



PRE & POST
DISASTER



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INTRA-ACP DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROGRAMME

Implemented with EU, UNDP, with the support
of CDEMA, Member States and Technical
partners



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CASE STUDY

POST-DISASTER

Caribbean region pioneers a replicable people-centred digital recovery monitoring system

In 2024, Hurricane Beryl and other climate disasters struck four Caribbean OACPS Member States, causing USD 6.7 billion in regional losses. UNDP, with EU support, is developing a replicable, people-centred digital M&E system for disaster recovery – scalable across the Caribbean and beyond



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CARIBBEAN OACPS
MEMBER STATES
ADVANCING A SHARED
DIGITAL RECOVERY

**M&E
SYSTEM**
SCALABLE TO ENTIRE
REGION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

01 COUNTRY/REGION/LOCATION

Caribbean region: Belize, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

02 RISK ADRESSED

Hurricanes, tropical storms, wildfires; weak post-disaster monitoring; fragmented recovery governance; absence of people-centred tracking tools

03 IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD/TIMEFRAME

/

04 ACTORS/IMPLEMENTING AND LOCAL PARTNERS

UNDP (Caribbean hub and country offices), **EU, national governments** (Belize NEMO, Grenada Ministry of Economic Development, Dominican Republic, SVG Ministry of Finance), **CDEMA**

05 KEY BENEFICIARIES

National disaster management agencies and governments across 4 OACPS Member States; communities including women, remote and vulnerable populations; potentially CDEMA and wider Caribbean region

CONTEXT AND CHALLENGE

The Caribbean is among the most disaster-prone regions in the world. **In 2024 alone, Hurricane Beryl (Category 5) caused USD 6.7 billion in losses; Grenada and SVG recorded recovery needs of USD 210.94 million and USD 317.63 million respectively; Belize suffered wildfires and tropical storm Sara; the Dominican Republic experienced severe flooding displacing 1,390 people and destroying over 300 homes.**

Despite conducting PDNAs and developing recovery plans, Caribbean governments faced a critical gap: no structured, people-centred system existed to monitor recovery progress, track whether assistance reached affected populations, or assess impact over time.

WHY THIS ACTION MATTERS?

- **Recovery without monitoring weakens** accountability and risks leaving vulnerable populations behind.
- **A shared regional digital M&E system reduces fragmentation**, improves coordination across sectors, and maximises the impact of EU investments.
- **The system strengthens flexibility, learning and knowledge management** by identifying bottlenecks, supporting adaptive recovery management, and enhancing long-term national and regional disaster recovery capacities through potential institutionalisation by CDEMA.

See the intervention and results on page 2 →



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INTERVENTION AND APPROACH

UNDP designed a two-phase approach: first, develop a **generic digital M&E system deployable in any country context**; second, **support each of the four beneficiary governments to customise and institutionalise the tool**.

In Belize, community consultations with 13 communities (September 2025) informed the design and captured recovery governance gaps in remote areas.

In the Dominican Republic, UNDP regional hub experts developed the generic digital solution (Q4 2025–Q2 2026). Country customisation begins Q1 2026 with Grenada and SVG followed by Belize in Q2 2026.

Discussions were opened with CDEMA to embed the system within regional capabilities. The approach is also being explored for deployment in other ACP regions, including Vanuatu.

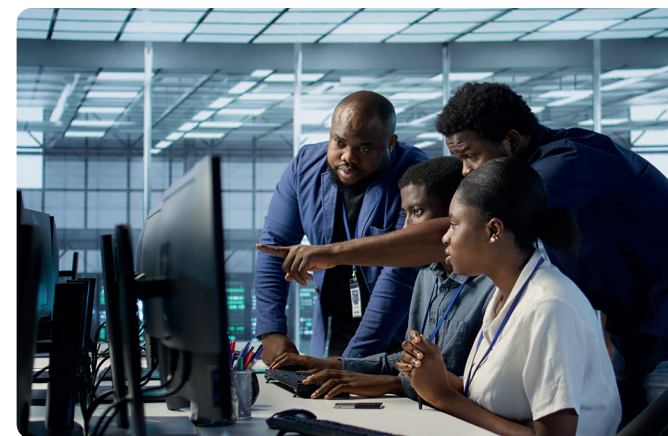
PROGRAMME OUTPUT ALIGNMENT



OUTPUT 2.2:

Strengthened post-disaster recovery capacities
– activity

2.2.4: support governments to set up monitoring mechanisms for recovery and facilitate participatory forums ensuring affected populations engage in recovery decision-making.



RESULTS AND CHANGE

- 1. Generic digital M&E system** under development – first replicable, cross-country recovery tracking tool in the Caribbean ACP context.
- 2. Community consultations across 13 Belizean communities** conducted, informing tool design and capturing recovery governance gaps.
- 3. Country customisation roadmap confirmed:** Grenada and SVG (Q1 2026), Belize and Dominican Republic (Q2 2026).
- 4. CDEMA engagement initiated** for regional institutionalisation – potential to embed tool in Caribbean-wide disaster management architecture.
- 5. Approach explored for replication in other ACP regions**, reinforcing cross-regional transferability.

EARLY CONCRETE UPTAKE IN ONGOING INVESTMENTS:

1. CDEMA DISCUSSIONS

The agency is assessing integration of the M&E tool into its regional capacity building and institutional framework – a major step toward regional ownership.

2. BURUNDI

The approach is being explored for adaptation to African contexts, demonstrating cross-regional transferability.

3. JAMAÏCA

Discussions with government to use the digital tool to monitor post-Melissa recovery activities

3. BELIZE

Inclusion of the M&E tool within the project proposal for the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) to monitor project implementation if the proposal is approved. The people-centred approach, putting communities at the centre of M&E mechanisms is highly relevant and beneficial for the FRLD

KEY ENABLERS OF SUCCESS

Generic-first design:
one scalable tool
rather than 4
separate systems

Regional institutionalisation pathway through CDEMA

Community-centred consultation process grounding the tool in real needs

Cross-country coordination between UNDP regional hub and country offices