

REGIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE ON BUILDING A CARIBBEAN PATHWAY FOR DISASTER RESILIENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN DISASTER EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

AGENCY (CDEMA) PARTICIPATING STATES

JULY 2 – 3, 2018
MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA

Presented by Ronald Jackson - Executive Director



2017 ATLANTIC HURRICANE SEASON: TROUBLE IN THE TROPICS...



- 17 named storms:
- 10 of which became hurricanes
 - 6 developed into major hurricanes.
 - 2 major category 5 hurricanes impacted a total of nine (9) CDMEA PSs

THE IMPACT - CONTEXT

- ❖ Level of threat unprecedented in the CDEMA System three (3) tropical cyclones & two (2) Category 5
- ❖ Nine (9) states impacted; five (5) significant or catastrophic impacts – Level 2 & 3
- ❖ Irma – Direct Impact on Barbuda, British Virgin Islands; Maria – Direct Impact on Dominica
- ❖ Physical dislocation of population and migration
- ❖ 37 Fatalities in CDEMA Participating States

THE IMPACT - CONTEXT

Three CAT 5 hurricanes in two weeks, equaling second highest strength on record and strengthening over a short time period

100%
Population
Affected

Losses
10-226% GDP



THE IMPACT – CONTEXT

❖ **Percentage of Population Affected**

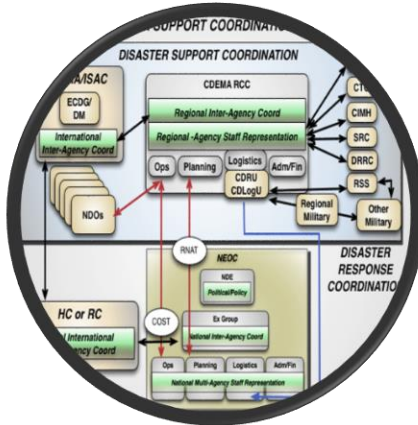
- 100% in BVI, Dominica and Barbuda (Mandatory Evacuation)

❖ **Access to Basic Needs Severely Impacted:**

- **Food supply**
- **Housing** - Barbuda - 99% of building stock damaged (1084 structures); Dominica - 98% roof damage
- **Electrical and Water utilities significantly impacted**
 - **Dominica; BVI** - 100% disruption to power distribution

❖ **Psychological impact on Population (Including Security Personnel)**

LESSONS EMERGING FROM 2017 HURRICANE EVENTS



LESSONS

Need for enhanced response capacity for multiple and catastrophic events

Importance of building standards, codes, enforcement, land use and land management

Engage in perpetual readiness, particularly for fast onset hazards

Recognize vulnerabilities, especially for young children and provide measures to treat them

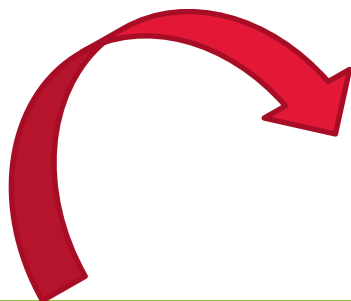
Need for enhancements in understanding spatially the risk exposure, vulnerability and hazard interface

Huge Gaps in Adequate Disaster Risk Management Financing remains



Regional Forum on Building a Caribbean Pathway for Disaster Resilience in the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) Participating States

Montego Bay, Jamaica | July 2 - 3, 2018




CARICOM-UN HIGH LEVEL PLEDGING CONFERENCE
Building a More Climate-Resilient Community

21 November 2017 • UN Headquarters, New York

resilientcaribbean.caricom.org

#ResilientCaribbean

A Joint Initiative by:




CONTEXT FOR THE DIALOGUE

- ❖ The Outcome of the September Hurricanes
- ❖ The Donor Conference in New York
- ❖ The Intercessional Meeting of the Heads of Government
 - Need to Define a Common Vision of Resilience in the Caribbean Community
 - Take stock of the contributions of the Institutions of the community past, present and future
 - Harmonization of these efforts (nationally and regionally)

GDP LOSSES FROM HURRICANE AND FLOOD IMPACTS 2004-2017

Year	Event	Country	Losses (US \$ Millions)	%GDP
2004	Ivan	Grenada	889	200
2004	Ivan	Jamaica	575	8
2007	Dean	Jamaica	329.34	10
2007	Dean	St. Lucia	6.4	1.2
2010	Tomas	St. Lucia	110.89	14
2012	Sandy	Jamaica	107	0.8
2013	Trough	Dominica		
2013	Trough	St. Lucia	99.88	8.3
2013	Trough	St. Vincent	108.3	15
2015	TS Erika	Dominica	483	96
2017	Maria	Dominica	1.313	225
2017	May Rains	Jamaica	>20	-

ALL TOO FAMILIAR STORY

Direct impacts:

- increased critical infrastructure damage; Economic Sectors Disrupted, ; higher operating expenses business interruptions large social sector losses, additional emergency preparedness requirements

Indirect societal impacts:

- Risk to future socio-economic development; especially where loss and damages are similar to GDP

DEFINING RESILIENCE

- ❖ Resilience connotes being able to bounce forward quickly in a manner that reduces susceptibility (increased liability to additional harm) to the impact of the same hazard.
- ❖ Resilience ensures that lives and livelihoods are protected and assets safeguarded.
- ❖ Increasingly, communities must account for the effects that Climate Change may have on their ability to spring back. The inclusion of climate change considerations into development programming will allow countries to remain on their projected paths by minimising economic and environmental losses, thereby ensuring greater sustainability (CDEMA, 2013).

PILLARS OF RESILIENCE

**Safeguarding
Infrastructure**



**Economic
Diversification**



**Social
Protection for
the Most
Vulnerable**



**Environmental
Protection**

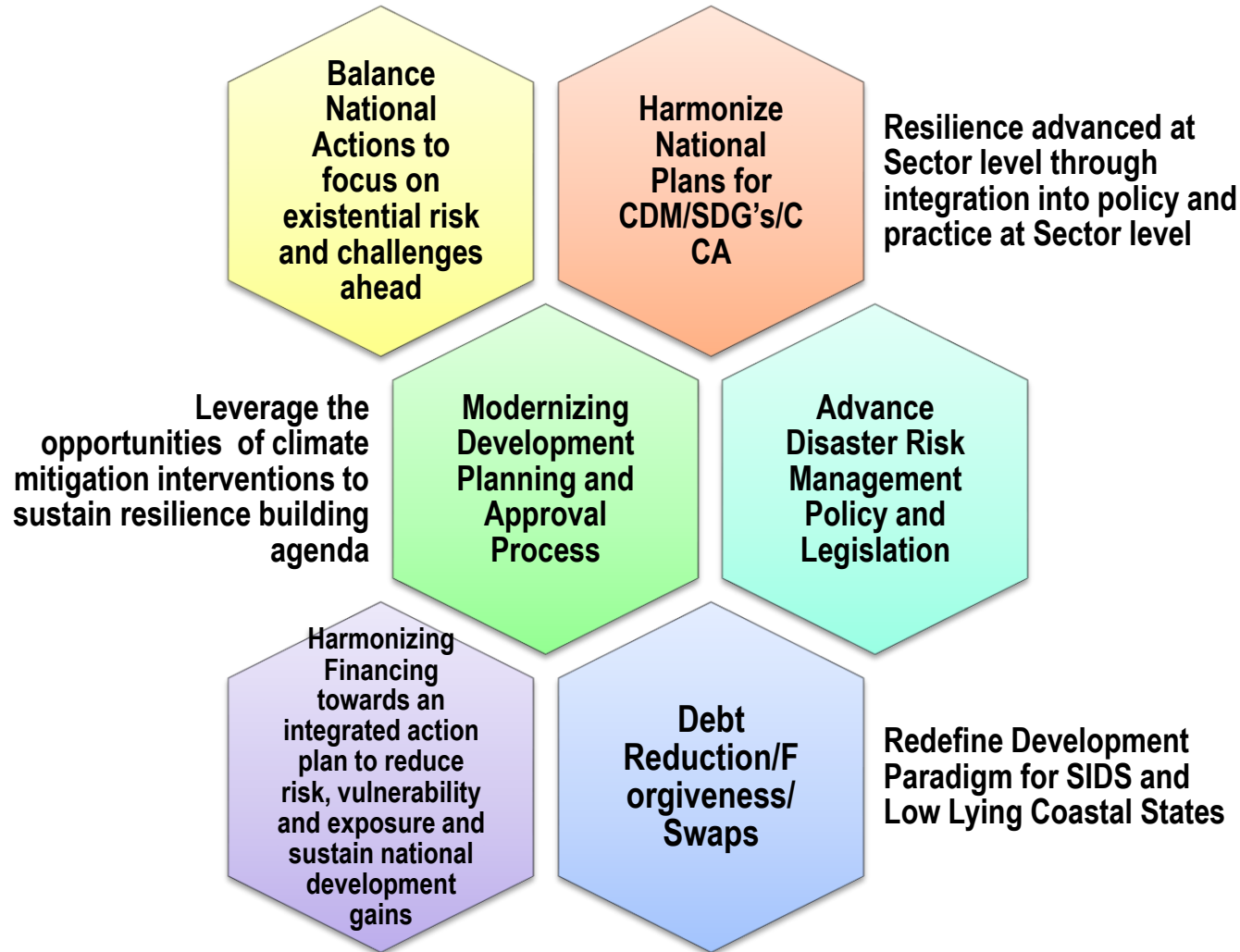


**Operational
Readiness**

ON THE ROAD TO RESILIENCE

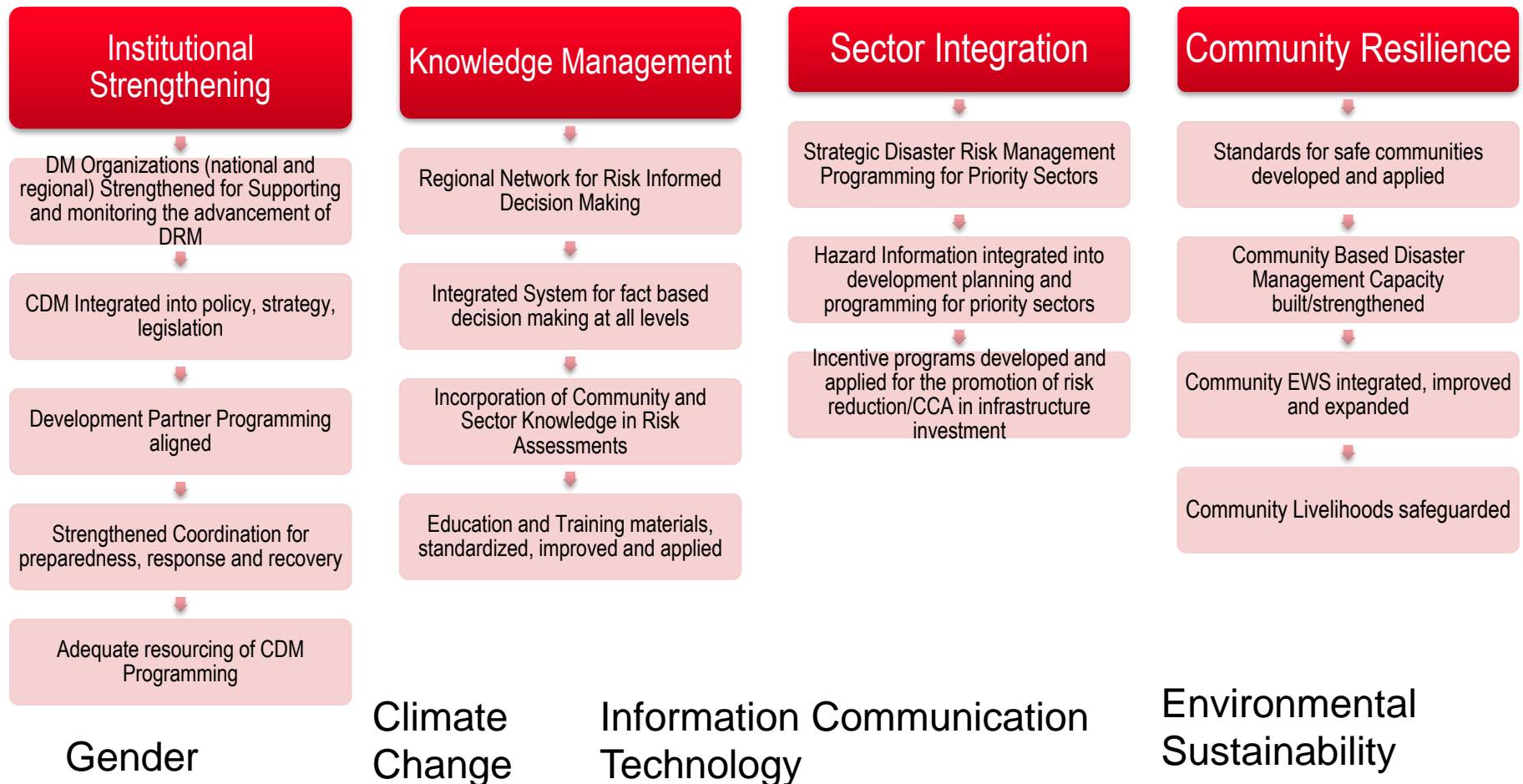
- ❖ Pursue a Comprehensive and Integrated Risk Management Agenda where Climate Change and Variability is part of the mainstreamed discussion on Managing Risk
- ❖ Development Resilience - Promote Risk Informed and Risk Sensitive Development Strategies Pursue Sound Recovery Planning – “Balancing the “urgent with the important” – move beyond the rhetoric of “building back better”
- ❖ Greater investment will be required to limit future such impacts in the near term and beyond
- ❖ Create an enabling environment - incentives and disincentives that foster appropriate development practices

TRANSFORMATIONAL OPPORTUNITY/ MOMENT



THE CDM STRATEGY 2014-2024

Regional Goal: Safer more resilient and sustainable Caribbean States



ENABLING RESILIENCE

Finance and
Economics

Physical and
Environmental
Planning

Agriculture

GOVERNANCE, COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Education

Tourism

Civil Society

Health

REFINING RESILIENCE

Resilience



EXISTING REGIONAL RESILIENCE FRAMEWORKS

❖ CDM since 2001:

1. Institutions with Capacity to deliver CDM
2. Knowledge managed and applied for fact based decision making
3. Disaster Resilience in Key Economic Sectors
4. Operational Readiness at all levels
5. Community Resilience enhanced for the most vulnerable
6. Established and understood nexus between CCA and DRR with Harmonized Governance towards the Delivery of Development Resilience
7. Resource Allocation that underpins delivery of the Strategy Results

EXISTING REGIONAL RESILIENCE FRAMEWORKS

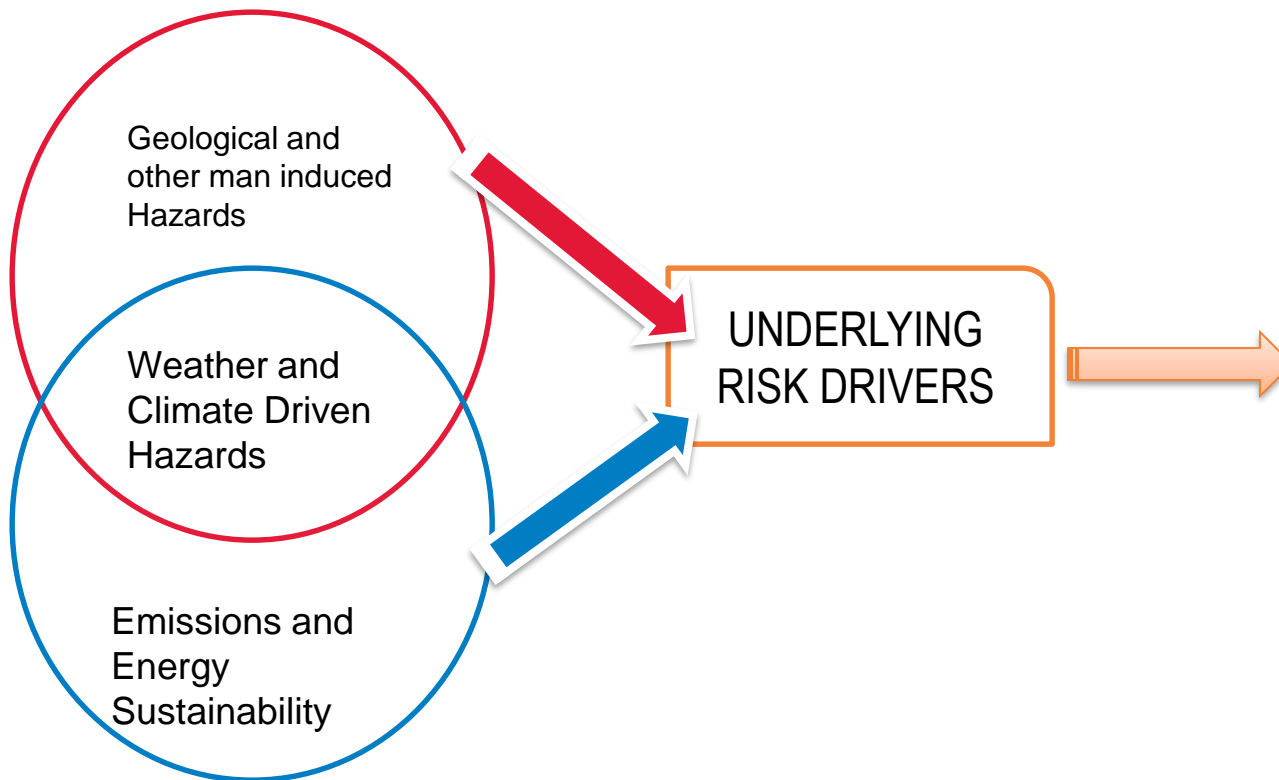
Climate Change Framework since 2009

❖ Four main strategies:

1. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into the Sustainable Development Agenda
2. Promoting activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency, conservation and switching to renewables
3. Encouraging actions to reduce vulnerability of natural and human systems to the impact of Climate Change
4. Promoting actions to derive social, economic and environmental benefits through the prudent management of Standing Forests

RESILIENCE RELATED AGENDAS

CDM Strategic Framework



SDG's

- Poverty Reduction
- Environmental Preservation and Natural Resources Management
- Land Use and Land Management
- Management of Urban Spaces and Cities

Climate Change Framework

WAY FORWARD

- ❖ Establish ex-ante mechanism for financing response
- ❖ Ensure financing support model places regional institutions in the drivers seat – competition (real and/or perceived) undermines the system
- ❖ Embrace investment in operational readiness and response as a Climate Change Adaptation measure
- ❖ Leveraging development financing to address risk reduction and strengthening of national capacities.
- ❖ Focus on programs that address the underlying risk drivers under the SDG Agenda

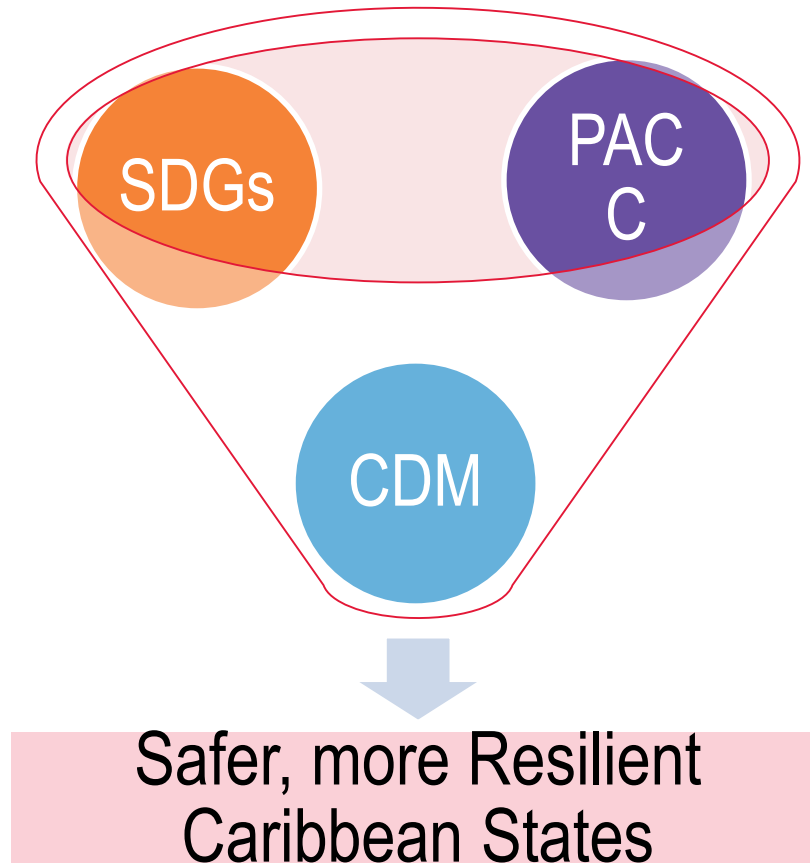
CHALLENGES

- ❖ Capacity of National and Regional Institutions
 - Public Sector transformation required
 - Limited Leadership
 - Limits of confidence
- ❖ Access to Sustainable Financing
 - Core as well as programme financing
- ❖ Uneven Political Support
- ❖ Competing interests and priorities
- Regional Competition and overlap

CHALLENGES

- ❖ “Silos or stovepipes”
- ❖ Lack of integrated planning
- ❖ Absence of results management and budgeting and linkage to National Development Plan
- ❖ Capacity/Capacity Distribution
- ❖ Enforcement and Legal Systems
- ❖ Financing including coordination of financing opportunities

TRANSFORMATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

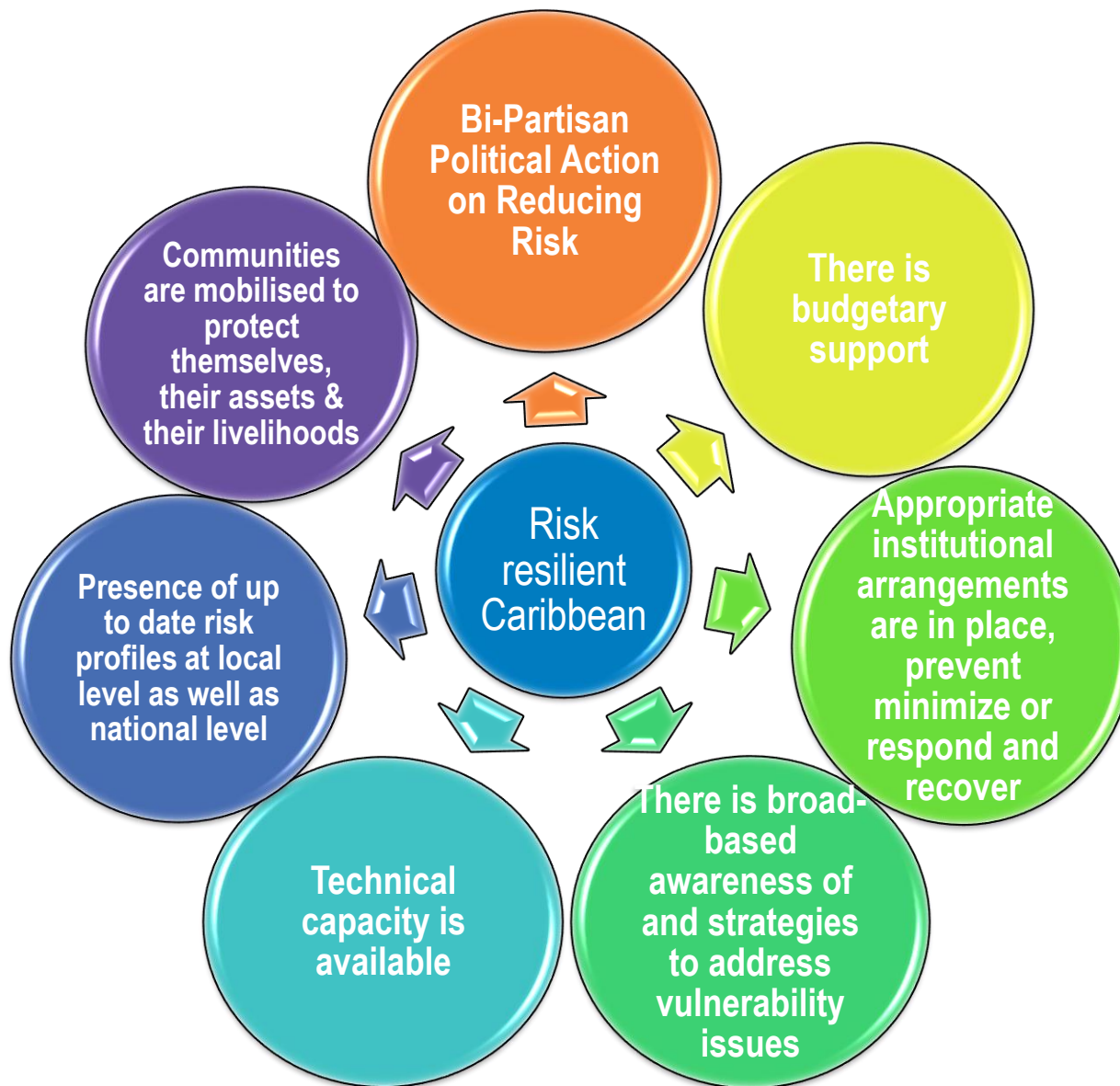


KEY QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

In defining the next steps:

- ❖ Is there a need to review or realign the Regional Strategic Agenda?
- ❖ How should member states best tackle the multiple regional and global interface to tackle the resilience agenda? – Integrated national strategy?
- ❖ How does the Community's Institutions support this process nationally?
 - What is the value added we can provide given states variability in resources?
- ❖ Are we structured and resourced appropriately to deliver on the Regional Agenda?

A RESILIENT REGION



REGIONAL GOAL

Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States through Comprehensive Disaster Management

CDM PRIORITY AREAS

PRIORITY AREA 1 (PA 1)

Strengthened institutional arrangements for CDM

1



PRIORITY AREA 2 (PA 2)

Increased and sustained knowledge management and learning for CDM

2



PRIORITY AREA 3 (PA 3)

Improved integration of CDM at sectoral levels

3



PRIORITY AREA 4 (PA 4)

Strengthened and sustained community resilience

4



REGIONAL OUTCOMES

Regional Outcome 1.1 (RO1.1)

National Disaster Organizations and CDEMA CU are strengthened for effective support of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CDM in Participating States

Regional Outcome 1.2 (RO1.2)

CDM is integrated into policies, strategies and legislation by Participating States

Regional Outcome 1.3 (RO1.3)

Development Partners' programming aligned to CDM programming and priorities

Regional Outcome 1.4 (RO1.4)

Strengthened coordination for preparedness, response and recovery at the national and regional levels

Regional Outcome 1.5 (RO1.5)

CDM programming is adequately resourced

Regional Outcome 2.1 (RO2.1)

Regional Disaster Risk Management Network for informed decision-making at all levels improved

Regional Outcome 2.2 (RO2.2)

Integrated systems for fact-based policy and decision making established

Regional Outcome 2.3 (RO2.3)

Incorporation of community and sectoral based knowledge into risk assessment improved

Regional Outcome 2.4 (RO2.4)

Educational and training materials for CDM standardized, improved and applied in the region

Regional Outcome 3.1 (RO3.1)

Strategic Disaster Risk Management programming for priority sectors improved

Regional Outcome 3.2 (RO3.2)

Hazard information integrated into development planning and work programming for priority sectors

Regional Outcome 3.3 (RO3.3)

Incentive programmes developed and applied for the promotion of the risk reduction/ CCA in infrastructure investment in priority sectors

Regional Outcome 4.1 (RO4.1)

Standards for safe communities developed, agreed and applied

Regional Outcome 4.2 (RO4.2)

Community-based Disaster Management capacity built/ strengthened for vulnerable groups

Regional Outcome 4.3 (RO4.3)

Community Early Warning Systems, integrated, improved and expanded

Regional Outcome 4.4 (RO4.4)

Community Livelihoods safeguarded and strengthened through effective risk management

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

GENDER

CLIMATE CHANGE

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS
TECHNOLOGY

ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY

THANK YOU!

