

CDEMA

C A R I B B E A N
D I S A S T E R E M E R G E N C Y
M A N A G E M E N T A G E N C Y

Resilient States · Safer Lives



Participating States:

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Commonwealth of The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, The Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Republic of Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.



**THE RESILIENCE IMPERATIVE:
CHARTING A CARIBBEAN
DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY IN A
CHALLENGING FISCAL
ENVIRONMENT**



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The Caribbean Region is...

Characterized as a highly vulnerable region with a long history of devastating hazard impacts that repeatedly derail socio-economic development and growth

Frequently impacted by hydro-meteorological hazards - hurricanes, tropical storms, floods and droughts

Affected by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions though not as frequently but as equally devastating

Emerging trans-boundary threats- epidemics/pandemics terrorism, sargassum, climate change



TROUBLE IN THE TROPICS

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



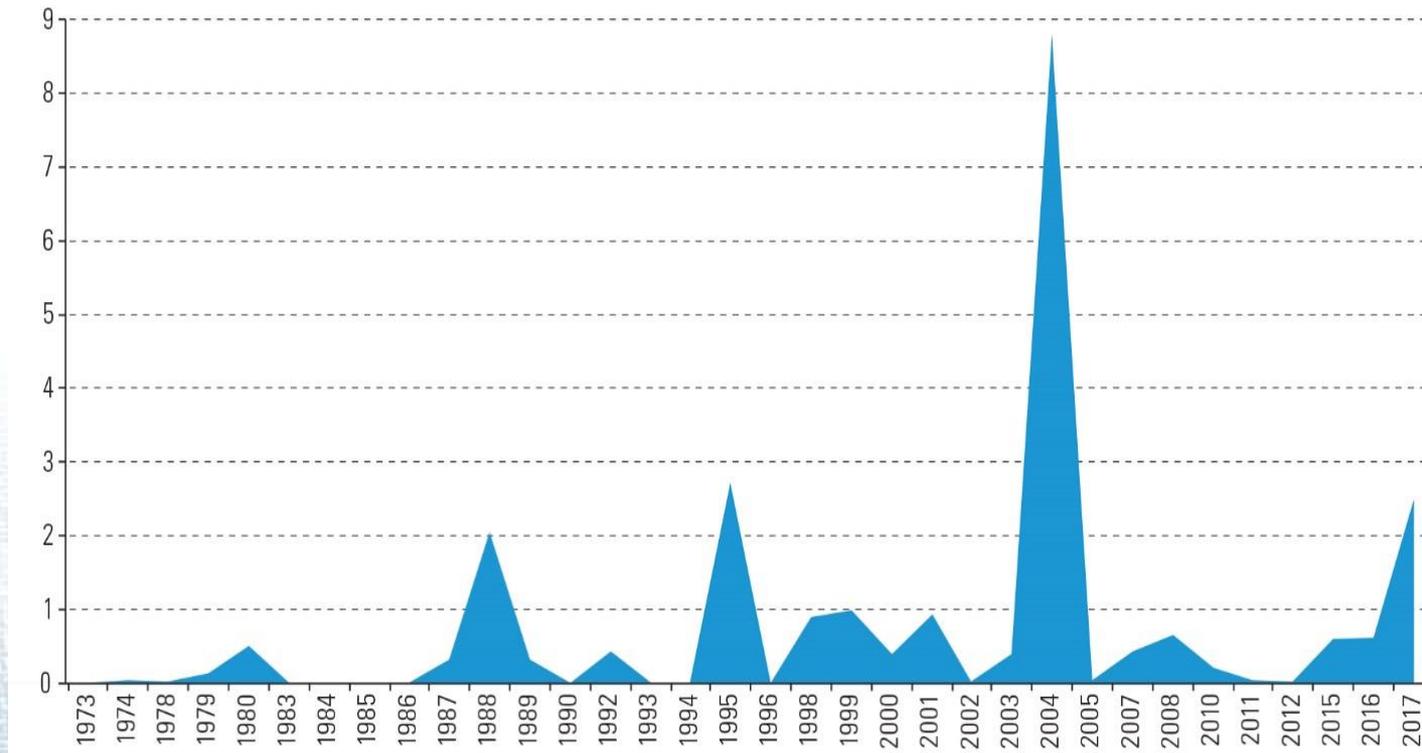
100%
Population
Affected

Losses
10-225% GDP

Damage caused by storms

The Caribbean (29 countries and territories): damage caused by storms, 1973-2017

(Billions of dollars)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) [online] www.emdat.be, and assessments by ECLAC and the World Bank.
 Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, former Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Martin, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands.



Economic Costs of Storms in the region

1989 **Hugo**



434%

of Montserrat's GDP

2004 **Ivan**



200%

of Grenada's GDP

2015 **Erika**



96%

of Dominica's
GDP

The economic costs of natural disasters have been significant

2017 **Irma and Maria** Estimates



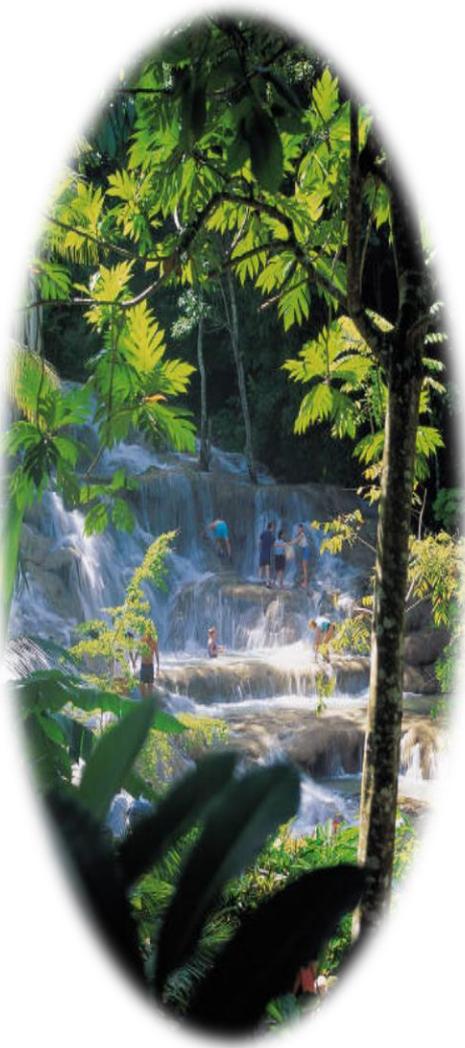
225%

of Dominica's
GDP

Antigua & Barbuda: ~10% of GDP and 95% of the structures destroyed in Barbuda

OT's: significant loss of life and 90% damage to key infrastructure

Disasters and Development



Disasters have repeatedly set back development

With climate change

- The occurrence of hazards is likely to increase
- Impacts on ecosystems, reductions in water and food availability and changes to livelihoods will increase vulnerability

The poor, and poorer countries, are hit hardest

Climate Change will have a significant impact on the expected future losses. In the Caribbean, climate change will contribute an additional US \$1.4B to expected annual losses by 2050.

GAR 2015

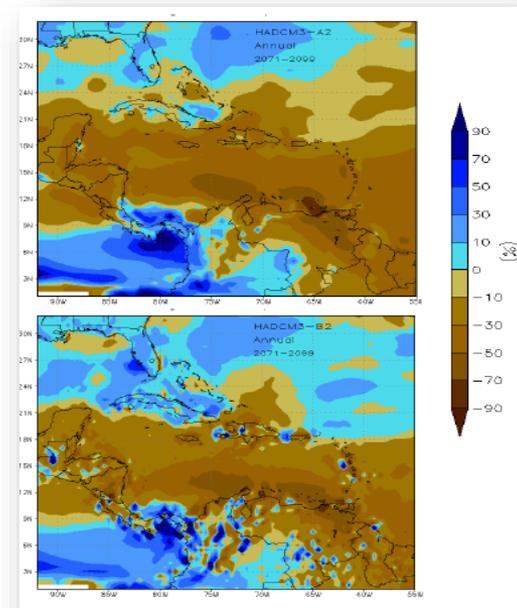
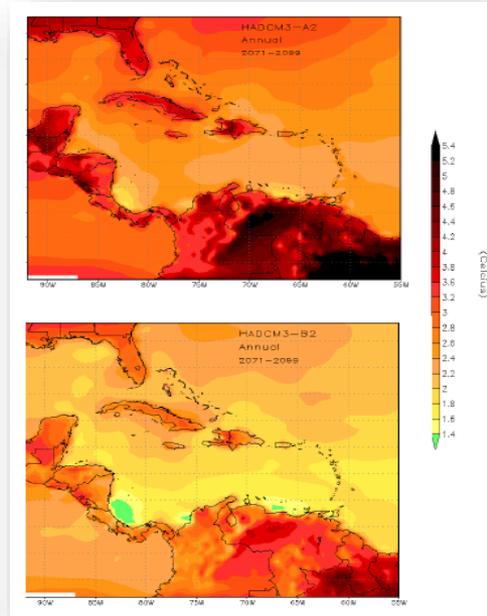


Foretelling of a future marked by the Unprecedented

...even hotter times

...even drier conditions (Taylor 2017)

1



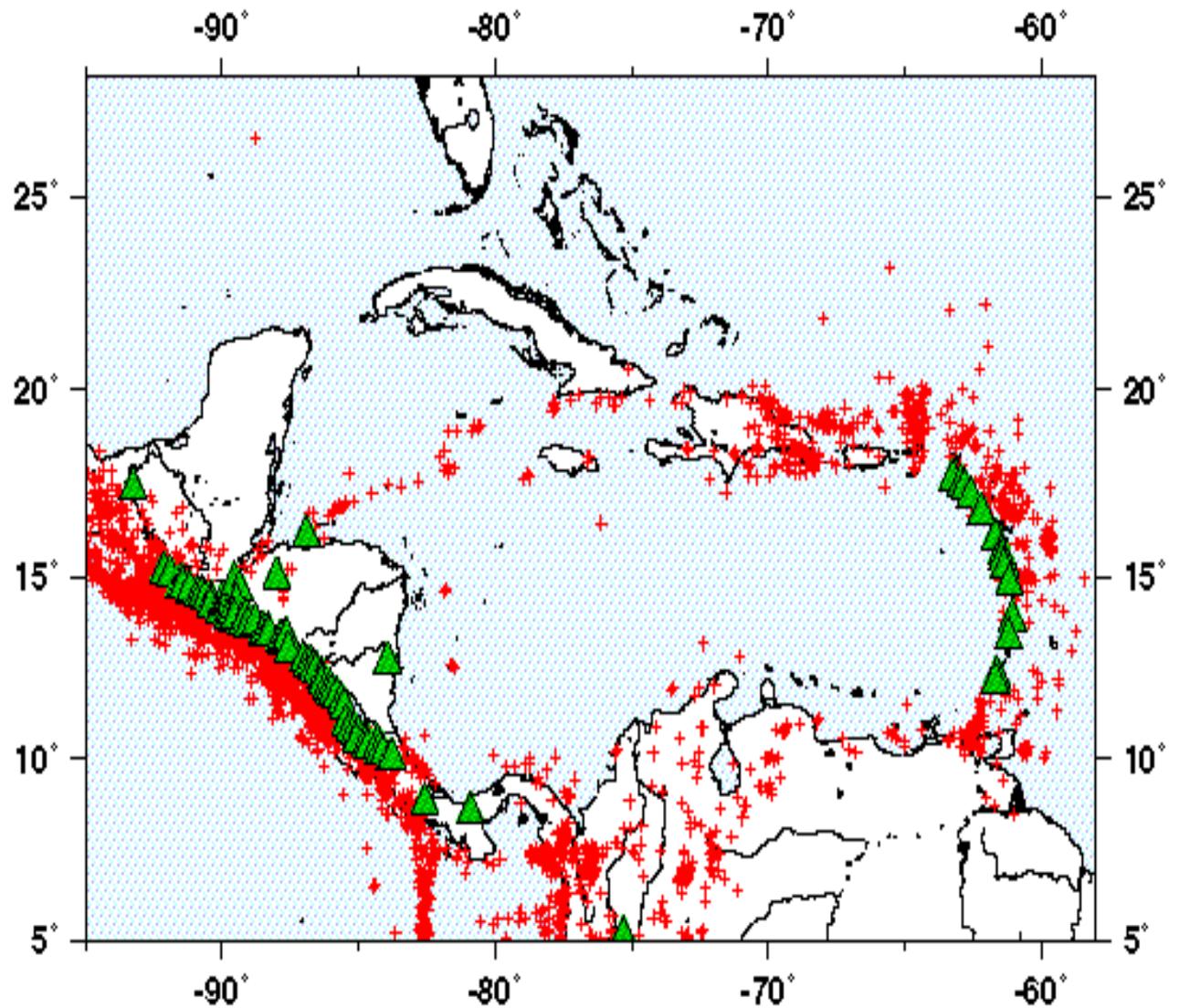
2

- 1-4 degrees by century's end
- 30-98% of days annually will be 'hot' by the 2090s
- Only 2% 'cool' by the 2080s

- Still variable but less
- ~40% drier.
- Shorter rainy season
- Longer, more severe droughts

Taylor et al
(2013)

**Figure 2:
Earthquake
& Volcanic
source in the
Caribbean**



Earthquake

Volcano

UNPRECEDENTED RECOGNIZED

Large-scale
disasters of the
past few years

Appearance of
previously
unknown
infectious
diseases

Unusually
extensive
flooding in many
parts of the
Caribbean.

Damage to vital
systems and
infrastructures
upon which our
societies and
economies
depend

Need for urgent
action.

Major challenge
for decision
makers in
government and
the private
sector

Difficulties
created for
traditional risk
management
and risk-sharing
actors.



Regional Challenges



Macroeconomic

Low growth (*average 1.1 % over a decade*)

High debt (*Regional average 77% of GDP*)

Low commodity prices and declining reserves

Limited trade markets



Low Productivity & Competitiveness

Jamaica is the 70th country in the 2018 WB Ease of Doing Business – highest BMC

Large **infrastructure gaps**

Weak **governance**

Inefficient and costly **transport links** and high **energy costs**



Poor Human Development

High poverty (43.7%) and **youth unemployment** (18-47%)

Poor education outcomes, skills mismatch and brain drain

High crime and citizen insecurity



Environmental Threats

High annual natural disaster costs (*on average ~2% of GDP*)

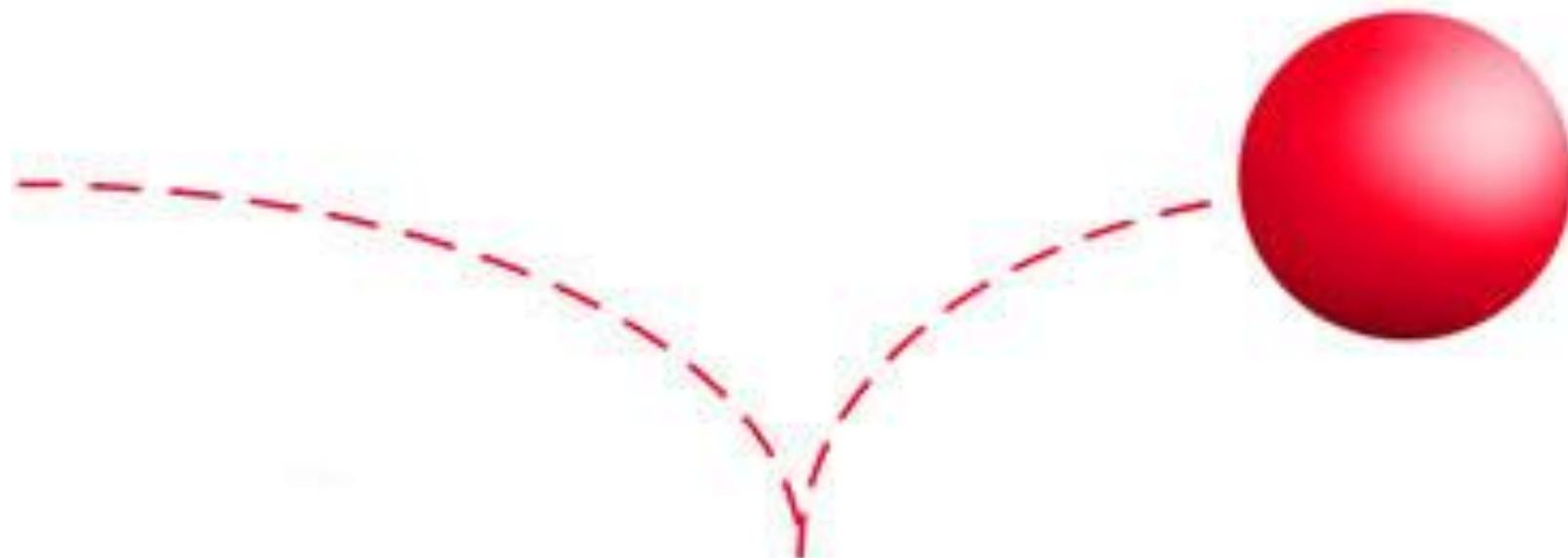
Low insurance payouts

Insufficient **building codes**

Poor **climate change** adaptation tools

REDEFINING RESILIENCE

Resilience



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



PRIORITY AREA 2 (PA 2)
Increased and sustained knowledge management and learning for CDM



PRIORITY AREA 3 (PA 3)
Improved integration of CDM at sectoral levels



PRIORITY AREA 4 (PA 4)
Strengthened and sustained community resilience



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 sourced

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

PILLARS OF RESILIENCE

A Caribbean Pathway for Resilience is built around five (5) pillars,

- ❖ Social Protection for the Marginal and Most Vulnerable
- ❖ Safeguarding Infrastructure
- ❖ Enhancing Economic Opportunity
- ❖ Environmental Protection
- ❖ Operational Readiness and Recovery



FOUNDATIONAL AND REINFORCING ELEMENTS

- ❖ An enabling environment guided by Policy, Legislation and Regulations
- ❖ Capacity Development
- ❖ Research and Data Management
- ❖ Information and Communication Technologies
- ❖ Disaster Risk Financing
- ❖ Political Economy
- ❖ Governance
- ❖ Real Public Participation and
- ❖ Youth Involvement



PRINCIPLES

Progress on a Caribbean pathway to resilience should embrace the following principles:

- ❖ Participatory Governance
- ❖ Transformation of key institutions and institutional processes
- ❖ Synergy and Interconnectedness of the pillars in the delivery
- ❖ Evidenced-based approaches including harnessing knowledge and creativity of citizens
- ❖ A public sector where capacity or resilience is strengthened
- ❖ A commitment to monitoring of progress and use of this information to inform adjustments



RECOMMENDATIONS

Social Protection for the Marginal and Most Vulnerable

- ❖ Harness synergies in the CARICOM Strategic Plan (including HRD) and the pillars of the resilient Caribbean.
- ❖ Leverage National Social Protection programmes and policy frameworks for all levels of human vulnerability
- ❖ Strengthen poverty alleviation programmes to ensure that the vulnerable are resistant to external shocks
- ❖ Improve equitable access to financing to support safer building, livelihood restoration and promote “life chances
- ❖ Revisit cash transfer mechanisms to ensure the implementation focus on stimulation of local economies

Safeguarding Infrastructure

- ❖ Accelerate the CUBIC enhancement and adaptation process
- ❖ Invite HEIs to review teaching and training programmes for built environment services
- ❖ Consolidate efforts of HEIs and others for materials testing
- ❖ Review legislation with a view to address issues of enforcement and accountability
- ❖ Create incentives for research and development of new materials and services for SMART development, alternate energy, energy efficiency, water resources management and greening
- ❖ Enhance public education and information on safe and resilient communities

Enhancing Economic Opportunity

- ❖ Enforce building codes and planning and zoning laws to protect economic investments
- ❖ Enhance the provision of micro credit and domestic insurance for recovery for Small and Medium Enterprises
- ❖ Develop supporting and flexible social protection systems that expand with disaster response.
- ❖ Promote education reform which adequately prepare for entrepreneurship
- ❖ Incorporate more robustly hazard risk into Public Sector Investment Programmes (PSIP)
- ❖ Utilise recovery activities to promote economic diversification through capitalizing on unique skills within the region

Environmental Protection

- ❖ Utilize the natural environment and its assets to manage risks
- ❖ Harness the economic benefits of the environment by treating it like a business through monetizing environmental practices through the use of incentives and disincentives and utilising the valuation of ecosystem based services to build climate resilience
- ❖ Set targets for the implementation of environmental goals. One proposal is that CARICOM States or Government Offices should utilise 100% renewable energy by 2050 or phasing out the use of single use plastics by 2025/2030
- ❖ Promote improved enforcement through the development of new and/or the updating of existing legislation in key areas such as Environmental Impact Assessment, Waste management and land use,

Operational Readiness and Recovery

- ❖ Adapt and enact Model Disaster Legislation and Regulations
- ❖ Establish standards for regional and emergency telecommunications for communication protocols and equipment
- ❖ Establish the Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) at national and regional levels as a standard for response support to impacted states and sustain a financing mechanism
- ❖ Ensure Business and Government Continuity as a good practice
- ❖ Establish a Recovery Facility
- ❖ Establish a logistics framework that guides the strategic and operational concept for regional logistics which incorporate regional and national players





THANK YOU