

Report on

OECS/PCDPPP WORKSHOP TO REVIEW STATUS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
IN OECS MEMBER STATES

Sponsored by

Pan Caribbean Disaster Preparedness & Prevention Project
and
The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States

at
The OECS Conference Room
OECS Economic Affairs Secretariat
December 4-5, 1989
St. John's, Antigua

Introduction

The two day meeting was held at the OECS Economic Affairs Secretariat on December 4th and 5th, 1989, to review the Status of Disaster Management in the OECS and its member states. The meeting was organized by the OECS and PCDFPP and involved 45 participants representing National Disaster Management agencies, Economic Planning Health and Health Sector Emergency Co-ordinators from OECS States. (Annex I). Funding for the meeting are provided by the UNDRD and PAHO components of the PCDFPP.

The workshop was a follow up to the survey on the 'Status of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management in St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Vincent and Grenada', phase one of which executed by PCDFPP consultants in May - June 1989. The survey which was originally intended to cover all OECS Member states was reviewed after to the passage of Hurricane Hugo.

The two day meeting therefore sought to utilize the Hugo and other recent incidents as a jumping off point for the Sub-region wide review of disaster management systems.

Objectives of the Meeting

1. To improve existing national disaster management systems by critical review of recent disaster incidents affecting OECS member states.
2. To develop strategies for improving emergency response and the national disaster management system in OECS states.
3. To make recommendations for increased involvement of the OECS Secretariat in disaster management and loss reduction programmes.
4. To make recommendations and short-term action plans for improving sectoral, national and regional disaster management arrangements in critical areas.

Structure of Workshop

The meeting was divided into six sessions, five of which were working sessions followed by plenaries (see Annex 2).

Opening Session

The workshop was formally opened by Dr. Carlyle Mitchell, the Director of the OECS Economics Affairs Secretariat (OECS/EAS). Dr. Mitchell stressed the timeliness of the meeting, noting that OECS had already begun to address the issue of disaster management in the Sub-Region. He expressed the hope that this meeting involving representatives of OECS Member states would provide some recommendations and challenges for his organization's future role in disaster management.

Mrs. Cornelia Michael, National Disaster Co-ordinator, Antigua, welcomed participants to the meeting on behalf of her government. She felt that the sharing of experience in recent disaster events can only aid the National Disaster Co-ordinators in their difficult tasks.

PCDFPP project personnel gave a quick overview of activities in OECS States. Dr. Jean Luc Poncelet of PCDFPP/PAHO referred to Dominica as an example of what progress can be made in sustained disaster planning. Dr. Poncelet then indicated that PAHO's activity in the Sub-Region will be focussed on the following:

1. The effective and efficient use of human resources and training.
2. Dissemination of Resource materials.
3. More focus on improving integrated emergency planning in the health sector and between health and other sectors.

Ms. Audrey Mullings, LRCS Regional Delegate at PCDFPP reminded the participants that the interest of the Red Cross in Regional Disaster Management went back to 1968 when it organized a meeting on the subject. She informed that the main efforts of the Red Cross in the OECS States will continue to focus on the youth, telecommunications and water safety. The LRCS delegate suggested that the use of regional Red Cross volunteer assistance in islands stricken by Hugo can be seen as the seeds for a future regional disaster action team.

Mr. Franklin McDonald, Project Manager of PCDFPP, briefly reviewed the status of disaster management in the region and highlighted several issues still to be addressed. He stressed that the PCDFPP, in its present form would end by the end of 1990. In this regard the Project has received a mandate from CARICOM to examine a future regional disaster mechanism. He suggested that the success of a future regional disaster mechanism will depend on how well the following are addressed:

1. The identification of lead and support agencies for each activity in the emergency management process.
2. The extent of coverage of disaster plans.
3. The formulation of post-impact guidelines.
4. The mobilization of security assets in the interest of their states.
5. Development of in-country programmes where disaster management considerations are infused into regular training activities of professionals and civil servants.

Summary of Findings of Survey of Status of Emergency Management in Four OECS Member States.

Consultants to PCDFPP, Jerome Lloyd and Clavis Joseph, presented a summary of their report on the status of Emergency Management in St. Lucia, Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent. The report suggested that:

1. National disaster management structures were dysfunctional.
2. Political support for disaster management was weak
3. Existing emergency legislation was not clear in establishing the authority and responsibility of the responding agencies.
4. The job description of NDC's did not facilitate adequate or effective coordination.
5. Telecommunication arrangements were not adequate, e.g. Ham Radio assistance was largely urban based.
6. Simulation exercises are too unrealistic.
7. Disaster training was limited to that provided by PCDFPP.

Country Evaluation of response to Hugo

Anguilla, Antigua, Dominica, **Montserrat** and **St. Kitts/Nevis** presented evaluation of their response to Hugo. The reports indicated varying degrees of mobilization **for and response to the Hugo Disaster.**

In the pre-incident situation the countries managed though National Disaster Committees met, though none of them were fully attended. Subsequent problems encountered **in response and recovery** were attributed to the inadequate pre-event planning

The earliest rapid damage assessments came 96 hours after hurricane strike. In one instance the government took more than 48 hours to declare a 'National Disaster'. In Montserrat an **Emergency Operations Centre** was in operation within 12 hours of hurricane strike, whereas in Antigua it took days.

Most buildings designated as shelters were severely affected, thus raising serious questions about the process of selecting shelters. The reports also indicated a need for a vigorous shelter management programme which is community based.

Many problems were reported in needs assessment and relief distribution and calls were made for technical assistance in strengthening these areas.

Working Sessions

Two working group sessions were held. **In the first session** each group was asked to identify existing **constraints** to disaster management and develop proposals for improving sectoral and national disaster management systems. In the second working group session participants focussed on identifying the role and possible functions of OECS in future regional disaster management and response mechanisms. (Summaries of presentations given in Annex I).

Role of OECS in Disaster Management

Two presentations were made in this session by OECS/EAS staff. Dr. Carlyle Mitchell examined the implications of Hurricane "HUGO" on the OECS and its members. He indicated that the set back in economic growth in the affected islands will be significant especially in Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis and Dominica. The EAS Director informed that the OECS/EAS has assumed the mandate for the coordination of the rehabilitation and recovery programme in its member states. He further stated that the short-term focus would be on the **rehabilitation of**

damaged infrastructure. In an effort to strengthen its

institutional capacity to deal with disaster management Dr. Mitchell indicated that OECS is seeking the mandate from its political directorate to establish a sub-regional disaster mechanism.

Ms. Ermine Spence, OECS/EAS training coordination explored the possible role of the OECS in disaster management. She indicated that once the OECS Training Unit is given the mandate for disaster management training, the immediate priorities would be the acquisition of financial resources and the development of human resources to facilitate the unit in the implementation of its task. Among the prime goals of any OECS disaster management training in the 90's identified were:

1. Accessing and documenting training materials.
2. Dissemination of materials and practical methodologies for varying kinds and levels of instruction.
3. Integration of disaster management principles in existing OECS and national training programmes.

The end result of these training activities was envisaged to be the development of a system which inculcates disaster preparedness and prevention principles in all OECS citizens.

Panel Discussion

Panelists drawn from international, regional NGO agencies reviewed the lessons in coordinating disaster response, learnt from hurricane Hugo. There was consensus among the panetist that the following could considerably aid response coordination in future disasters:

1. Widen the scope of National Disaster Committees to include country-based NGO's.
2. Prepare a Directory of Resource Agencies, by categories, operating at country or regional level.
3. Involving NGO's in pre-disaster planning and establish agreements on specific roles and contact points in post-disaster situations.
4. A designated official channel for issuing request for assistance and for liaison with resource agencies.
5. An official mechanism with responsibility for coordination of assistance.

Recommendations of the participants

Participants at the Workshop recommended that:

- 1a. OECS encourage its members to formulate clearly defined disaster management policy and to publicise the policy.
- b. Such policy should specify the roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in the Disaster Management system.
- 2a. OECS States develop and enact legislation to provide a clear legal framework for the declaration of an emergency, the actions, authority and responsibilities of disaster managers before, during, and after emergencies.
- b. National disaster plans and procedures should indicate specific responsibilities for the various phases of an emergency and should allocate the persons and agencies responsible for execution.
3. The OECS Training Unit be mandated to develop disaster management training programmes and provided with the resources, or the channel for accessing, for such.
4. OECS governments and territories be encouraged to demonstrate their commitment towards disaster management through specific budget allocations for human and physical resources needed for the establishment of a national disaster coordination office.
5. National and health disaster coordinators should integrate the private sector and its resources, at both the national and regional levels, in disaster preparedness and response.
6. AIDSEP and OECS agencies should encourage OECS political leaders to the acquisition of disaster management courses and to solicit their contribution to national and regional disaster management.
7. Governments should urgently seek technical assistance in order to ensure the effectiveness of their reconstruction efforts.

8. Economic planning departments must identify recuperative areas and formulate contingency plans for the revival of key economic sectors.
- 9a. An inventory of the critical resources of OECS states be created by PCDPPP and OECS working with National authorities by the 1990 hurricane season.
- 9b. The OECS should develop an Emergency Information System which builds on the national Critical Resource Listings.

WORKING GROUP REPORTS

1st WORKING GROUP SESSION

SUBJECT: IDENTIFYING AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN SECTORAL AND NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

PURPOSE:

The Working group session was designed to provide participants with an opportunity for closely scrutinizing their national and sectoral disaster management systems and developing action plans for overcoming some of the existing problems.

ACTIVITIES

Participants were asked to:

1. List the major problems encountered in the management of their emergency system e.g. inadequate mobilization procedures; absence of resource inventories; lack of trained personnel; absence of sectoral recovery and rehabilitation plans.
- 2a. From the list made in 1 above select five problems, whose removal have the most scope improving your national/sectoral disaster management system.
- b. For each of the problems selected do the following:
 - i. Identify and prioritize existing constraints to their elimination.
 - ii. Identify alternative strategies/mechanisms for overcoming the constraints and the costs in so doing.
 - iii. Develop an action plan for addressing at least one of the problems listed.

At the end of the working session each group had 10 minutes in which to present findings, recommendations and actions coming and of its deliberations.

GROUP 1

The group selected five (5) problems which it felt have the most scope to improve the National Disaster Management System they are:

1. Adequate staff, training and public awareness.
2. Telecommunications
3. Policy and Sectoral Planning
4. Finance
5. Inadequate mobilization.

The group identified five (5) constraints which they thought would eliminate the problems.

1. Lack of Trained human resources
2. Funding
3. Lack of Political will to place emphasis on planning as opposed to preparedness or in other words insensitivity.
4. A dependency syndrome on International Aid.
5. Lack of Awareness and inadequate staffing.

The group did not find time to identify alternative strategies mechanisms for overcoming the constraints and the costs in so doing. However, the group did develop an action plan for addressing the problems listed, an example follows.

Establishment of Sectoral Planning Mechanism

CONCEPT: To identify Sectoral Disaster Coordinators with responsibility for detailed disaster preparedness planning as it is related to their sector.

In-house Committee eg. Health Disaster Sector Committee

Composition:

Chairman: Health Disaster Coordinator
Public Health Representative
Hospital & Nursing Representative
Epidemiology etc.

Roles and Responsibilities

To ensure that the sector is ready to respond in times of emergency by:

- * devising a sectoral plan
- * organizing and implementing training programme for persons with disaster responsibilities
- * organizing simulation exercises to test plans
- * identifying telecommunications needs and resources to facilitate response to recovery operations
- * identifying existing legal instruments which can be expanded to facilitate the health sector plans.
- * identifying material and human resources and organizing inventory of such resources.

Political involvement

That the Minister of Health be ministerially responsible for the operation of the Sector in times of disaster.

Health Sector be part of the Advisory Council and also the standing committees dealing with liaison and coordination with other sectors.

GROUP II

This group comprised participants from St. Kitts, Anguilla, Montserrat, Jamaica and St. Lucia.

The group decided not to attempt to make five presentations as prescribed but rather identify one problem and totally utilize the time at its disposal on it. The group then identified eleven problematic areas for discussion as follows:

- * Inadequate staff
- * Money
- * Top level insensitivity
- * Attitudes
- * Recovery and rehabilitation planning absent
- * Telecommunication
- * Lack of community development
- * Training at all levels
- * Food security and utilization planning
- * Institutionalize disaster preparedness and reconstruction
- * Political power

The group examined the above and choose the Institutionalization of Disaster Preparedness and Reconstruction as the target problem. The issues presented as visible constraints to this were as follows:

- (a) Budget allocations
- (b) Political Commitment
- (c) Training/human resources and staff
- (d) Policy
- (e) Sensitization to public need, (public pressure can push for institutionalization)
- (f) Defining a structure which reduces political involvement and increases private sector involvement.

The ways indicated to address the above issues were as follows:

- (a) To act now that Hurricane Hugo is fresh in the minds of all;
- (b) To conduct a review among all disciplines, open or close sessions;
- (c) To review the lessons learnt to begin to shape policy and programmes on a Community basis through Non-Governmental Organization Projects;
- (d) To incorporate the functional responsibilities of civil servants as job functions;
- (e) To integrate as far as possible, disaster awareness into the curriculum of professionals, eg. Police Training Centres.

The Action Plan

- a. Based on the reviews conducted a structural programme would be directed at Communities, Industrial areas and Schools. This programme would involve frequent field trips/visits to the target areas.
- b. The field trips feedback approach will be used to develop alliances in lobbying government and opposition for budget allocation to support disaster management.
- c. Involving Non-Government Organizations and the Private Sector in an ongoing basis in policy development and programme formulation.
- d. Define roles for:
 - (a) Core group, the Office of Disaster Preparedness
 - (b) All other sectors and disciplines.

Collaboration with Regional Institutions such as the University of the West Indies, the Council of Arts, Science and Technology and all local institutions for making the appropriate adjustments to their curricula.

GROUP III

This was comprised mainly of health sector personnel major problems.

MAJOR PROBLEMS

Pre-Disaster Phase:

1. PLANNING

- (a) Health Sectoral Plans non-existent and not well outlined. Detailed Departmental Action Plans not outlined.
- (b) Specific roles and responsibilities for each worker not well established.
- (c) Overwhelming of available personnel and departments.
- (d) Inter-sectoral non-coordination-lacking.

2. DISASTER PLANNING

- (a) Disaster Management afforded low priority in the job duties of key players.
- (b) Inadequate or non-allocation of financial resources for disaster management.

3. RESOURCE INVENTORY

- (a) Inventories in some instances are not prepared and in others are not updated.
- (b) Poor maintenance and non-inspection of health facilities
- (c) Lack of building code for public institutions and hospitals. Hurricane and propping of essential areas in the health sector not afforded high priority.
- (d) Need for continuing education for doctors, nurses, volunteers to ensure reorientation and transfer of knowledge in disaster relief operation.

4. POST-DISASTER PHASE

- (a) Lack of skills and the instruments to make timely needs assessment.
- (b) Inadequate telecommunication:
 - radio
 - telephone
 - amateur radio operations in rural communities
- (c) Post-Disaster recovery and rehabilitation plans, non-existent or rudimentary.
- (d) Inadequate supplies, equipment
- (e) Incapacitation of key players, particularly in small island states with limited personnel resources.
- (f) Unavailability of appropriate transportation.
- (g) Lack of expertise in project preparation, triaging techniques.
- (h) Poor management of health relief supplies:
 - inventory control
 - storage
 - distributor
- (i) Inadequate storage facilities.
- (j) Poor coordination of relief personnel.
- (k) Poor management at hurricane shelters.
- (l) Need for counselling and environmental education.
- (m) Coordination of regional response.

The group selected five problem areas, the improvement of which would have the greatest impact on disaster managers.

I.	PLANNING	National Sectoral Detailed Action Plans
II.	RESOURCE INVENTORY	Personnel Supplies Equipment Money, etc.

III.	TRAINING	Medical/Nursing personnel Management/Administration Community Workers Project preparation Social workers
IV.	COMMUNICATION	Within Country Within Sectors Within Region/Sub-Region
V.	INADEQUATE SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT	Transport Electrical generating equipment Water Supply Drug and Medical supplies

EXISTING CONSTRAINTS TO THE ELIMINATION OF THE DEFICIENCIES
IN PLANNING

- Non attendance at meeting;
- Low priority rating for disaster manning at policy making level;
- Poor orientation of new and promoted staff;
- Political non-involvement at the planning stage resulting in inappropriate political post disaster intervention;
- Poor dissemination;
- Health Coordinator to be carefully chosen using the following criteria:
 - Motivational skills;
 - Available time;
 - Capability;
 - Appropriate incentives;
- Duties re: disaster preparedness not included in job description of key players
- Sharing of experiences between islands

2ND WORKING GROUP SESSION

The purpose of this workshop session was to identify RELEVANT disaster management strategies and activities appropriate at the sub-regional (OECS) and the national level involving the economic planning offices in discrete time phases;

- a. The Pre-Disaster Phase
- b. The Emergency Phase
- c. The Recovery and Reconstruction Phase.

Participants were asked to take the main "constraints" or themes which emerged from earlier working Sessions and to identify how they can be reduced by structured action in the time phases.

GROUP 1

THE PRE-DISASTER PHASE

ISSUE 1

NATIONAL DISASTER POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- a. Public Awareness activities should be well planned and executed.
- b. There should be a National Policy which is clearly defined, enunciated and well publicised. This policy should clarify the roles and functions of the various actors in Disaster Management.
- c. There should be enacted legislation which indicates what is an emergency and what kind of action is to be taken in time of disaster.
- d. There should be clear guidelines as to what constitutes an emergency situation.
- e. There should be orientation and training for parliamentarians.
- f. A regional body (CARICOM) should present Governments with suggested technical guidelines as to what constitutes a disaster.

- g. The National Disaster Policy should be compiled by the National Committee with inputs and guidelines from regional bodies.
- h. Documentation of the policy should be in a form which facilitates easy revision.
- i. Institutional arrangements should be clarified in terms of whether it is a statutory body and which Ministry would have responsibility for executing various aspects of policy.

ISSUE 2

TRAINING PROGRAMME - EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- a. There should be on-going training programmes in disaster management. Disaster training should be included in a deliberate way in all regional and national training institutions.
- b. The OECS Training Unit should be mandated to organize regional training programmes and provide resources or be a channel for accessing resources.
- c. The National Disaster Co-ordinator should identify areas where training is necessary and prepare a directory of human and material resources.
- d. Training should be directed at the whole population i.e. schools, community groups such as scouts, brigades and other youth and adult organizations eg. a topic such as shelter management should have training directed at manager as well as potential shelter occupants.

ISSUE 3

SECTORAL DISASTER PLANNING INTER-SECTORAL COORDINATION

- a. Each committee, sub-committee should know what its roles and functions are, and should be given specific guidelines.
- b. There should be someone specifically designated to have responsibility for the coordination of the sector plan.
- c. Meeting of sector co-ordinator should be held at regular intervals to review and expand on the status of preparation.

- d. Each sector should have its own checklist to indicate what is needed, who is responsible for mobilising certain resources. eg. telecommunications needs, equipment must be identified.

ISSUE 4

STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND PROTECTION OF VITAL FACILITIES E.G. HOSPITAL AND LIFELINE SYSTEMS

- a. Legislation must be enacted to deal with this issue. Proper enforcement procedures detailed.
- b. There should be some definitive policy, in budget to indicate how many buildings are to be remodelled for safety in disaster during the financial year.

ISSUE 5

COLLABORATION BETWEEN PRIVATE & PUBLIC SECTOR

- a. Chamber of Commerce, Hotel Association etc. should be involved in the National Committee.
- b. The roles of the private sector groups should be clearly defined.
- c. The security of transport system should be well planned eg. safe harbors should be identified for shipping and guidelines for action should be detailed.

GROUP II

Introduction

This group analyzed the main constraints which emerged from the previous session and identified how they can be reduced by structured action.

The group, in its deliberations initially tried to asses for implementation of a recovery methodology and decided that the time frame for the necessary damage assessment as to prioritize activity action, be two (2) weeks and that activities be as follows:

- a. Identify recuperative areas vital to revive the economic sectors.
- b. Identify resources for reconstruction.
- c. Utilize whatever means of communication available to make all persons aware of what activity will take place.
- d. That the vital areas to consider be utilities telecommunications housing infrastructure.

The following analyses the major constraints of recovery and reconstruction and their proposed solution/activity.

Constraints

1. Lack of Training Persons:

The activity to be carried out requires that a request to be sent out throughout the region for technical assistance after accessing and identifying gaps within the country's capabilities and needs assessment as had been identified during the emergency phase.

2. Lack of budgetary support:

Should the preliminary assessment by the planning unit indicate that allocation from existing government budget insufficient, the following should be done:

- a. request and programme donor cash grants through overseas missions and the private sector;

- b. Identify institutions for loans for long term reconstruction.

3. Unclear mandate and appropriate legal status:

Assemble all coordinators to create and to initiate clarity of activity action for the implementation of a positively structured system of reconstruction.

Cabinet should meet to give and clarify support and identify available expertise to ensure an adequate restructuring for example of technical mobilization units and to secure the chain of command of the various activity groups.

4. Telecommunication arrangements

- a. mobilize local technical units;
- b. define need post emergency period;
- c. regional support to be requested equipment and manpower;
- d. unify all disciplines by bringing together public and private efforts and by associating interdisciplinary teams to design improve communications and damage needs assessment (public, Private, NGO's, to be tied in during emergency phase);

5. A link must be established during the emergency phase through a secretariat specifically focusing on R & R and to quickly get from the region the DNA used with comment on how it worked and if possible the technical assistance used in implementing the same.

6. Broad-based participation

Define notes of various groups and bring them together according to common services they can provide by explaining what is needed of each as to avoid duplication of activities and possible confusion.

Establish a continuous relationship through informative communication.

Political participation must be fostered but the ideological input is to be minimized whilst augmenting through consensus the need for total involvement in defining the national priorities for recovery and reconstruction.

GROUP III

TASK: To identify relevant Disaster Management strategies and activities appropriate at regional, sub-regional (OECS) and the national level (economic planning offices in the Recovery and Reconstruction Phase.

The group began the process by looking at some of the constraints identified in the previous day's session and 'brainstorming' on ways and means on reducing these.

I. LACK OF TRAINED PERSONNEL

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A needs assessment should be conducted. This would involve close liaison with the private sector so that resources available there can be accessed by Government in the post disaster period.
- The OECS could be instrumental in providing training in Disaster Preparedness.

II. LACK OF BUDGETARY SUPPORT

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Establishment of an on-going Emergency Fund which can be used during a disaster and after to start recovery and rehabilitation programmes.
- Encourage Government commitment. This will include a realization on the part of Government that after a disaster, there has to be some reallocation in existing budgets.
- Government should insure their property, as this would provide a means for starting rehabilitation efforts.

III. LEGAL STATUS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- It is felt that after an experience such as HUGO it would now be a good opportunity to set the legal process in motion to properly establish a National Disaster Mechanism. This should focus on the proper delegation of responsibilities of each person. The group then focused on the particular issues. Two basic assumption were made:
 - (i) The Planning Office has in place a Disaster Preparedness Plan;
 - (ii) OECS had a mandate for Disaster Preparedness and can therefore act as a coordinating agency;
- The main issues focussed on were:
 - (i) Setting priorities and identifying resources for reconstruction and rehabilitation;
 - (ii) Coordinating long term reconstruction arrangements with emergency relief efforts.

Based on these issues, the role of the OECS and Planning Offices in the post disaster period were identified.

PLANNING OFFICES

- (i) Coordinate assistance in the emergency period and prioritize assistance needed for recovery and rehabilitation;
- (ii) Ensure continuity of the regular economic programme. Liaise closely with OECS on this;
- (iii) Liaise closely with Finance on the reallocation of the budget based on the priorities;

OECS

- (i) In association with Planning Offices, assist in coordination of outside assistance;
- (ii) Assist in planning and implementation of projects and programme;
- (iii) Liaise with Donor Agencies;
- (iv) Establishment of information systems.

ANNEX II

OECS/PCDPPP WORKSHOP TO REVIEW STATUS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
IN OECS MEMBER STATES

PROGRAMME

DAY 1 - MONDAY DECEMBER 4, 1989

10:30-12:00

OPENING SESSION

SESSION CHAIRMAN FRANKLIN MCDONALD
PCDPPP PROJECT MANAGER

OPENING REMARKS BY: FRANKLIN MCDONALD
PCDPPP PROJECT MANAGER

WELCOME: MRS. CORNELIA MICHAELS
NATIONAL DISASTER
COORDINATOR
GOVT. OF ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

FORMAL OPENING: DR. CARLYLE MITCHELL
GENERAL, OECS/EAS DIRECTOR

MEETING OBJECTIVES & STRUCTURES:
FRANKLIN MCDONALD
PCDPPP PROJECT MANAGER

PRESENTATION ON PCDPPP ACTIVITIES IN OECS STATES:
DR. J. L. PONCELET-PCDPPP/PAHO

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF SURVEY OF STATUS OF
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IN FOUR OECS STATES:
CLAVIS JOSEPH
JEROME LLOYD
(CONSULTANTS TO PCDPPP)

12:00-1:00

SESSION II

CHAIRMAN

MR. T. JAMES, ST. LUCIA

COUNTRY EVALUATION OF RESPONSE TO HURRICANE "HUGO"
(15 MINUTES EACH, 10 FOR NATIONAL COORDINATOR, 5 FOR
HEALTH SECTOR COORDINATOR)

1:00-2:15

L U N C H

2:15-3:45

COUNTRY EVALUATIONS (CONTINUED)

2:45-5:30

SESSION III

CHAIRMAN:

DR. J. L. PONCELET, PAHO/PCCFF

IDENTIFICATION OF EXISTING CONSTRAINTS AND DEVELOP
PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING SECTORAL AND NATIONAL DISASTER
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

5:30-6:00

P L E N A R Y S E S S I O N

DAY 2 - TUESDAY DECEMBER 5

8:30-9:30

SESSION IV

SESSION CHAIRMAN

MR J. COLLYMORE, PCDFPP

THE IMPACT OF HURICANE "HUGO" AND IMPLICATIONS
FOR OECS AND ITS MEMBERS:

DR. C. MITCHELL, DIRECTOR
OECS ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
SECRETARIAT

ROLE OF OECS IN DISASTER TRAINING
AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT:

MS. E. SPENCE
OECS ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
SECRETARIAT

9:30-9:45

C O F F E E B R E A K

10:00-12:00

SESSION V

SESSION CHAIRMAN

MR. J. COLLYMORE, PCDFPP

GROUP WORK

ROLE AND POSSIBLE FUNCTIONS OF OECS IN FUTURE DISASTER
MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE MECHANISMS

11:30-12:00

P L E N A R Y S E S S I O N

12:00-1:00

L U N C H

1:00-2:30

SESSION VI PANNEL DISCUSSION

SESSION CHAIRMAN

FRANKLIN MCDONALD

COORDINATING DISASTER RESPONSE: LESSONS FROM HUGO
(PANELISTS DRAWN FROM INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL
AND NGO AGENCIES)

PANELISTS:

2:30-3:30

C L O S I N G S E S S I O N

CLOSING REMARKS:

ROLF STEFANSON, UNDP
DR. H. DYER, PAHO
DR. C. MITCHELL, OECS