



# NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



*Presenter*

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# Jamaica's Vulnerability to Disasters

World Bank's JAMAICA HURRICANE AND EARTHQUAKE  
RISK PROFILE

GDP at Risk –\$13.9 B (USD)

BUILDING EXPOSURE –\$36.4 B (USD)

## ANNUAL AVERAGE LOSS

<b>–HURRICANES–</b>	<b>\$67.3M (USD)</b>	<b>(0.5% of</b>
<b>GDP)</b>		

<b>-EARTHQUAKES-</b>	<b>\$36M (USD)</b>	<b>(0.3% of</b>
<b>GDP)</b>		



# Jamaica's Vulnerability to Disasters

According to the World Bank's Natural Disaster Hotspots Report

**Jamaica** –Country 3<sup>rd</sup> most exposed to multiple hazards in the world.

**Jamaica** -87.7% of population in areas at risk from three or more hazards.

**Jamaica** -Over the past 20 years, disasters resulted in cumulative costs of more than US\$1billion.



# Jamaica's Vulnerability to Disasters

Among the various hazards the country faces are

- Floods
- Landslides
- Earthquakes
- Tsunami
- Wild Fires
- Drought
- Hurricanes
- Health
- Technological (CBRN)





## **MISSION STATEMENT**

**ODPEM is committed to leading the process of reducing the impact of disaster on Jamaica through Comprehensive Disaster Management.**

## **VISION STATEMENT**

**A proactive world-class agency building a disaster resilient nation.**



# FRAMEWORK.....



## **THE DISASTER ACT**

- Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management Act (1993)
- Repealed in 2015

## **NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT ACT**

- Passed in 2015 reflect new thinking and relating to disaster risk reduction in context of sustainable national development
- Intended to provide the legal framework upon which disaster risk reduction and disaster response operations



# National Disaster Response Mechanism

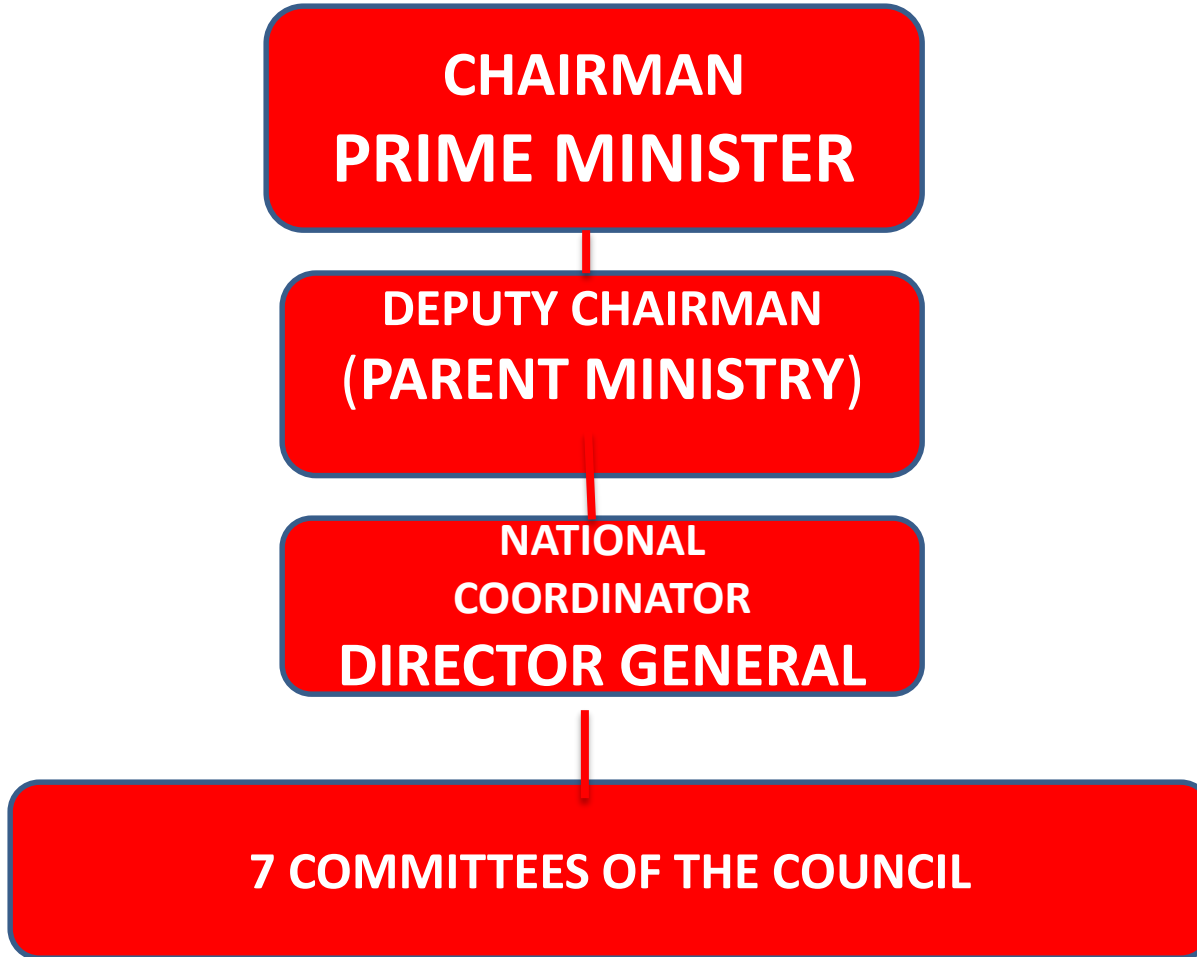
The National Disaster Response Mechanism functions at three (3) levels:

- **National Level**
- **Parish Level**
- **Community Level**





# NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT COUNCIL



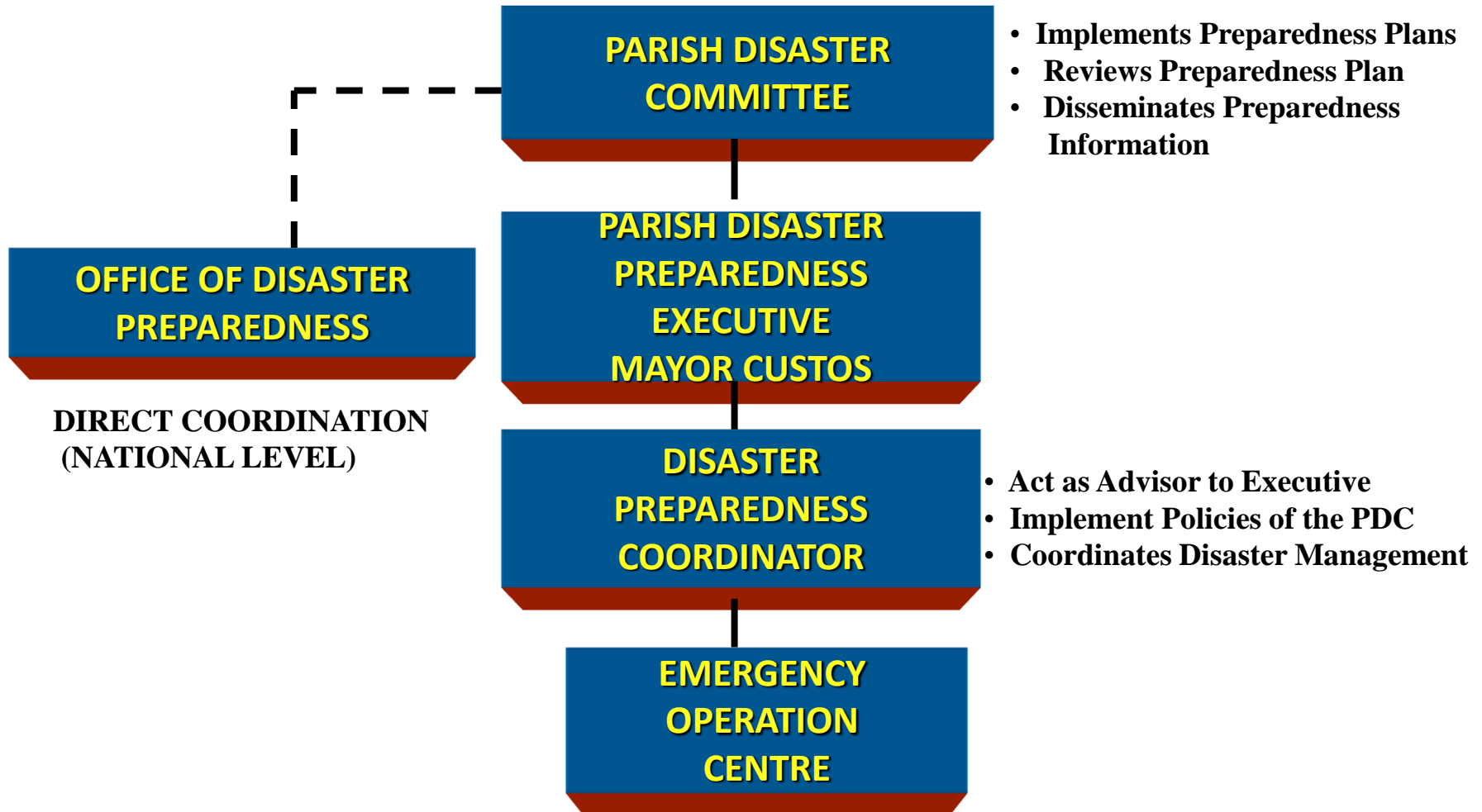


# Committees





# PARISH DISASTER COMMITTEE





# Inter –agency collaboration

- The National Disaster Management programme requires the support of public and private sector, donor groups, voluntary agencies and NGOs.
  - Each disaster has multiple implications for intervention
  - Often requires input from National, international agencies

***Collaboration needed to save money, through having a coordinated mechanism and reliance on existing resources.***



# National Partners

1. All Ministries of Government
2. Meteorological Service
3. Earthquake Unit
4. Public Works Agency
5. Military
6. Police
7. Fire and Rescue Service
8. Health Services



## National Partners

1. Customs and Border Protection
2. National Information Services
3. Meteorological Service
4. Environmental Services
5. Academia
6. Red Cross
7. Faith Based Groups
8. Private Sector



# National Plan and Sub-Plans

1. Hurricane SOPs
2. Earthquake Response
3. Chemical Emergency Response
4. Media Management – Public Communication
5. Oil Spill Response
6. Fire Management
7. National Welfare Plan
8. Sub-Regional Coordination Centre SOPs



**Developmental**

**FACTS**

**FICTION**





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**PERFECT IN DESIGN**

**CHALLENGING IN IMPLEMENTATION**



**compliance**

**affordability**

**funding source**

**political factors**

**social factors**

**national priorities**



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# The National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC)



## National Disaster Response Matrix

- The National Response Matrix outlines the range of agencies and private sector organizations with which the ODPEM collaborates in disaster events.
- Decision makers are the primary users of the National Response Matrix during emergency operations at the national and parish levels. It is also a useful reminder for agencies of their roles and functions during emergencies.



- The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is the designated administrative hub of disaster or emergency response mechanisms.
- The EOC is therefore the "nerve center" of Disaster response and recovery services.



## Executive Command

- The Prime Minister is the ultimate NEOC Authority.
- The day to day activities of the NEOC are delegated to the NEOC Executive Group.
- The executive group (NDE), exercises overall direction and control of disaster operations.
- This group makes decisions, whether strategic or policy, which are beyond the authority of the NEOC director



## During Emergencies

- Coordinate the activities of the relevant response organizations
- Provide national communication resources
- Handle requests for external assistance
- Activate Overseas Assistance Plan
- Coordinate Donor Support Mechanisms
- Monitor the emergency event and assess the long term physical impact



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# THE CARIBBEAN DISASTER RESPONSE MECHANISM







# The Caribbean Disaster Response Mechanism

The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) is a regional inter-governmental agency which was established in September 1991 by an Agreement of the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM to be responsible for disaster management.

There are currently eighteen Participating States within CDEMA's membership.



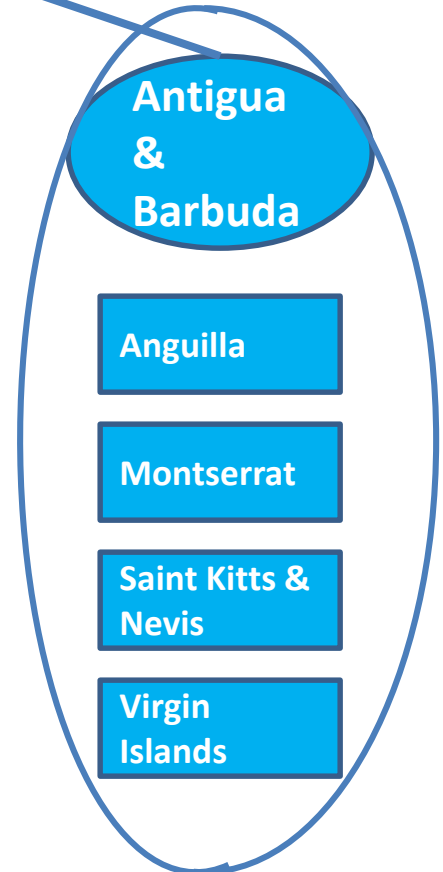
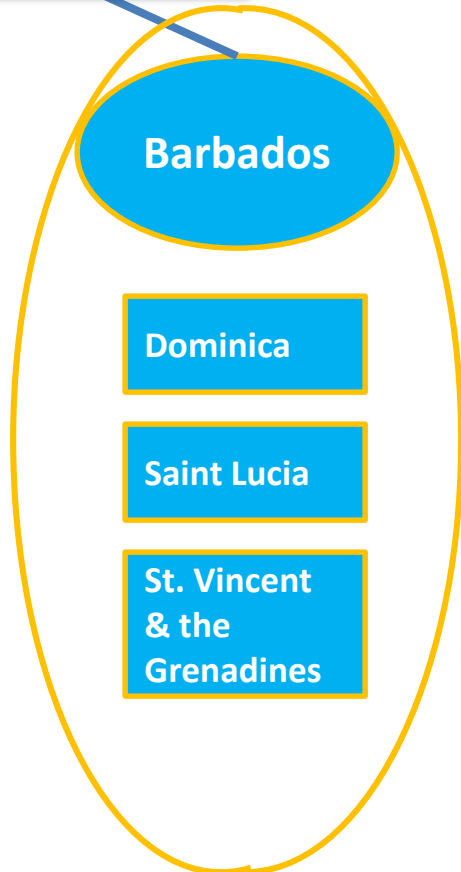
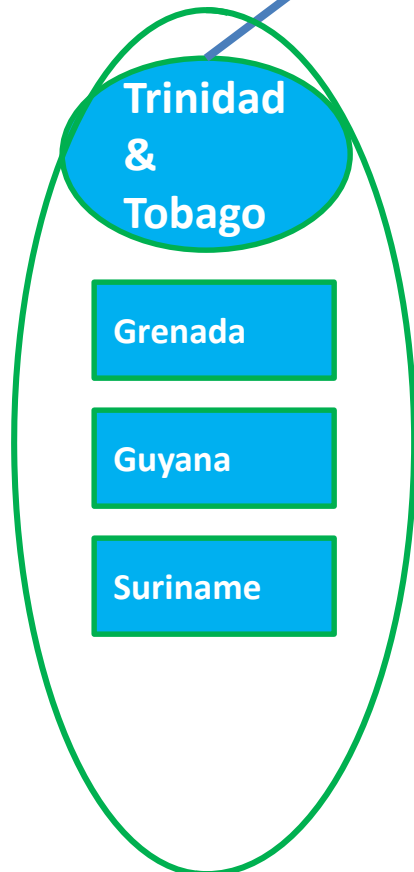
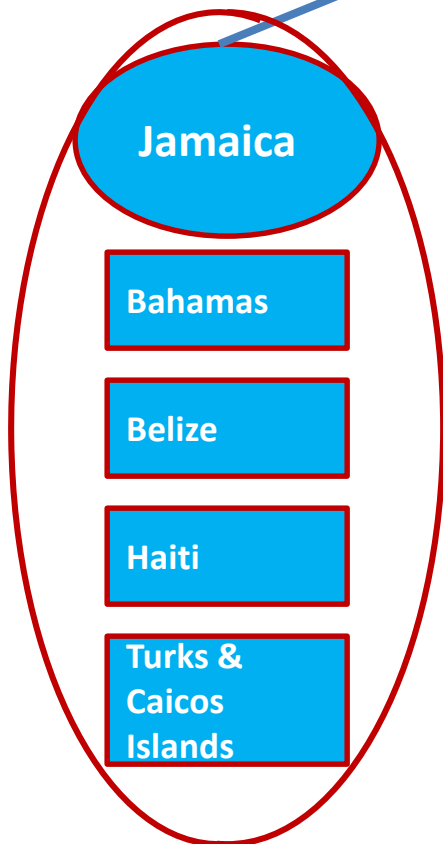
# CDEMA Member States



- Anguilla
- Antigua/Barbuda
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Belize
- Dominica
- Grenada
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- Montserrat
- St. Kitts/Nevis
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent
- Suriname
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Turks & Caicos
- Virgin Islands (UK)



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## CDEMA Sub Regions



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THE END

Thank  
You

