DISASTERS -STRUCTURAL ANALYIS ⇒ MACRO PRACTICE ROLES

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RISK & VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY & RESILIENCE IN SIDS

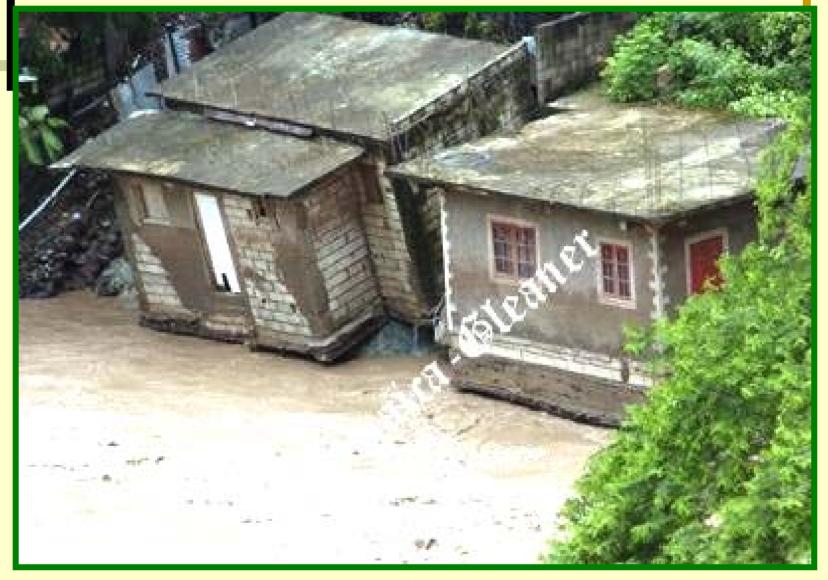
- SIDS: size, "insularity", remoteness, disaster prone (Briguglio, 1995)
- "Vulnerability results from people's exposure to hazard and their susceptibility to hazard impacts. It reflects social, economic, political, psychological and environmental variables shaped by dynamic pressures (such as urbanisation) that are deeply rooted and linked to the national and international political economy. The converse of vulnerability is capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from hazard impacts." (DIFID, 2004, p.2). pabjan2007

VULNERABILITIES & CAPACITIES

- Vulnerabilities and capacities exist in three dimensions:
 - physical/material (natural resources, savings, productive/economic);
 - social/organizational (forms of organisation, structures and processes of leadership), and
 - o motivational/attitudinal (self-esteem and beliefs about personal & collective efficacy) (Anderson & Woodrow, 1989) 2007

RESILIENCE

- "Resilience refers to the ability to absorb and recover from hazard impacts." (DIFID, 2004, p. 16)
- Resilience integral to the concept of vulnerability, which speaks to the capacity of the individual, household or community to recover from a hazardous event



ESTABLISHING THE LINK BETWEEN STRUCTURE & DISASTER

- Economic losses attributed to natural disasters at global level have increased almost ten times in last 30 years:
 - US\$75.5 billion in 1960s
 - US\$659.9 billion in 1990s 1.5 million killed in natural disasters between 1980 and 2000
- 184 people die daily from natural disasters
- 11% of those exposed to natural hazards live in poor countries but 53% recorded deaths occur in these countries

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THE LINK...

- Economic loss in Latin America & the Caribbean estimated at US\$50 billion
- 30% of Latin American & the Caribbean's population affected by disasters
- 1989: Hurricane Hugo caused losses valued at 200% of GDP in Montserrat
- 1988: Hurricane Gilbert in Jamaica –
 65% of GDP

THE LINK...

In 2004 Hurricane Ivan destroyed 90% of infrastructure valued at US\$800m in Grenada & hurricanes & floods killed over 5000 people in Haiti – the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere

FAQ

INEQUALITY IS MORE SEVERE
IN LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN
THAN IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Hypothesis
Poverty & inequality
not natural disasters kill people



SIDS & VULNERABILITY (Briguglio, 1995 p. 1620)

Table 3. Index of disaster damage as a perconf GNP

Average for country categories*

All countries with disaster incidence Island developing countries SIDS

Non-island developing countries
Developing countries
Developed countries

'SIDS & VULNERABILITY (Briguglio, 1995 p. 1622)

Table 5. Vulnerability Index and indices of material welfare for different groups of countries

Averages for country categories	Vulnerabilit Index	•	Human Dev. Index
All countries	.447	4468	.588
Island dev. countries	.598	3165	.670
SIDS	.635	3384	.698
Non-island developing	,		
countries	.418	2890	.565
All developing countri	es .475	2191	.535
Developed countries	.328	16740	.962

Source: GDP per capita taken from UNCTAD (1991), Table 6.1 and Human Development Index from UNDP (1991).

POVERTY & INEQUALITY IN THE CARIBBEAN

	% below poverty line	% below indigence line	GINI*	HDI (2004)
Barbados	13.9	n.a.	.39	31
Grenada	32.1	12.9	.45	85
Jamaica	16.8	n.a.	.38	104
St Vincent & the Grenadines	37.5	25.7	.56	88

The GINI Coefficient: 0= perfect equality; 1= perfect inequality Poverty & inequality data from Thomas & Wint, 2002
HDI data from UNDP Human Development Report

Poverty & inequality in the Caribbean

	Poorest 20% [Q1]	Richest 20% [Q5]
Barbados	5.8	44.0
Guyana	4.1	55.1
Jamaica	6.5	45.2
St Lucia	7.11	41.63
T&T	4.7	52.7

TASKS: CO

- "Classic": grass-roots organising to address social problems & promote social solidarity
- CED: promote sustainable economic development (livelihoods & habitats)



*MACRO PRACTICE ROLES & TASKS: OD

- Community: facilitating the formation and/or strengthening of "community" organisations
- Organisational esp. in the NGO sector: management, financing
- Programme evaluation

MACRO PRACTICE ROLES & TASKS: SOCIAL PLANNING & POLICY

- Local authorities a neglected arena for SW practice
- National disaster mitigation machinery

 espec. in faciliating community based approaches & community
 participation in policy making

MACRO PRACTICE ROLES & TASKS: ADVOCACY

- Local level: ensure delivery of services to at risk groups
- National level: promote & facilitate representation of socially excluded
- Regional level: promote coordinated policy intervention
- International level: strategic participation in global movements (environment, social development)