ACHIEVING THE STATE OF RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

Ronald Jackson, Executive Director
The Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency
Objective

- Synergies between Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
KEY MESSAGES!

- Adaptation/Risk Reduction and Management is not happening in a vacuum but should be targeted towards attaining **sustainable development** or **resilient development**
- Transformation and enhancements to institutional mechanisms required
- Establishing a risk and threat management culture
- That these threats and risks are a sustainable development and human security issue
- Increasing vulnerabilities and exposure – they remain unchecked
- Resilience is a Socio-Ecological Issue
A REMINDER OF THE IMMEDIATE PAST AND RALLYING POINT FOR UPSCALING RESILIENCE EFFORT

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
A THREAT TO HUMAN SECURITY AND PROSPERITY.....

“there is a very short time frame for the Caribbean to prepare for the harsher climate challenges and risks associated with the 4th Industrial Revolution”
NEED FOR ACCELERATED ACTION

- Large-scale disasters of the past few years
- Appearance of previously unknown infectious diseases
- Unusually extensive flooding in many parts of the Caribbean.
- Major challenge for decision makers in government and the private sector
- Difficulties created for traditional risk management and risk-sharing actors.
- Damage to vital systems and infrastructures upon which our societies and economies depend
OUR COMMON FUTURE

❖ People, Planet and Profit
❖ Agenda 21 – Sustainable Development
  ▪ Actions required to make life on earth more sustainable
  ▪ Meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs and opportunities for future generations.
❖ Discussion around environment and development
Barbados Programme of Action 1994

- Coastal and marine resources
- Climate change and sea level rise
- Tourism Resources
- Natural and Environmental Disasters
- Management of waste
- Energy Resources
- Fresh water resources
- National and Regional Capacity and Technical Cooperation
- Biodiversity Resources
In 1981 the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project (PCDPPP) was established to spearhead a regional effort to improve disaster preparedness in the Caribbean.
CDERA was established in 1991 as an intergovernmental organization. Its main functions were:

- Make immediate and coordinated response to its participating state after a disaster
- Mitigate disaster consequences in a participating state
- Promote the establishment, enhancement and maintenance of adequate disaster response capabilities
- Securing, coordinating and channeling reliable information
In 1992 The Caribbean Community considered the establishment of the Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Organization.

Its objective was to reduce the impact of recurring disasters by 80% in 15 years.

Its role was to plan, coordinate, promote and evaluate the programme for disaster reduction.
CDEMA

❖ CDEMA created in 2009 to replace CDERA and to advance the work of CDERA to ensure the sustainable development of resilient communities within the Caribbean Region.

❖ Additional to the functions of CDERA:

▪ Encouraging –
  ▪ The adoption of disaster loss reduction and mitigation policies and practices at the national and regional level
  ▪ Cooperative arrangements and mechanisms to facilitate the development of a culture of disaster loss reduction

▪ Coordinating the establishment, enhancement and maintenance of disaster response capabilities
CARICOM’S Institution for functional Cooperation in DRM/CDM

Mobilize and coordinate relief

Provide immediate and coordinated response

Mitigate or eliminate the immediate consequences of disasters

Main broker of Regions Integrated Risk Management Strategy

Coordinate the establishment and maintenance of adequate disaster response capabilities

Secure, coordinate and provide reliable and comprehensive information

Promote Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Resilience in CARICOM

Encourage Disaster loss reduction and cooperative mechanisms

CDEMA MANDATE (since 2009)
COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CDM) – THE CARIBBEAN BRAND OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

All phases
• Prevention, preparedness, recovery
• Mitigation & response

Empowerment of partners
• lead dissemination and advocacy

Strategic partner alliances eg.
• Business partners

All hazards & climate change
• Natural and Man-made

Disaster risk reduction
• planning • policy

Culture of safety
RESILIENCE - UNIFYING THEME FOR 2014-2024

Greater ability to prepare and mitigate

Greater ability to respond

Greater ability to recover and rehabilitate

Resilient Caribbean States
Recognising the critical link between disaster management and sustainable development, CDEMA spearheaded the adoption of a strategic Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy and Results Framework in 2001, in collaboration with stakeholders. The goal of the current iteration of the CDM Strategy and Results Framework for 2014 - 2024 is to realise “Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States through Comprehensive Disaster Management”.
EVOLUTION OF THE CDM STRATEGY

2001-2006
• Linked development decision-making and planning initiatives to a comprehensive disaster management approach. i.e., taking a sustainable development approach to disaster risk management

2007-2012
• Emphasized disaster loss reduction through risk management.
• Designed to follow a more program based approach (PBA) with an emphasis on RBM.

2014-2024
Results based Strategy and Programming Framework that emphasises the nexus of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in building resilience in the Caribbean.
REGIONAL GOAL | Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States through Comprehensive Disaster Management Management

CDM PRIORITY AREAS

1. **Priority Area 1 (PA 1)**
   - Strengthened institutional arrangements for CDM

2. **Priority Area 2 (PA 2)**
   - Increased and sustained knowledge management and learning for CDM

3. **Priority Area 3 (PA 3)**
   - Improved integration of CDM at sectoral levels

4. **Priority Area 4 (PA 4)**
   - Strengthened and sustained community resilience

REGIONAL OUTCOMES

1. **Regional Outcome 1.1 (RO 1.1)**
   - National Disaster Organizations and CDEMA CU are strengthened for effective support of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CDM in Participating States

2. **Regional Outcome 1.2 (RO 1.2)**
   - CDM is integrated into policies, strategies and legislation by Participating States

3. **Regional Outcome 1.3 (RO 1.3)**
   - Development Partners’ programming aligned to CDM programming and priorities

4. **Regional Outcome 1.4 (RO 1.4)**
   - Strengthened coordination for preparedness, response and recovery at the national and regional levels

5. **Regional Outcome 1.5 (RO 1.5)**
   - CDM programming is adequately resourced

6. **Regional Outcome 2.1 (RO 2.1)**
   - Regional Disaster Risk Management Network for informed decision-making at all levels improved

7. **Regional Outcome 2.2 (RO 2.2)**
   - Integrated systems for fact-based policy and decision making established

8. **Regional Outcome 2.3 (RO 2.3)**
   - Incorporation of community and sectoral based knowledge into risk assessment improved

9. **Regional Outcome 2.4 (RO 2.4)**
   - Educational and training materials for CDM standardized, improved and applied in the region

10. **Regional Outcome 3.1 (RO 3.1)**
    - Strategic Disaster Risk Management programming for priority sectors improved

11. **Regional Outcome 3.2 (RO 3.2)**
    - Hazard information integrated into development planning and work programming for priority sectors

12. **Regional Outcome 3.3 (RO 3.3)**
    - Incentive programmes developed and applied for the promotion of the risk reduction/CCA in infrastructure investment in priority sectors

13. **Regional Outcome 4.1 (RO 4.1)**
    - Standards for safe communities developed, agreed and applied

14. **Regional Outcome 4.2 (RO 4.2)**
    - Community-based Disaster Management capacity built/strengthened for vulnerable groups

15. **Regional Outcome 4.3 (RO 4.3)**
    - Community Early Warning Systems, integrated, improved and expanded

16. **Regional Outcome 4.4 (RO 4.4)**
    - Community Livelihoods safeguarded and strengthened through effective risk management

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

- Gender
- Climate Change
- Information & Communications Technology
- Environmental Sustainability
ENABLING RESILIENCE

Finance and Economics

Physical and Environmental Planning

Agriculture

Education

Tourism

Civil Society

Health

GOVERNANCE, COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS
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
THE PILLARS AND ITS REINFORCING ELEMENTS

PILLARS OF RESILIENCE

- Social Protection for marginal and most vulnerable
- Enhancing Economic Opportunities
- Safeguarding Infrastructure
- Environmental Protection
- Operational Readiness and Recovery

Monitoring and Evaluation

Policy, Legislation and Regulations

Data driven and evidence based

Gender inclusiveness

Effective Governance

Use of citizen science

Youth involvement and investment

Knowledge management

Research and development

Capacity building
PARIS AGREEMENT

Article 7

- Adaptation speaks to strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change through strategic planning and alliances.
ADAPTATION APPROACHES

❖ Medium and Long Term in Nature
❖ Adaptation measures in Key Sectors
❖ Integrated and focussed on capacity enhancement
❖ Improvement in enabling conditions
❖ Applied Research

❖ Policy-programmes-people- legislation
RESILIENCE RELATED AGENDAS

CDM Strategic Framework

- Weather and Climate Driven Hazards
- Geological and other man induced Hazards
- Emissions and Energy Sustainability

Climate Change Framework

- UNDERLYING RISK DRIVERS

SDG’s

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

Focus of Adaptation interventions in the NAP’s
FOCUS OF ADAPTATION PLANNING

- Climate change adaptation
  - UNFCCC
- Sustainable Development Goals
  - 2030 Agenda
- Disaster Risk Reduction
  - Sendai Framework

Reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience
A FOCUS ON VULNERABILITY AND EXPOSURE REDUCTION

- Regions focus has to be managing risk and threats that can derail efforts towards the ultimate goal of sustainable development or sustained development.

- Prospective, Corrective and Reactive Risk Management
THANK YOU

www.cdem.org