

# Situation of Disaster Risk Reduction at the National Level

## Country Document Saint Lucia Experience

Presented by A. L. Dawn French - Director  
National Emergency Management Organisation, Saint Lucia



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- Purpose of CP-DRR
- Process for Formulation of CP-DRR in Saint Lucia
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- Planned Use of CP-DRR



**Disaster Risk Reduction - (CP-DRR)**

**Country Profile for Saint Lucia**

**November 2012**

## Purpose of CP-DRR

- Provide a comprehensive overview of the status of DRR in the country.
- Assessment of progress made and of the processes implemented for the reduction of vulnerability and the strengthening of resilience to risks caused by natural and other hazards.
- Harmonize and link existing DRR information in the country.
- Identify ***DRR Priorities*** and ***Strategic Directions***.

# Approach and Methodology

Participatory  
Approach

Contextualisation  
and Validation

## PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF A COUNTRY DOCUMENT

### MODALITIES

Work meetings

National  
workshop

### ACTIONS

Definition of  
guidelines and  
criteria

Preparation of the  
Country Document

Presentation of draft  
and validation of  
priorities

Aproval of final Country  
Document

### PARTICIPANTS

National DRR  
System

DIPECHO  
partners

DRR agencies and  
organizations

National DRR  
System

DRR agencies  
and organization

Implementation  
committee

# Approach and Methodology



Situational  
Analysis

Consultative  
Process

Stakeholder Analysis and Consultative Process

Identification of current circumstances, processes, actions

Identify challenges, gaps and limitations

Recommendation on appropriate actions to address issues and challenges identified

Pursuance of stakeholder endorsement of the DRR Country Profile, including approval by the Cabinet of Ministers

# CHALLENGES

- A pervasive culture of withholding information, and a reluctance to share information, particularly within the local realm, hence difficulty in obtaining relevant information/documents from some key stakeholders.
- An inadequate research and systematic observation framework and a resulting inadequacy of data to support the process.

# LIMITATIONS

- The inadequacy of the existing information, with regard to the level of coverage, currency and the availability of data in varying formats and at varying scales of capture.

The information compiled in the CP-DRR was the most relevant and available at the time of preparation of the document.

# CP- DRR - Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Summary for Policy Makers

Chapter 2: List of Acronyms

Chapter 3: Introduction

Chapter 4: Approach and Methodology

Chapter 5: International and Regional Context for DRR

Chapter 6: National Circumstances

Chapter 7: The DRR Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Framework



# CP-DRR - Table of Contents (Cont'd)

Chapter 8: State of Disaster Risk Reduction in Saint Lucia

Chapter 9: Risk Assessment for Country DRR

Chapter 10: Strategic Guidelines for Country DRR

Chapter 11: Conclusions and Recommendations

# Hazards/Risks Saint Lucia

**DISASTER RISKS  
FACED BY  
SAINT LUCIA**

**DEVELOP POLICIES FOR  
ACTIONS HAVING HIGH  
BENEFIT/COST FOR THE  
CARIBBEAN REGION**

**GOAL: REDUCE DISASTER  
RISK**

**GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE**

REPTILES

ES

HURRICANES

VOLCANOES

FLOODS

LANDSLIDES

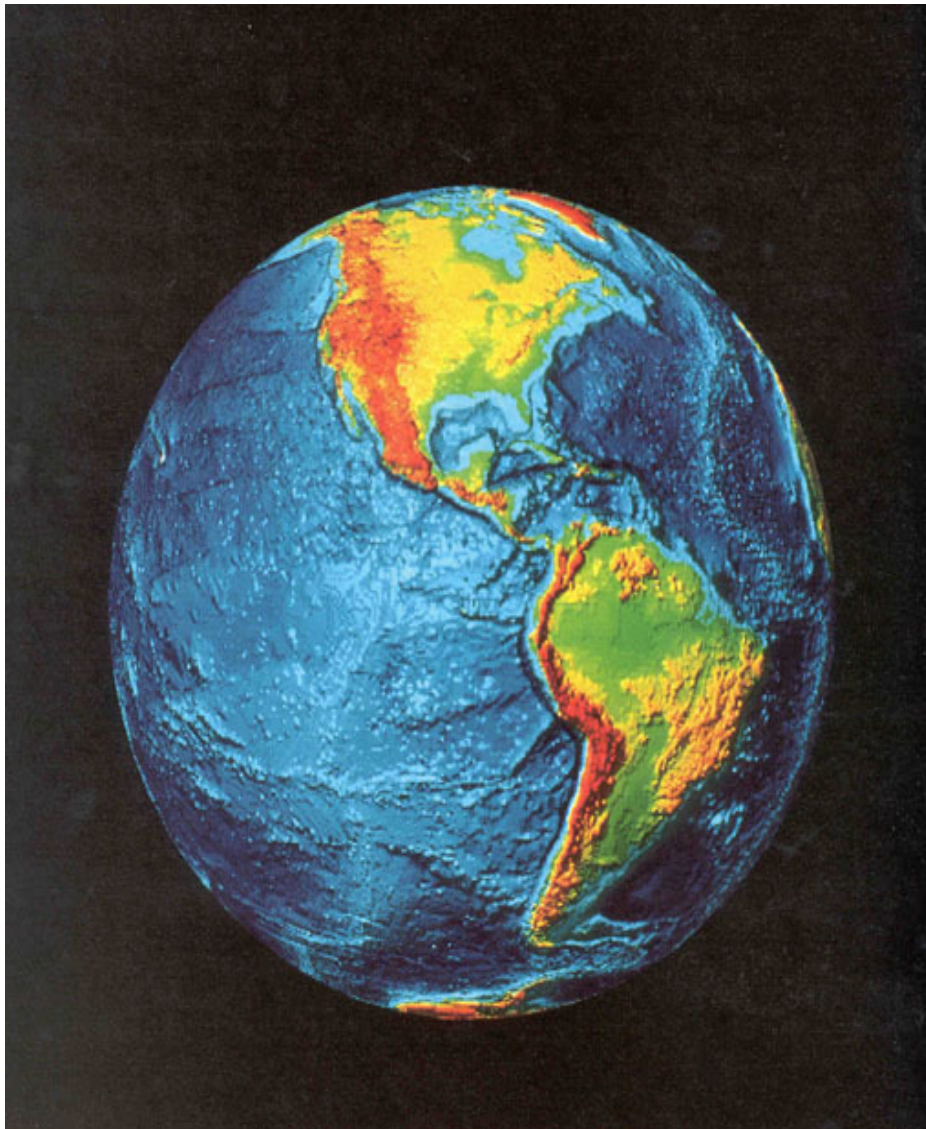
MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

# Current and Future Vulnerability

- Saint Lucia, like other SIDS, is highly prone to devastating natural disasters; also increasing incidence of anthropogenic (man-made) disasters.
- The potentially deleterious effects of global climate change and natural and man-made catastrophes (earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, and volcanic activity) on the country's economic resources (e.g. land resources) are becoming increasingly difficult to anticipate:
  - *these include loss of lives, livelihoods and severe damage to infrastructure and economic assets*
- These events and their adverse consequences are projected to escalate in the near and longer terms.

# Current and Future Vulnerability



Impact across all sectors:



# DRR Priority Areas

- ▶ Saint Lucia is a country with limited experience in the area of disaster risk analysis.
- ▶ Prioritisation of risks has been limited again to the sphere of climate change and areas of intervention proposed in this regard through the SNC<sup>1</sup> process.
- ▶ There is little analytical basis for targeted policy and programme development for areas, sectors and populations most physically, economically and socially at risk to disasters.

<sup>1</sup>SNC – Second National Communication on Climate Change



# CC/DRR Priority Areas

- ▶ Knowledge and information management especially for disaster risks: vulnerable/strategic sectors and areas, populations (e.g. watersheds, tourism, elderly/children)
- ▶ Strengthened Development Planning with DRR with community level focus
- ▶ Investment in DRR – Infrastructure and National Assets



National Response Plan  
December 2004



# CC/DRR Priority Areas

- ▶ Research and Systematic Observation – RSO (e.g. technologies, new processes, new crops/products)
- ▶ Establish effective governance [Public-Private Partnership (PPP)] structures where appropriate
- ▶ Policy coherence, effective regulation, appropriate incentives



## DRM? DRR?

According to the United Nations' Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Macro Socio-Economic Damage Assessment report (December 2010), the total impact from Hurricane Tomas represents 43.4% of Saint Lucia's GDP - nine times its agricultural GDP, three times its tourism GDP, 62% of exports of goods and services, 19% of its gross domestic investment and 47% of its public external debt.



## Strategic Direction

“protect development gains”

Country to consider a strategic shift from Preparedness, Response and Recovery to Planning, Prevention and Mitigation.



# Ownership of DRR Process

To develop and utilise the capacities of all stakeholders to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards.



# Strategic Directions

DRR Element	Strategic Direction	Guideline/Action
<b>Risk Awareness and Assessment</b>	Improve Information on how hazards are changing with detailed risk assessments	Enhanced risk analysis methodologies – risk indicators/indices  Multi-hazard assessments – risk and vulnerability
<b>Knowledge Development</b>	Build Adaptive Capacity: with new skills, knowledge and resources	Enhance systems for Research and Systematic Observation (RSO) Structured and targeted Public Education and Outreach (PEO) Programmes
<b>Public Commitment and Institutional Frameworks</b>	Empower and support communities to address root causes of vulnerability  Build participatory risk governance capacities	Strengthened physical planning – regulate urban and local development with DRR instruments and mechanisms - e.g. building codes, land use planning, etc. Disaster management structures with linkages from national to community level

# Strategic Directions

DRR Element	Strategic Direction	Guideline/Action
Application Measures	Investment in hazard mitigation/resilience building measures in all public and private development	<p>Increase capital investment for climate sensitive/ disaster resilient infrastructure and national assets</p> <p>Enhance programmes for social protection to include resilience building</p> <p>Protection of ecosystems</p>
Early Warning Systems	Improve forecasting, dissemination and preparedness measures and reaction capacities	<p>Enhance and expand sphere of early warning systems</p> <p>Improve and expand monitoring networks</p>

## CP- DRR: Planned Use

- ▶ Important reference document for the design of policies and strategies, the planning and implementation of DRR activities, and decision making for action by representatives of national systems, organizations and institutions that work on DRR in the country and international cooperation agencies.
- ▶ It is expected that the CP-DRR will be used to influence authorities at various levels of national management, as well as to facilitate the establishment of channels for mutual help and cooperation.

# Conclusion

THE AIM IS TO:

1) Manage the overall disaster risks to ensure social protection, maintain economic resilience and minimise environmental degradation.

2) “AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE”





# Follow-Up

SLU CP-DRR

<http://www.nemo.gov.lc/DRRProfile.pdf>

National Emergency Management Plan at

<http://web.stlucia.gov.lc/nemp>

Contact

[director@nemo.gov.lc](mailto:director@nemo.gov.lc)

