

Disaster Risk Reduction Report

Considerations in ranking hazards:

We use the frequency of occurrence or probability of occurrence, severity and duration of the events as means to prioritize the hazards. This refers to the hazard alone, but we have to think of the vulnerability and risk itself.

After prioritization, bare in mind that several hazards are conjunctive hazards. Also consider the trade-off between probability versus risk e.g. earthquake consequences are high even though the probability is low.

Vulnerability of hazards:

The distinction between exposed and vulnerable groups of the population as in tsunamis.

The transboundary movement of certain diseases such as cholera especially in the context of the tourism sector.

The island states health service and health system would be a determining the extent of the impact of an epidemic. Not only vector diseases. Epidemic versus outbreak.

Relocation of persons on islands can be problematic due the island size (relative to landslides) Interesting point is that even though it may not be to the extent of Ivan, but landslides occurring all over an island can carry the same risk. With growing regional urbanism, the risk and the number being exposed are increasing.

The relationship between the temperature and heat index maybe quite high as in Kingston, Jamaica but the reporting and data on mortality (Health sector guidance) is not as clear. Considerations for population urbanism and infrastructure.

Volcano type. Considerations for moving an entire population. Closest was Montserrat moving person from one side on the island to the next.

f- frequency

i- impact

c- affected by climate and climate variability

n- not affect by climate and climate variability

Regional Scale

Rank 1 (high), 2 (medium) and 3 (low)

Hazards being considered include:

- **Wind** (1f)(1i)(c)
- **Rain/flooding** (1f)(1i)(c)
- **Surges** (1f)(1i)(c)
- **Epidemics/Outbreaks** (1^f)(1ⁱ)(c)(A)
- **Landslides** (1f)(2i)(c- triggered by)
- **Sea waves Swells** (an important consideration is that these events may not be associated with low pressure systems) (1f)(2i)(n)

- Earthquakes (3f)(1i)(n)
- Droughts (2f)(2i)(c)
- Technological Hazards (2f)(2i)(n) (not only Trinidad and Tobago as a domestic issue, but shipping and storage facilities up the island; Case study on oil)
- Heatwaves (2f)(2i)(c) (data and reporting deficiency on mortality; looking at the vulnerable groups e.g. tourists)
- Fires (2f)(3i)(n)(consistency with drought and heatwaves; tried to keep them separate)
- Volcanoes/Ash (3f)(3i)(n) (type of volcano is a strong determinant)
- Coral bleaching/coral degradation (should be included as a hazard; e.g. it impacts fishing, shoreline protection) (2f)(2i)(c)
- Tsunami (historical risk and extent of damage has been high versus present day prospects) (3^f)(1ⁱ)(n)

Available:

Type of Climate Service	Type of Climate Information	Provider – Source	Entity that uses CS	Regional/National
Flood Management	Rainfall forecasts	CIMH- NMHS	Disaster Response Teams/ Agriculture/ Forestry	Regional and National
Drought Management	Temperature and Rainfall forecast	CIMH- NMHS	Water Resources Agencies/ Health Services/ Agriculture/ Forestry	Regional and National
Epidemic/Outbreak Management	Temperature and Rainfall forecast	CIMH- NMHS	Health Services/ Disaster Response Teams	National
Marine Management	Sea surface temperature	Coastal Zone Management Unit- Barbados; NOAA; IMA	Coastal Zone Managers	Regional and National

Additional:

Type of Climate Service	Type of Climate Information	Provider – Source	Entity that uses CS	Regional/National
Heatwave	Temperature and Humidity		Health sector	
Coral bleaching/degradation (Coral Reef Management)	Sea surface temperature; Sahara dust		Coastal Zone Managers; Disaster Response Teams	
Extreme rainfall	Rainfall forecasts		Disaster Response Teams/ Agriculture/ Forestry	

Gaps:

Access to information at the national level

Institutional arrangements at the national level

User interfaces (this can be on more than 1 level)