

Jamaica Red Cross

Working with communities using a Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment approach at communities

Work developed in 2004

1. Country context:

Geographical location: Jamaica lies between longitude 18. 15 N, and latitude 77. 30 W , south of Cuba

Size: 10,991 sq km

Population: 2,713,130 (July 2004 est.)

Main cities: Kingston (Capital) Montego Bay, Portmore

The island is divided into 14 parishes: Clarendon, Hanover, Kingston, Manchester, Portland, Saint Andrew, Saint Ann, Saint Catherine, Saint Elizabeth, Saint James, Saint Mary, Saint Thomas, Trelawny and Westmoreland.

The Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) covers an area of 554 km² in the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, and southeastern municipality of Portmore in St. Catherine. KMA has a population of some 700,000 and a population density of approximately 1528-persons/ km²

Sources of income:

The country derives most of its foreign exchange from tourism, remittances, and bauxite/alumina.

The island's labour force comprises:

Services 60%,
Agriculture 21%
Industry 19%

1.12 million persons are employed in the labour force.

Available ports:

Alligator Pond, Discovery Bay, Kingston, Montego Bay, Ocho Rios, Port Antonio, Rocky Point, Port Esquivel (Longs wharf)

Major disasters in the past ten years:

During the period 1994 to 2004, the island has experienced almost annual flooding. These floods have resulted from various factors including heavy rates of deforestation, inadequate drainage infrastructure, river diversion and inappropriate community settlements. Tropical storms and hurricanes have regularly impacted the island over this period, and while none have directly hit Jamaica since 1988, several, including Mitch (1998) Lili and Isidore (2002) and Charley (2004) have adversely affected the island.

Main hazards:

Hurricanes

Jamaica lies within the Atlantic Hurricane belt and is susceptible particularly to hurricanes originating in the Cape Verde region during the second half of the season from September to November.

In November of 1874, a category 1 hurricane from the South moving NE directly hit Jamaica. In August of 1880 a hurricane hits from the SE killing 20. In 1912, a hurricane carrying 150mph winds caused massive tidal surges killing 100. In August of 1951 hurricane Charlie hits with some wind gusts of up to 125mph causing heavy damage, 154 persons were killed, and some 50,000 person were left homeless.

Hurricane Gilbert in Sept 1988 directly hit the island from the south as a category 3, with 121mph sustained winds & gusts to 147mph, killing 45, leaving 500,000 homeless, 2 billion dollars in damage, and banana and other agricultural crops ruined.

Jamaica has experienced the effects of 30 hurricanes in the past 133yrs

Earthquakes:

The island sits on the Bartlett (Cayman) Trough, which is the major seismic feature in the region. The Magnitude 6.5 earthquake of 1907 in Kingston caused localized submarine slumping-related tsunamis and liquefaction in the coastal areas and also triggered widespread landslides in eastern Jamaica including the Port Royal Mountains. The Magnitude 5.4 earthquake of 13 January 1993 triggered some 40 landslides in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA), which caused damage to infrastructure (roads, water pipelines and submarine cables) and private property. The region's demonstrated susceptibility to liquefaction and ground failure during moderate sized earthquakes makes it extremely vulnerable to economic disruption as well as loss of life. Damage to port facilities during even a moderate sized earthquake, can delay post-earthquake relief efforts and have a significant long-term economic impact to industries dependent on air and marine commerce.

High-risk areas: Coastal areas, in particular, the southeastern coastal region spanning Kingston and St. Andrew, St. Catherine, St. Thomas and Portland are most vulnerable to Hurricanes and the usually resulting floods. This area also sits within the island's primary earthquake zone.

Additionally, the mountainous communities in both the east and west of the island face the threat of landslides, and high winds.

Current economic situation:

The Jamaican economy is heavily dependent on services, which now account for 70% of GDP. The country continues to derive most of its foreign exchange from tourism, remittances, and bauxite/alumina. The global

economic slowdown of the late 90's, stunted economic growth however, the economy rebounded moderately in 2003, with one of the best tourist seasons on record. The economy faces serious long-term problems: high interest rates; increased foreign competition; a pressured, sometimes sliding, exchange rate; a sizable merchandise trade deficit; large-scale unemployment of 15.9%; and a growing internal debt. The ratio of debt to GDP is close to 150%. Inflation is expected to remain in the double digits. Depressed economic conditions have led to increased civil unrest, including gang violence fueled by the drug trade.

2. Red Cross Team working in the project:

Yvonne Clarke, Director General – JRC National Headquarters, Management and Coordination

Lois Hue, Deputy Director General – JRC National Headquarters, Budget Holder

Noel Recass – JRC National Headquarters, Programme Coordinator

Eton Williams – JRC National Headquarters, Field Officer

Ruth Chisholm – JRC National Headquarters, Training Coordinator

Dorothy Francis – JRC National Headquarters, DM Focal Point

3. Selected communities for the project:

Malvern, St. Elizabeth – south central, population

Balaclava, St. Elizabeth – south central, population

Cedar Valley, St. Thomas – southeastern coast, population

White Horses, St. Thomas – southeastern coast, population

Russia, Westmoreland – southwestern coast, population

Smithfield-Hatfield, Westmoreland – southwestern coast, population

Though six communities were selected for the project it is important to note that 2 additional communities had great interest in the development of a community disaster preparedness programme and have therefore participated fully in project activities. Additional communities are:

Santa Cruz (provides extensive support for Malvern and Balaclava)

Ewarton-Mount Rosser

III. Analysis of the information & Community disaster Plans and school plans:

Community Disaster Preparedness Plan for the community of Balaclava, St. Elizabeth

1. Aims of the Plan

There are approximately 1,400 residents in the wider Balaclava community. This plan provides the residence with a disaster warning system, evacuation plan, shelter, welfare and relief system that will make preparation response and recovery from a disaster more effective.

2. Assessment of the Community

The community is located in the northeast St. Elizabeth, within the area known as "cockpit country", a dense area of limestone hills and caverns, and a major watershed area. The community experiences frequent high winds, lightning strikes and landslides caused by soil erosion which often lead to isolation after heavy rainfall. A large percentage of the population has no piped water and travel considerable distances for the commodity.

The community has a 3 member Red Cross Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) which will:

- Assist the community to prepare for an event, through an early warning system;
- Respond to emergency health needs where possible
- Assist in Light Search and Rescue operations for collapsed buildings and motor vehicle accidents
- Assist in rapid assessment
- Assist in relief distribution

3. Relationship with Government National Disaster Management Office and Other Agencies

The Parish Disaster Coordinator and representatives of Social Development Commission (SDC), Adventist Disaster Relief Agency (ADRA), Salvation Army, Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Red Cross are members of the Parish Disaster Committee.

4. Warning Systems

The early warning system is public announcements using the CDRT megaphone.

ODPEM, via the local PDC, will issue hurricane watches and warnings. The CDRT will be asked to undertake emergency announcements via megaphone, using a community vehicle (see resources Attachment for list of names and numbers)

Once the government formally issues a hurricane watch, announcements are made twice per day from street to street with the following messages:

"This is an emergency announcement. A hurricane watch has been issued. This means that we may feel the effects of hurricane...within the next day. Please secure your homes. Those people who need assistance in moving to shelters, please fly a white cloth where it can be seen from the road."

Once the government formally issues a hurricane warning, announcements are made twice per day from street to street with the following messages:

"This is an emergency announcement. A hurricane warning has been issued. This means that hurricane... will affect us within a day. All people who need assistance in moving, please have your shelter bag ready and expect to be collected between the hours of...and...."

All livestock should be secured within the next 6 hours. All loose roof metal should be nailed down now."

Evacuation Procedures

Y The Government can authorize evacuation. This evacuation order will be on the radio and reinforced by CDRT public announcements via megaphone. The meeting point for evacuation is the Balaclava Primary School. From there, residents will be transported to shelters in safe areas within the parish.

"The Government of Jamaica has issued an evacuation order for the community of Balaclava and its environs, including... This means that all residents must be relocated immediately. Please have your shelter bag prepared and make your way to the Balaclava Primary School within the next six hours. For people with no transportation, buses will take you to a shelter until it is safe to return home."

Evacuation routes are:

Via High School Road to the Police Station

Y Those persons requiring special assistance i.e. the elderly, the sick and disabled, pregnant mothers, mothers with young children will be advised via PA 24 hours prior to the event. Transportation, welfare and shelter will be provided as listed in Resources Attachment Two

6. Emergency Shelters

Y All ODPEM designated shelters are listed in Resources Attachment. The Red Cross provides shelter Management. Food is provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and prepared by the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. Water is provided by the National Water Resource Authority (NWA) via their Rapid Response Teams.

Search and Rescue

Y The Jamaica Fire Brigade (JFB) in Santa Cruz is the primary responder to all search and rescue operations. The Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) provides rapid water rescue support. The Jamaica Red Cross CDRT provides limited Light Search and Rescue (LSAR) and Emergency First Aid in support of the Fire Brigade and the JDF. The CDRT is activated by the occurrence of an event, which requires a response until the JFB, or JDF can be on the scene, such as after an earthquake or a hurricane that makes the community inaccessible.

Resource lists CDRT LSAR equipment

8. Damage/Needs Assessment—Initial and On-going

ODPEM, through the PDC is responsible for initial assessment. Jamaica Red Cross' St. Elizabeth branch and CDRT provides support for damage and needs assessment See sample form (Attachment); the Jamaica Public Service (JPS), the National Water Commission (NWC), MLSS and the Ministry of Health are also involved in the on-going assessment

9. Road Cleaning/Debris Clearing

The National Works Agency is responsible for road clearing and debris removal. The closest NWA point is in Black River. Resource Attachment shows local equipment available for support.

10. Communication

The main method of communication is via cellular telephone. If the both cellular and land lines have been affected runners will be used.

(See resource Attachment)

Mega phone is used for emergency public announcements.

Whistles are used in search and rescue.

11. Law and Order/Security

The Balaclava Police is responsible for security.

12. Transport

Private motor vehicle owners have committed to making vehicles available for emergencies. (See Resource Attachment)

13. Repair of Community Services (Water, Electricity, Phones)

Y The National Water Commission is responsible for repairs to water lines

Y The Jamaica Public Service Company is responsible for repairs to electricity lines

Y The Cable and Wireless Company is responsible for repairs to land telephone lines

Y Private cellular providers are responsible for repairs to cellular sites

14. Health

The Ministry of Health is responsible for emergency health issues. The Jamaica Red Cross provides support to the MOH. The CDRT provides Emergency First Aid in an emergency, coordinated by the CDRT First Aid Team Leader.

Attachment lists clinics, equipment and supplies

15. Personal Support for those Affected by Disasters

The Ministry of Health will with the support of the Jamaica Red Cross' Disaster Mental Health Team, provide mental health services, through the regional mental health office in Black River and the St. Elizabeth Red Cross Branch.

17. Relief Supplies

Local Shopkeepers have been identified to supply essential food items in the event of isolation. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security will reimburse these shopkeepers, and will also provide essential items for meals and personal hygiene in shelters.

The Red Cross has primary responsibility for relief distribution. The branch in Santa Cruz will coordinate this.

18. Outside Assistance

ODPEM, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and the National Works Agency, located in Santa Cruz are the closets resources available to Balaclava. The St. Elizabeth Parish Disaster Coordinator will contact the ODPEM; the CDRT Team Leader will contact the local Red Cross Area Group chairman, who in turn will contact the Red Cross Branch according to needs.

19. Testing the Community Plan

This plan is to be tested during the ODPEM disaster simulation in September of 2004.

20. Revisions and Updating of the Community Plan

Y This plan will be revised after every emergency and at six-month intervals throughout the year. The Community Notice Board will announce community disaster preparedness meetings by the Balaclava Citizen's Association, which meets twice a month. The CDRT in Balaclava will be responsible for this process. The public, the Red Cross Area Group and CDRT, PDC, SDC will all be involved in both the revision and upgrading as required.

Community of Balaclava, St. Elizabeth - Resources

Police Station

Location	Balaclava
Contact Number	963-2109/119

Fire Brigade

Location	Santa Cruz
Distance	14 miles
Estimated time of arrival	1 hour
Contact Number	110

Clinics

Name	Balaclava Health Center
Location	1 bed, 1 crib
Equipment and First Aid Supplies	
Personnel	Public Health Nurse Miss Gordon
	Nurse
	Doctor
	Pharmacist

Private motor vehicle owners –

Type	Truck
Owner's Name,	Carlo McLeish
Drivers	Owner

Welfare – Shop owners

Shelters–

Laylor Primary	
Balaclava Primary School	
Balaclava High School	
Contact Principal	Balaclava Primary - Mr. Cole

Parish Disaster Coordinator	Miss Yvonne Morrison
Red Cross Branch Director	Mrs. S. Doctor 966-2038

Red Cross Branch Emergency Services Chairman	Mr. L Doctor 818-1335
Red Cross CDRT Team Leader	Mrs. D. Hoffstead - 869-1929

Relief Distribution

Name	Contact Number
1. E. Newman	870-0696
2. G. Francis	781-8669

Assessment Team

Name	Contact Number
1. D. Hoffstead	869-1929
2. D. Baker	350-3990

Search and Rescue and Emergency First Aid

Name	Contact Number
1. P. Salmon	857-9746
2. G. Francis	781-8669
3. E. Newman	870-0696

Equipment

Location- Team Leader's Residence

Shovels; Flashlights; Raincoats; Water boots; Hardhats; Gloves; Megaphone

Emergency Health (First Aid)

Equipment – 50 people FA Kit

Location – Balaclava Police Station

First Aid

Name	Contact Number
1. D. Hoffstead	869-1929
2. G. Francis	781-8669
3. E. Newman	870-0696

Community Disaster Preparedness Plan for the community of Malvern, northwest St. Elizabeth

1. Aims of the Plan

There are approximately 10,000.00 residents in the wider Malvern community. 4,000 are vulnerable. These are the poorer residents, who live against the mountainside and are vulnerable to wind damage, mudslides and landslides. This plan provides all the residence with a disaster warning system, evacuation plan, shelter, welfare and relief system that will make preparation response and recovery from a disaster more effective.

2. Assessment of the Community

The community is located in the central mountain range of the island, and experiences high winds, landslides and isolation after heavy rainfall. Malvern is also experiences frequent lightening strikes.

The community has adequate shelters, shops and a clinic to provide emergency relief and care. The Bethlehem Teachers College provides a large shelter facility in the event of a major disaster, with adequate dorms, kitchens and an independent water supply.

The community has a 5 member Red Cross Community Disaster Response Team, (CDRT) which will:

- Assist the community to prepare for an event, through an early warning system;
- Respond to emergency health needs where possible
- Assist in Light Search and Rescue operations for collapsed buildings and motor vehicle accidents
- Assist in rapid assessment
- Assist in relief distribution

3. Relationship with Government National Disaster Management Office and Other Agencies

The Parish Disaster Coordinator, the Social Development Commission's representative, ADRA, the Salvation Army, the MLSS, the MOH and the Red Cross' are all a part of the Parish Disaster Committee.

4. Warning Systems

The community has always traditionally used 6 peals of the church bell to indicate impending disaster such as a hurricane. This system is now extended to public announcements using the CDRT megaphone.

ODPEM, via the local PDC, will issue hurricane watches and warnings. The CDRT will be asked to undertake emergency announcements via megaphone, using a community vehicle (see resources Attachment for list of names and numbers)

Once the government formally issues a hurricane watch, twice daily announcements are done street to street with the following messages:

"This is an emergency announcement. A hurricane watch has been issued. This means that we may feel the effects of a hurricane...within the next day. Please secure your homes. Those people who need assistance in moving to shelters, please fly a white cloth where it can be seen from the road."

Once the government formally issues a hurricane warning, announcements are done twice per day street to street with the following messages:

"This is an emergency announcement. A hurricane warning has been issued. This means that hurricane... will affect us within a day. All people who need assistance in moving, please have your shelter bag ready and expect to be collected between the hours of...and..."

All livestock should be secured within the next 6 hours. All loose roof metal should be nailed down now."

Evacuation Procedures

Although it has never happened in Malvern the Government can authorize evacuation when there is the possibility of intense winds and landslides. This evacuation order will be on the radio and reinforced by CDRT public announcements via mega phone. The meeting point for evacuation is the Bethlehem Teachers' College. From Bethlehem, residents will be transported to shelters in safe areas within the parish.

"The Government of Jamaica has issued an evacuation order for the community of Malvern and its environs, including. This means that all residents must be relocated immediately. Please have your shelter bag prepared and make your way to the Bethlehem Teachers College within the next six hours. For People with no transport, buses will take you to.... shelter until it is safe to return home."

Evacuation routes from Malvern to Santa Cruz are:

*Knowles Road via Alpart
Southfield via Mountainside Road
Stanmore via Good Hope"*

Those persons requiring special assistance i.e. the elderly, the sick and disable, pregnant mothers, mothers with young children will be advised via PA 24 hours prior to the event. Transportation, welfare and Shelter will be provided as listed in Resources Attachment Two

6. Emergency Shelters

All ODPEM designated shelters are listed in Resources Attachment. The Red Cross provides shelter Management. Food is provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and prepared by the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. Water is provided by the NWA via their Rapid Response Teams.

7. Rescue

The Jamaica Fire Brigade in Santa Cruz and Junction is the primary responder to all search and rescue operations. The Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) provides rapid water rescue support. The Jamaica Red Cross CDRT provide limited Light Search and Rescue and Emergency First Aid in support of the Fire Brigade and the JDF. The CDRT is activated by the occurrence of an event, which requires a response until the JFB, or JDF can be on the scene, such as after an earthquake or a hurricane that makes the community inaccessible.

Resource Attachment lists CDRT LSAR equipment, and community heavy equipment, and fire brigade equipment

8. Damage/Needs Assessment—Initial and On-going

ODPEM, through the PDC is responsible for initial assessment. Jamaica Red Cross' St. Elizabeth branch and CDRT provides support for damage and needs assessment See sample form (Attachment); the JPS, the NWC, MLSS and the Ministry of Health are also involved in the on-going assessment

9. Road Cleaning/Debris Clearing

The National Works Agency is responsible for road clearing and debris removal. The closest NWA point is in Black River. Resource Attachment shows local equipment available for support.

10. Communication

The main method of communication is via cellular telephone. If the both cellular and land lines have been affected runners will be used

(See resource Attachment)

Church bell is used as early warning

Mega phone is used for emergency public announcements

Whistles are used in search and rescue

11. Law and Order/Security

The Malvern Police is responsible for security

12. Transport

Private motor vehicle owners have committed to making vehicles available for emergencies. (See Resource Attachment)

13. Repair of Community Services (Water, Electricity, Phones)

Ÿ The National Water Commission is responsible for repairs to water lines

Ÿ The Jamaica Public Service Company is responsible for repairs to electricity lines

Ÿ The Cable and Wireless Company is responsible for repairs to land telephone lines

Ÿ Private cellular providers are responsible for repairs to cellular sites

14. Health

The Ministry of Health is responsible for emergency health issues. The Jamaica Red Cross provides support to the MOH. The CDRT provides Emergency First Aid in an emergency, coordinated by the CDRT FA TL

Attachment Two lists clinics, equipment and supplies

15. Personal Support for those Affected by Disasters

The Ministry of Health will with the support of the Jamaica Red Cross' Disaster Mental Health Team, provide mental health services, through the regional mental health office in Black River and the local Red Cross Branch in Santa Cruz.

17. Relief Supplies

Local Shopkeepers have been identified to supply essential food items in the event of isolation. The MLSS will reimburse these shopkeepers, and will also provide essential items for meals and personal hygiene in shelters.

The Red Cross has primary responsibility for relief distribution. The branch in Santa Cruz will coordinate this.

18. Outside Assistance

ODPEM, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and the National Works Agency, located in Santa Cruz are the closest resources available to Malvern. The Malvern PDC will contact the ODPEM; the CDRT Team Leader

will contact the local Red Cross Area Group chairman, who in turn will contact the Red Cross Branch according to the needs.

19. Testing the Community Plan

This plan is to be tested during the ODPEM disaster simulation in September of 2004.

20. Revisions and Updating of the Community Plan

This plan will be revised after every emergency and at six-month intervals throughout the year. The Community Notice Board will announce disaster preparedness community meetings held at the Citizen's Association meetings held monthly at the Malvern Community Center. The CDRT in Malvern will be responsible for this process. The public, the Red Cross Area Group and CDRT, PDC, SDC will all be involved in both the revision and upgrading as required.

Community Disaster Preparedness Plan for the community of Santa Cruz, St. Elizabeth

1. Aims of the Plan

There are approximately 20,000 residents in the wider Santa Cruz community. A large number are vulnerable to wind damage, flooding and landslides. This plan provides all the residents with a disaster warning system, evacuation plan, shelter, welfare and relief system that will make preparation response and recovery from a disaster more effective.

2. Assessment of the Community

The community is located in the south of the island on the St. Elizabeth valley between the Santa Cruz Mountains on the west and Carpenter's Mountain on the east. As a low-lying area, the community experiences flooding, landslides and isolation after heavy rainfall, worsened by inadequate drainage in the town center. Portions of the community have on occasion needed to relocate temporarily as floodwaters take weeks to recede.

The community has adequate shelters, shops and a clinic to provide emergency relief and care.

The community has a 3 member Red Cross Community Disaster Response Team, (CDRT) which will:

- Assist the community to prepare for an event, through an early warning system;
- Respond to emergency health needs where possible
- Assist in Light Search and Rescue operations for collapsed buildings and motor vehicle accidents
- Assist in rapid assessment
- Assist in relief distribution

Y Attachment One - Community maps

3. Relationship with Government National Disaster Management Office and Other Agencies

The Parish Disaster Coordinator, the Social Development Commission's representative, ADRA, the Salvation Army, the MLSS, the MOH and the Red Cross' are all part of the Parish Disaster Committee.

4. Warning Systems

Y The community has always traditionally used the firehouse siren to indicate impending disaster such as a hurricane. This system is now extended to public announcements using the CDRT megaphone.

ODPEM, via the local PDC, will issue hurricane watches and warnings. The CDRT will be asked to undertake emergency announcements via megaphone, using a community vehicle (see resources Attachment for list of names and numbers)

Once the government formally issues a hurricane watch, twice per day announcements are done street to street with the following messages:

"This is an emergency announcement. A hurricane watch has been issued. This means that we may feel the effects of hurricane...within the next day. Please secure your homes. Those people who need assistance in moving to shelters, please fly a white cloth where it can be seen from the road."

Once the government formally issues a hurricane warning, twice daily announcements are done street to street with the following messages:

“This is an emergency announcement. A hurricane warning has been issued. This means that hurricane... will affect us within a day. All people who need assistance in moving, please have your shelter bag ready and expect to be collected between the hours of...and...”

All livestock should be secured within the next 6 hours. All loose roof metal should be nailed down now.”

Evacuation Procedures

Y The Government can authorize evacuation when there is the possibility of extreme flooding. This evacuation order will be on the radio and reinforced by CDRT public announcements via mega phone. The meeting point for evacuation is St. Elizabeth Technical High School. From here, residents will be transported to shelters in safe areas within the parish.

“The Government of Jamaica has issued an evacuation order for the community of Santa Cruz. This means that all residents must be relocated immediately. Please have your shelter bag prepared and make your way to the St. Elizabeth Technical High School ... within the next six hours. Transportation will be provided to take you to a shelter until it is safe to return home.

Evacuation routes from Santa Cruz are:

Those persons requiring special assistance i.e. the elderly, the sick and disabled, pregnant mothers and mothers with young children will be advised via PA 24 hours prior to the event. Transportation, welfare and Shelter will be provided as listed in Resources Attachment Two

6. Emergency Shelters

Y All ODPEM designated shelters are listed in Resources Attachment. The Red Cross provides shelter Management. Food is provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. And prepared by the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. Water is provided by the NWA via their Rapid Response Teams.

7. Rescue

Y The Jamaica Fire Brigade in Santa Cruz is the primary responder to all search and rescue operations. The Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) provides rapid water rescue support. The Jamaica Red Cross CDRT provide limited Light Search and Rescue and Emergency First Aid in support of the Fire Brigade and the JDF. The CDRT is activated by the occurrence of an event, which requires a response until the JFB, or JDF can be on the scene, such as after an earthquake or a hurricane that makes sections of the community inaccessible.

Resource Attachment lists CDRT LSAR equipment, and community heavy equipment, and fire brigade equipment

8. Damage/Needs Assessment—Initial and On-going

ODPEM, through the PDC is responsible for initial assessment. Jamaica Red Cross' St. Elizabeth branch and CDRT provides support for damage and needs assessment See sample form (Attachment); the JPS, the NWC, MLSS and the Ministry of Health are also involved in the on-going assessment

9. Road Cleaning/Debris Clearing

The National Works Agency is responsible for road clearing and debris removal. The closets NWA point is in Black River. Resource Attachment shows local equipment available for support.

10. Communication

- Y The main method of communication is via cellular telephone. If the both cellular and land lines have been affected runners will be used
(See resource Attachment)

Fire House Siren is used as early warning
Mega phone is used for emergency public announcements
Whistles are used in search and rescue

11. Law and Order/Security

The Santa Cruz Police is responsible for security

12. Transport

- Y Private motor vehicle owners have committed to making vehicles available for emergencies. (See Resource Attachment)

13. Repair of Community Services (Water, Electricity, Phones)

- Y The National Water Commission is responsible for repairs to water lines
 - Y The Jamaica Public Service Company is responsible for repairs to electricity lines
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- Y Private cellular providers are responsible for repairs to cellular sites

14. Health

- Y The Ministry of Health is responsible for emergency health issues. The Jamaica Red Cross provides support to the MOH. The CDRT provides Emergency First Aid in an emergency, coordinated by the CDRT First Aid Team Leader
Attachment Two lists clinics, equipment and supplies

15. Personal Support for those Affected by Disasters

- Y The Ministry of Health will with the support of the Jamaica Red Cross' Disaster Mental Health Team, provide mental health services, through the regional mental health office in Black River and the Red Cross St. Elizabeth Branch.

16. Relief Supplies

Local Shopkeepers have been identified to supply essential food items in the event of isolation. The MLSS will reimburse these shopkeepers, and will also provide essential items for meals and personal hygiene in shelters.

The Red Cross has primary responsibility for relief distribution. The branch in Santa Cruz will coordinate this.

17. Outside Assistance

- Y ODPEM, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and the National Works Agency, located in Santa Cruz are the closets resources available to Malvern. The St. Elizabeth PDC will contact the ODPEM, the CDRT Team Leader will contact the local Red Cross Area Group chairman, who in turn will contact the Red Cross Branch according the needs.

18. Testing the Community Plan

- Y This plan is to be tested during the ODPEM disaster simulation in September of 2004.

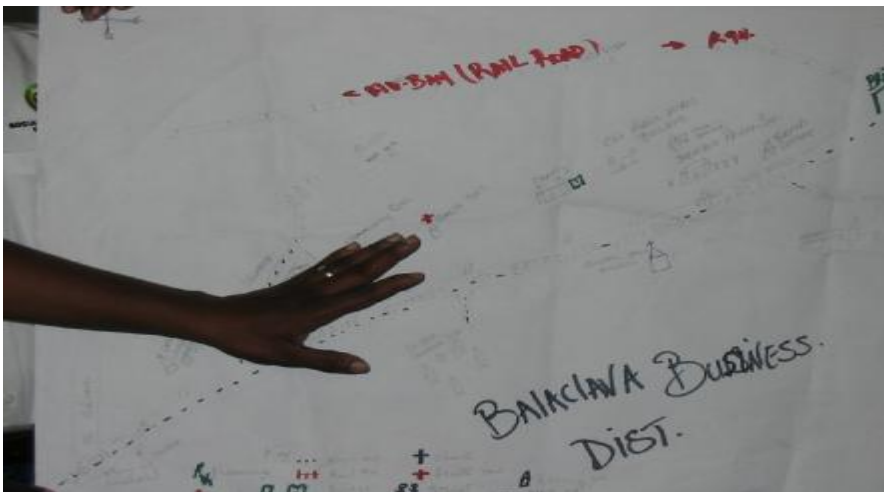
19. Revisions and Updating of the Community Plan

Y This plan will be revised after every emergency and at six-month intervals throughout the year. The Community Notice Board will announce disaster preparedness community meetings held at the Community Center. The CDRT in Santa Cruz will be responsible for this process. The public, the Red Cross Area Group and CDRT, PDC, SDC will all be involved in both the revision and upgrading as required.

Malvern



Balacava



Working Together: SDC Representative, Santa Cruz Rep. supports Malvern Rep. in drawing the resource map.



Community Sensitization



VCA – intriguing and user-friendly



VCA Training



HISTORICAL NOTES

- 1894 The Police Station was built.
- 1950 The Health Centre And Post
1950 Water Supply building was built
- 1951 The Library was built
- 1 - Electricity was installed
- Hurricane hits the Community.
- 1954 The road was Paved through out
the Community
- 1960 The Community was populated
- 1962 Cedar Valley All age school was built.
- 1970 ~~1970~~ Community Centre built
- 1983 Hurricane Destroy section
of the Community
- 1988 Hurricane Gilbert destroy
entire Community.
- 1997 Flood Damage a Section of
the Community.
- 2001 Flooding
- 2002 Flooding
- 2003 Flooding

Community Member explains the seasonal calendar





SEASONAL CALENDAR

SEASONS	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV
FLOOD						X	X	X	X	X	X
STRONG WINDS	X	X	X								
HURRICANE						X	X	X	X	X	X
Community Activities				X	X	X	X				
DROUGHT		X	X	X	X						X
Fishing Period			X								
Pregnancy	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			
Epidemic/pests/straw		X	X								
Coal Burning					X	X	X	X	X	X	X



VI. Community disaster response teams (Member Information):

PARISH	Telephone#	COMMUNITY
St. Elizabeth		
Hermina Reid	966-5400	Malvern
Gregory Stephenson	867-8018	Malvern
Maureen Harriet	833-5411	Malvern
Nordia Brown	408-2652	Malvern
Durline Myers	966-5105	Malvern
Hilroy Samuels	850-4261	Santa Cruz
Sheila Doctor	966-2038	Santa Cruz
Lawrence Doctor	966-2038	Santa Cruz
Damion Baker	350-3990	Balacava
Eugenia Newman	870-0696	Balacava
Maxine Forbes	385-4738	Balacava
Desmarie Stewart	392-8428	Balacava
Leacraft Findley	867-2795	Balacava
Delsie Hoffstead	869-1929	Balacava
Carla Morris	349-3216	Balacava
St. Catherine		
Marlon Myers	705-6725/808-0034	Mount Rosser/Ewarton
Jermaine English	705-6443	Mount Rosser/Ewarton
Seymour Wright	353-8203	Ewarton
Sophia Allwood	705-6376/319-7509	Ewarton
Damion Gordon	453-6189	Ewarton
Starette Dobson	357-5687	Mount Rosser/Ewarton
Samantha Hamilton	434-9152	Ewarton
Clovis Reid	823-8751	Ewarton

St. Thomas

Patricia Pringle Baker	864-7220	White Horses
Joeith Grant-Johnson	703-5289/703-5164	White Horses
Donovan Michael Johnson	703-5073/373-6769	White Horses
Barrington Beswick	789-2818/449-4430	White Horses
Jennifer Allen		White Horses
Sean Baker		White Horses
Sonya Shepard	852-8764/703-0376	Cedar Valley
Patricia Greenleaf	703-0376	Cedar Valley
Karlene Ogilvie	855-4707	Cedar Valley
Rudolph Wood	419-2032	Cedar Valley
Nicole Ogilvie	420-1210	Cedar Valley

Westmoreland

Richard Graham	356-6519	Hatfield/Smithfield
Allison Salmon-Lanning	354-3293	Hatfield/Smithfield
Carol Crooks	955-2289	Hatfield/Smithfield
Lindford Pouser	781-7158	Hatfield/Smithfield
Ronald Thompson	955-9123	Hatfield/Smithfield
Oliver James	421-3861	Hatfield/Smithfield
Melissa Booth	413-6410	Smithfield
Lilieth Salmon	839-0745/381-5842	Smithfield
Samantha Ewart	847-0477	Russia
Valda Reid	412-5452	Russia
Caniel Scott	896-6163	Russia
Shamieka Reid	854-5948	Russia
Taniehsa Moore	434-3277	Russia
Rosemarie Bantin	421-5234	Russia
Karen Meikle	889-2493	Russia
Ionie Joseph	310-3460	Russia
Jermaine Burgess	349-372	Russia
Joy Scott	853-5721	Russia
Gwendolyn Coleman	376-4803	Russia
Jacqueline McKnowlly	436-2048	Russia
Vivianne McFarlane		Russia/Darliston
Ezzleton Davis	375-2042	Russia/Darliston
Evadney Lynch	364-5728	Russia/Darliston

VII. Trainings

1. Regional Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Workshop

A regional training of trainers in VCA methodology was held in October 2003 in Trinidad. Participants included the representatives from the four territories in which the subject of VCA had already been introduced (St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, St. Kitts & Jamaica) as well as other neighbouring National Societies, National Emergency offices, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

2. National Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Workshop

The National VCA workshop was held November 28-29, 2003 at the Medallion Hall Hotel in Kingston. The workshop gave an overview of the DIPECHO project, VCA methodology and tools, and included a field survey exercise in a nearby Kingston community. There was also an ODPEM presentation highlighting the importance of partnership between agencies in Disaster Management work in Jamaica.

There were 26 participants, representing community members and leaders, Red Cross branch volunteers, representatives and staff. Our partner agency, the Social Development Commission, sent the Community Development Officers who work in the targeted communities for training. Members of the National Advisory Committee, including a representative from ODPEM, were also present at the workshop. The Project Coordinator and Field Officer completed the participant list.

COMMUNITY VCA TRAINING

Approximately 191 persons have participated in Community VCA training. Assessments using Community Maps, Seasonal Calendars and Historical Profiles have been executed by all communities.

In St. Elizabeth VCA workshops for both Malvern and Balaclava were held together in Santa Cruz, which is situated between both communities. It is also the location of the St. Elizabeth Branch office. Subsequently these communities have a strong network of RC support who are well informed on the VCA methodology.

VIII. The Community Disaster Response Team – Teams trained

Selection of CDRT has been completed for all the communities, as per suggestions by the DIPRCHO IV National Advisory Committee, the JRC Emergency Services Section Council and JRC HQ. Candidates were discussed with the local JRC Branch and SDC Community Development Officers and were then finally approved by the Jamaica Red Cross HQ.

A total of 79 persons have participated in the workshops, held between March 2004 - May 2004, which has resulted in 57 persons forming 8 teams. The gender representation in the CDRT has a 40% male, 60 % female gender dispersion.

Mount Rosser: 8 team members

Cedar Valley: 5 team members

White Horses: 6 team members

Smithfield: 8 team members

Santa Cruz: 3 team members

Malvern: 5 team members

Russia: 12 team members

Balaclava: 7 team members

The modules of the CDRT Training were Disaster Preparedness, Rapid Appraisal, Emergency First Aid, Light Search and Rescue, Team Organization, Communication, HIV Awareness, Psychological Support.

Participants were formed into their actual geographical teams (Leader, Logistics, Light Search and Rescue and Emergency First Aid Sub-Teams) and signed Letters of Commitment.

Representatives from ODPEM and SDC also participated in the training but will act in their respective capacity as local support for their respective communities.



Search and Rescue



Triage



Motor Vehicle Accident Simulation



Head Tilt Chin Lift- First Aid

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Purpose

The purpose of the Advisory Committee will be to guide the development and implementation of the DIPECHO IV towards its success.

Roles and Responsibilities

- Committee shall provide specific inputs to their relative expertise, to include:
 - Community Relations and Development
 - Disaster Preparedness
 - Law and Order
 - Faith-Based Concerns

- Promote community ownership and participation in decision making.
- Provide networking and wider liaisons within the business community, other NGOs and government offices.
- Establish Systems for Evaluation and Monitoring.
- Provide Technical Assistance.

Composition

- The Committee shall comprise of no less than people with appropriate interest and backgrounds to achieve success. Members from the targeted community are welcome to attend meetings.
- The Committee will be headed by a Chairman elected by the membership.
 - It will be the responsibility of the Chairman to:
 - Convene meetings
 - Speak on behalf of the committee - this responsibility to be delegated as necessary.
 - Foster a sense of unity and harmony among committee members and the National Society.
 - Create opportunities for external relationships to benefit the DIPECHO IV programme.
 - Report to the Jamaica Red Cross Society National Executive as required, through the Director General.

Benefits

- Satisfy civic mindedness by being part of the world's largest humanitarian organization.
- Making a tangible contribution to the effective implementation of a Program that will directly improve the lives of the most vulnerable.
- Personal skills development.
- Opportunities to meet and share with other individuals internationally as may be required.

Meetings

Meetings will be held monthly during the duration of the program.

10. Conclusions:

Dipeco IV presented an opportunity for continued community development. Community member buy-in is the key to community disaster preparedness. Through VCA the project is seen as a best practice in community-based disaster management. The project has also become the vehicle for extended community development and has encouraged further public ownership and civic pride. Participants appreciate the fact that they receive hands on training and validation of their contributions. As a result of the project there is an infectious sense of pride, thus invoking the interests of neighbouring communities.

Though the overall project is believed to be successful, there were constraints experienced by the coordinator and facilitators. One of which was the issue of time. Project timelines were often inflexible with respect to deadlines for training activities. Certainly in Jamaica, and perhaps the region, community members are sometimes unable to maintain rigid schedules to attend training. Many are farmers for example, so "market-day" may clash with periods intended for training. Certainly their willingness is encouraging and facilitators conducted training whenever it was convenient for the community members. Though training was successful the designated timelines were in some instances unrealistic.

In general DIPECO IV is now synonymous with community development both in theory and practice. It is felt that were there opportunities for project development/expansion the process would be well received. The work developed by community members is the foundation for sustainable development. Persons are cognizant of the value of residents taking responsibilities for their communities and supporting the efforts of umbrella organizations. The relationship between communities and agencies for development is symbiotic. Both parties supporting each other is clearly a best-practice which should be fostered and further enhanced.

ⁱ ODPEM Simulation Exercise – These activities were postponed due to the passage of Hurricane Ivan. CDRT and branches were given the opportunities to test their plans and response capabilities as a result of the need for practical operations in preparing for and responding to the hurricane.