Hazards, Hurricane Season and COVID-19

Presented by
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Gender Responsiveness and Disaster Resilience during the COVID-19 Crisis, July 22, 2020
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

❖ CDEMA
❖ Hazards Landscape
❖ Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) & Resilience Framework
❖ COVID-19 and Hurricane Season 2020
❖ Way forward
Mobilizing and coordinating disaster relief

Mitigating consequences of disasters

Providing comprehensive information on disasters

Encouraging disaster loss reduction and cooperative arrangements and mechanisms

Establishment enhancement and maintenance of adequate emergency disaster response capabilities among the Participating States
DIVERSE HAZARDS

- Flooding in Dominica
- Hurricane Lenny
- Storm Surge, Grenada, 1999
- Volcanic Eruption, Montserrat, (MVO)
- Earthquake, Haiti, 2010
- Hurricane Tomas
- Landslide – Marc Saint Lucia (2010)
A CHANGING CLIMATE

Observed Rainfall Changes in Caribbean Since 1900

- Mean annual rainfall over Caribbean, 1900-2000 → a consistent decline by around 0.18 mm yr⁻¹
- Southern Caribbean region → contraction in ‘traditional’ wet season (June-Oct), 1900-1980
- Longer dry spells and increasing drought incidence since 1900
- Increase in number of heavy rainfall events in last 75 years

Slide Content Courtesy: Leonard Nurse PhD.
IMPACT OF IRMA AND MARIA 2017
SELECTED STATES

Dominica Damage and Losses: Source Post-Disaster Needs Assessment Hurricane Maria September 18, 2018, Government of Dominica
Antigua and Barbuda Damage and Losses: Source Post-Disaster Needs Assessment Hurricane Irma, Government of Antigua and Barbuda
Other Countries: Source Focus Issue 1/January – March 2018, ECLAC Sub regional Headquarters for the Caribbean (Damage, Losses and Additional Costs)
TRENDS: THE SYSTEMS

❖ Record Breaking

▪ Irma: 2017
  ▪ 185 mph max winds – second strongest max winds of all time in Atlantic.
  ▪ 3 consecutive days as a Category 5 hurricane – the longest for an Atlantic hurricane in the satellite era (since 1966)

▪ Dorian 2019

❖ The role of antecedent conditions
❖ The models ??

❖ *In the context of a changing climate– this may not be unusual*
## THE CDM STRATEGY 2014-2024

### Regional Goal: Safer more resilient and sustainable Caribbean States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional Strengthening</th>
<th>Knowledge Management</th>
<th>Sector Integration</th>
<th>Community Resilience</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DM Organizations (national and regional)</td>
<td>Regional Network for Risk Informed Decision Making</td>
<td>Strategic Disaster Risk Management Programming for Priority Sectors</td>
<td>Standards for safe communities developed and applied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthened for Supporting and monitoring the advancement of DRM</td>
<td>Integrated System for fact based decision making at all levels</td>
<td>Hazard Information integrated into development planning and programming for priority sectors</td>
<td>Community Based Disaster Management Capacity built/strengthened</td>
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<td>CDM Integrated into policy, strategy, legislation</td>
<td>Incorporation of Community and Sector Knowledge in Risk Assessments</td>
<td>Incentive programs developed and applied for the promotion of risk reduction/CCA in infrastructure investment</td>
<td>Community EWS integrated, improved and expanded</td>
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<td>Development Partner Programming aligned</td>
<td>Education and Training materials, standardized, improved and applied</td>
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<td>Community Livelihoods safeguarded</td>
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<td>Strengthened Coordination for preparedness, response and recovery</td>
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<td>Adequate resourcing of CDM Programming</td>
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### Gender

- Climate Change
- Information Communication Technology
- Environmental Sustainability
COVID-19: CONTEXT

- Varied level of planning for pandemic
- Public health led
- All of Government and Society Response
- COVID19 – We are still learning …
- Complex multi-hazard environment – drought, hurricane season, COVID-19
- Regional Solidarity
- Economic impact & livelihood implications
HURRICANE SEASON FORECAST 2020

Colorado State University July 7, 2020

“above average”

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<tr>
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<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Named Storms</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hurricanes</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major hurricanes (category 3, 4 or 5)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HURRICANE SEASON IN A COVID-19 CONTEXT

- Complex
- Operational Scenarios – plan for the catastrophic
- Potentially undermines the RRM principle of horizontal cooperation
- Traditional support may not be forthcoming due to domestic priorities or may be delayed
- Self sufficiency;
- CARICOM support
WHAT ARE WE DOING THAT’S DIFFERENT?

- Modified operational plans
- Expanded ICT Integration
- Exercises - COVID-19 context
- Enhanced suite of guidelines
- Governance
- Integrated Regional Logistics hub
MULTI-SECTORAL COORDINATION
COVID-19 Humanitarian Logistics Supply Chain

1. Obtain list of suppliers and send to Partners
2. Ship to trans-shipment hub
3. Ship to PS using aircraft and shipping liners
4. Direct to Participating State or Focal Point
5. Final mile shipment to medical authorities via overland transport

- MS Produce Needs List - consolidation
- Partner Funding for Purchasing
- Integrated Regional Logistics Hub (CDEMA)
- Final Mile Distribution to Health & Other Authorities

Utilize existing list from PSs and establish critical items and quantities. Collaboration with PAHO/WFP/CARPHA.

- Transit Shed Operations at the Barbados Port and Airport
- Transportation by Regional Airliners and Shipping Vessels
- • Health Centre
  • Hospitals
  • Health Authorities
  • NDO
REALITIES

- Fiscal space for operational readiness
- Surge Support: Access, Timeliness, Requirements
- Functions: Shelter and Relief Management, Evacuation, SAR
SHELTER MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- Additional shelter facilities
- Resources for shelters
  - PPEs
  - Water requirements
  - Sanitization
- Training for shelter teams
WAY FORWARD - CONSIDERATIONS

❖ Resilience
❖ Dynamic situation – flexibility and adaptability
❖ Regional Solidarity and Partnerships
❖ Diversity of our states demands diverse responses
❖ Accelerating the changing humanitarian landscape
  ▪ Increasing importance of regional institutions
  ▪ Opportunity of ICT
WAY FORWARD – CONSIDERATIONS

❖ Vulnerable groups, gender and psycho-social considerations
  ▪ Safeguarding Policy
  ▪ Displaced population

❖ Continuity of Government and safety of leadership must remain a top priority

❖ COVID-19 – an opportunity for change
  ▪ Regional Response Mechanism Review
THANK YOU

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