early Warning Systems in agriculture
- Roles and functions of relevant agencies involved in DRM
- Emergency Response
- Recovery and Rehabilitation

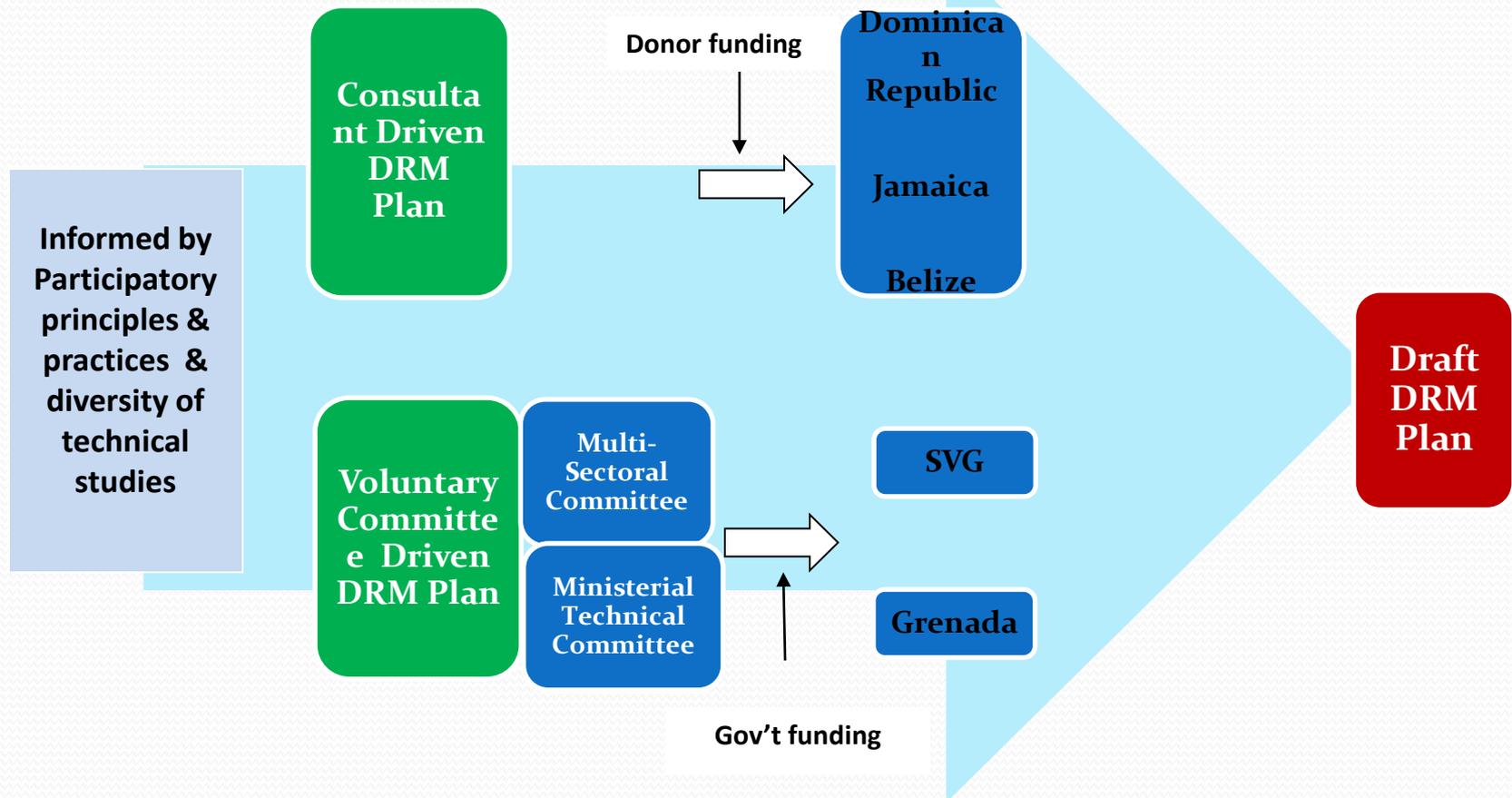
Continued...

- Needs assessment for livelihoods recovery
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
- Education and Public Awareness on DRM
- Training and capacity building on DRM
- Sustainability of the DRM Plan
- Community-based DRM
- Funding mechanisms and resources for DRM
- Linkages between DRM and Climate Change Adaptation

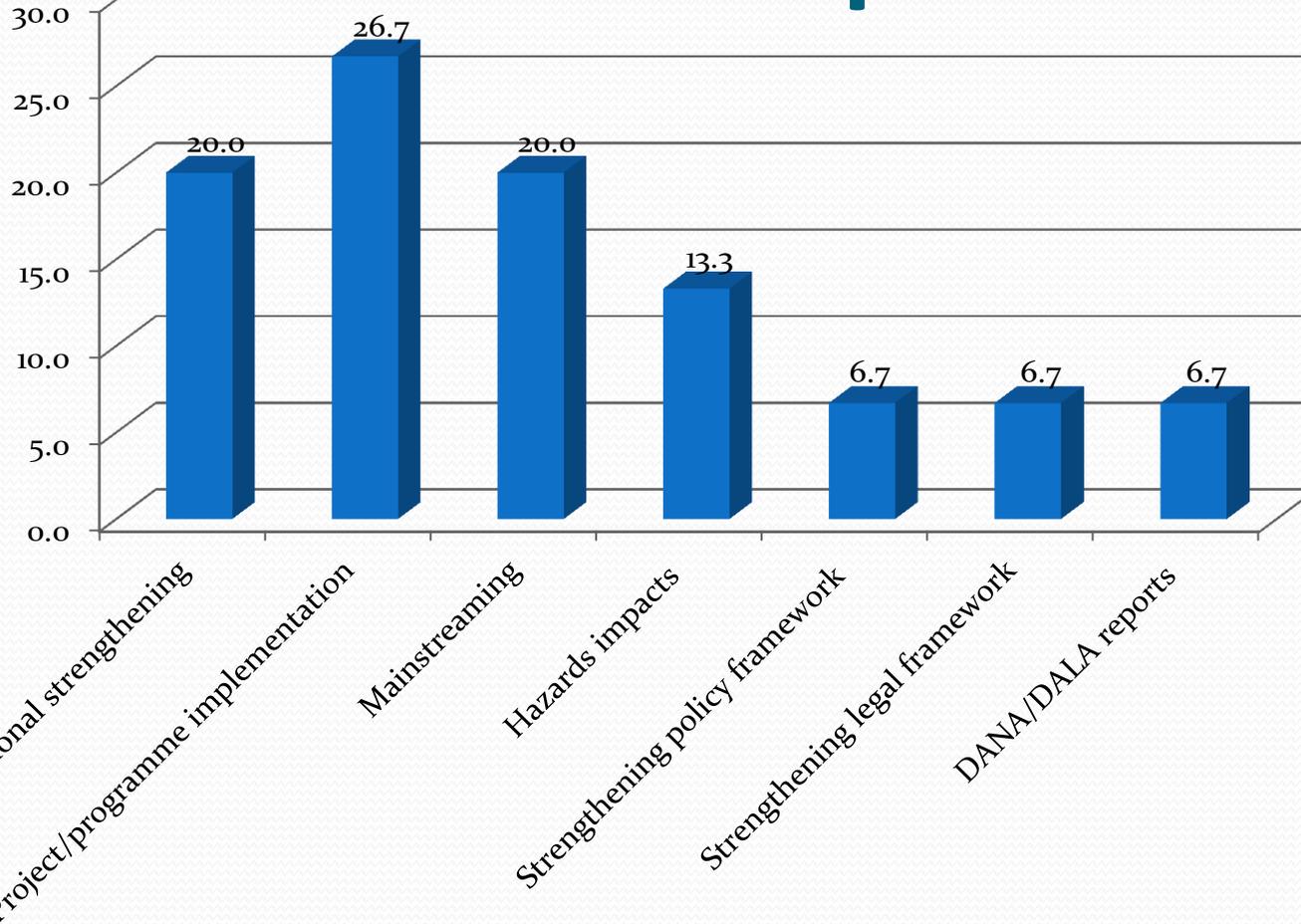


RESULTS

Summary of methodology for DRM Plan development



Initiatives that contributed to DRM Plan development



- A range of systemic, institutional, programmatic initiatives & disaster events influenced plans development

Review of existing DRM plans to identify:

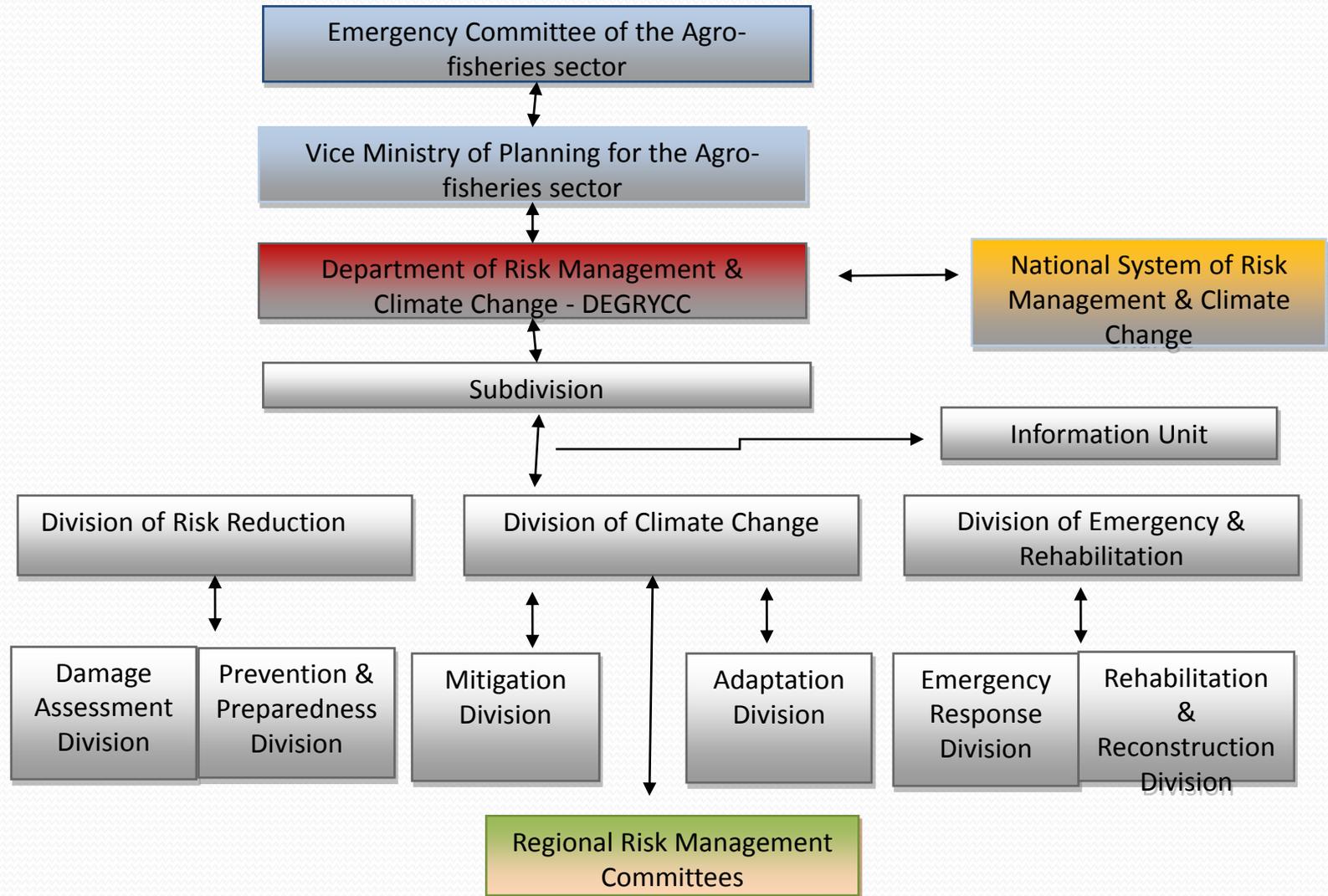
- Best practices (highlights)
- Shortcomings (highlights)
- Needs



BEST PRACTICES

Dominican Republic

- Establishment of the Department of Risk Management & Climate Change



Dominican Republic



- Adoption of Resolution Number 34-2011 represents a powerful tool for mainstreaming and advocating DRM and climate change in sectoral programming
- Effective and efficient response to hurricane related hazards through *The Structure of Rapid Response*.
- Comprehensive inventory of the Ministry's assets and key contact officials.

Grenada



- Articulation of an Agriculture Disaster Management Policy
- The proposed institutional structure for DRM activation parallels the DRM model used at the national level.

Belize



- Synergies established between international and national policy and programmatic frameworks
- Effective mainstreaming of the concepts of DRR and climate change adaptation is evident in the draft document.
- E.g. use of the term DRM throughout the document

Belize

- Goal 1-**Strategy-1** seeks to institutionalize DRR and CCA within the MAF
- Goal 1 - Strategy 2 promotes mainstreaming of DRR and CCA via partnerships
- Strategy 3 seeks to empower communities through adoption of a Community Based DRR processes at the community level that prioritizes
 - ✓ development of community based DRR plans,
 - ✓ mobilization of financing for plan implementation, and
 - ✓ incorporation of community DRR plans into the national ADRM planning framework.

Belize



- Proposes an excellent model for improving local communities' knowledge and access to climate information and EW messages tailored to the needs of agriculture resource users.
- The systematic piloting, evaluation and replication of best practices for DRR that are location specific suited to the needs of specific locations

From a preparedness & recovery standpoint

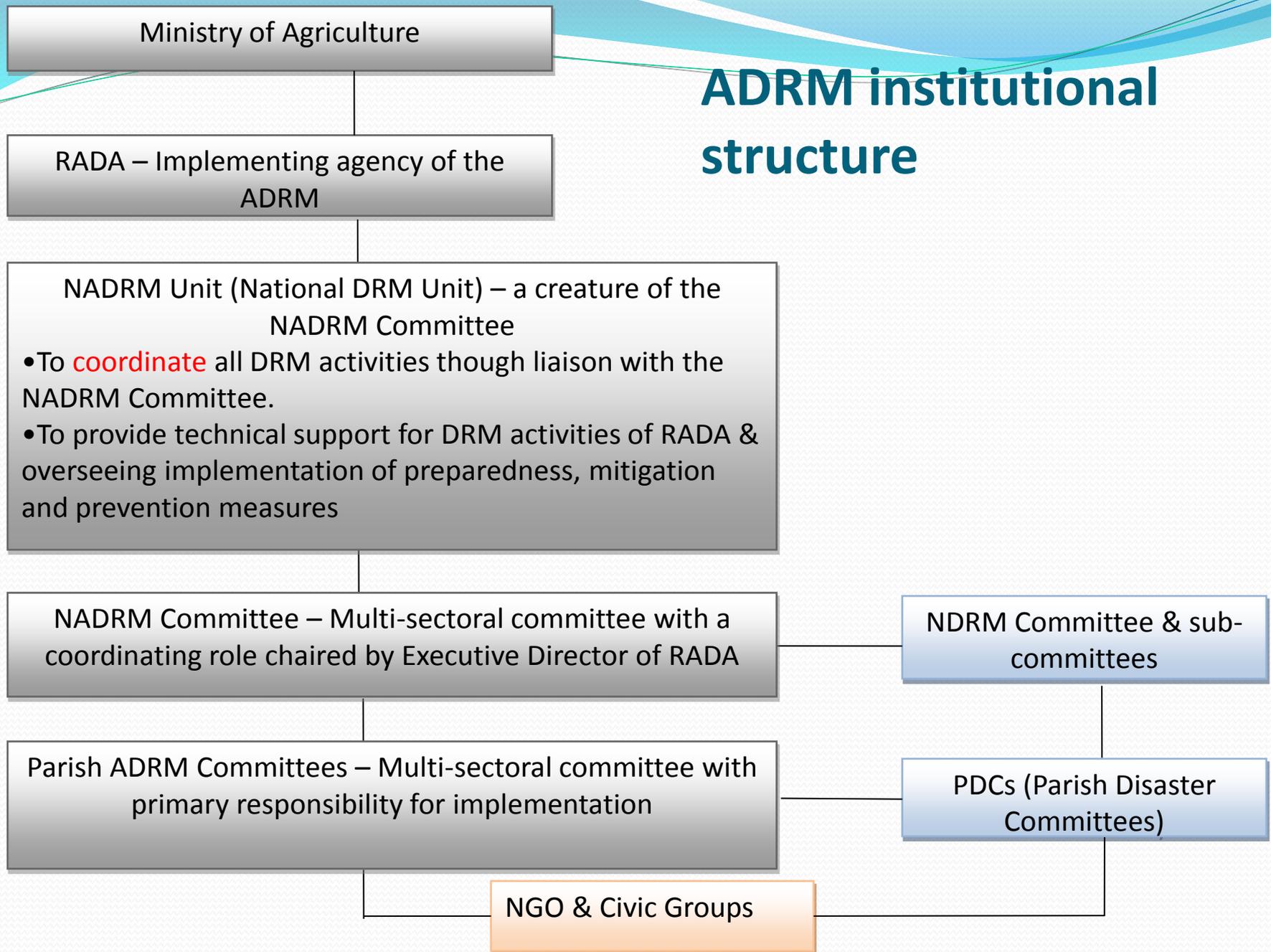
- Preparation of a Hazard Impact Assessment Methodology that integrates baseline assessments with a livelihood based DANAs
- Methodology will positively impact post disaster damage and impact assessments in affected villages.
- Establish partnership with the Credit Union and other financial institutions to assess the scope and feasibility for financial back up.

Jamaica



- A very comprehensive Table of Contents that articulated the key components of an effective ADRM Plan.
- Comprehensive hazard mapping, vulnerability assessment and risk profiling
- The ADRM plan creatively framed within the context of international and national disaster management strategies
- Institutional framework for DRM is link to, and parallels the national DRM structure with strong implementation focus at the community level

ADRM institutional structure



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- Detailed prevention, mitigation, preparedness including EWS planning articulated in the planning framework.
 - An outlined Standard Operating Procedure delineating authority, roles and procedures during the emergency phase of DRM



SHORTCOMINGS

Dominican Republic

- The Plan is referred to as a *Contingency Plan for the Hurricane Season 2011*. Title is restrictive with short term & limited focus – **RESPONSE Focused** .
- Detailed hazard mapping and vulnerability assessment is required for drought & floods.
- Profiling of the country and agriculture sector is inadequate and is required to properly contextualize the DRM Plan.
- Modality for communication & EWS omitted.
- No analysis of the synergies between the DRM Plan and international and international frameworks conducted.

Dominican Republic

- Mandate of DEGRYCC is focused on Response – not maximizing its true potential.
- The organizational structure of the DEGRYCC should lucidly communicate its partnership in fostering DRR at the community and farm levels.
- Plan lacks a resource mobilization strategy and M&E framework
- No inclusion of gender dimensions in planning framework.

Grenada

- The draft plan was not framed within the context of the country and sector profile
- Planned focused heavily on response/recovery
- Lacks information on hazard mapping, vulnerability and risk assessments.
- No analysis on the synergies between the DRM Plan and national and international DRM frameworks
- Early Warning Systems not included in the draft plan.

Grenada

- The draft plan did not effectively present an institutional and coordination framework to facilitate implementation of the plan.
- Plan lacks an M& E framework and is not engineered on the basis of gender sensitivity, needs of vulnerable groups and climate change adaptation

Conclusions

1. Very low prevalence of ADRM plans within the Caribbean (26.3%)
2. Status of ADRM Planning reveals 3 country groupings: (a) Countries with plans (b) countries in the process of developing plans (c) countries with no plans
3. DRM related projects & country's experiences with natural hazards are major driving forces for developing DRM plans
4. Capacity constraints represent the most significant limiting factor to ADRM Plan development according to MoA officials
5. Caribbean Ministries of Agriculture appear to place low priority on development of ADRM Plans – **disconnect with hazard realities (73.7% no plans; 70% without plans have not set timeline for plan development)**
6. **Where are the champions and DRM leaders??**

Recommendations

- Promote the development of **ADRM champions** within the various MoA's
- Urgent drafting of Plans of Actions based on current status of ADRM Planning to complete and implement plans
- Formulate & implement regional capacity building project/training initiative to support ADRM development & implementation
- Mainstream ADRM plans into annual work plan of MoAs
- Scale-up education programmes targeting all stakeholders especially policy makers and senior administrative officials to communicate the cost of NO ACTION – **“ownership is critical”**
- Implementation must become a culture – institutional framework must be strengthened to complement plan implementation
- A regional institution should to be identified to monitor and hold countries accountable to develop and implement plans post write-shop

How can development agencies help?

1. Fostering accountability & implementation of Plans of Actions
2. Regional training
3. Technical backstopping : Identifying consultants ; sharing TORs
4. Financing for projects to develop and implement components of ADRM plans
5. Forums for sharing best practices & innovative technologies for ADRM plans e.g. EWS, risk diversion schemes, data/information management
6. Electronic forums to maintain contact with country parties post write-shop for sharing experiences, securing support, peer mentoring etc.



Thank you!!