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.
CDEMA, the CDM Strategy and Strengthening Private-Public Partnership

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Planning and Business Development Manager, CDEMA
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

Introduction to CDEMA

The CDM Strategy

Strengthening Public-Private Partnership
OVERVIEW OF CDEMA
CDEMA transitioned from CDERA on Sept 1, 2009.

CDERA was originally established by an Inter-governmental Agreement signed in Grenada in Sept 1991 at the Conference of the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).
Mitigating or eliminating as far as practicable the immediate consequences of disasters in Participating States.

Immediate and coordinated response to disasters in Participating States (PS)

Mobilize and coordinate disaster relief from governmental and non-governmental organizations for affected Participating States

To promote the establishment, enhancement and maintenance of disaster response capabilities among Participating States

Disaster loss reduction and development of a culture of safety
CDEMA was established on principles of inter-governmental cooperation as the region recognised that there were a number of small states with large vulnerabilities and limited individual capacity which could be collectively harnessed.

CDEMA coordinates the Regional Response Mechanism (RRM)

CDEMA is the Champions the advancement of the CDM Strategy in the Caribbean
Participating States

1. Anguilla
2. Antigua
3. Bahamas
4. Barbados
5. Belize
6. British Virgin Islands
7. Dominica
8. Grenada
9. Guyana
10. Jamaica
11. Montserrat
12. St Kitts and Nevis
13. Saint Lucia
14. St Vincent and the Grenadines
15. Trinidad & Tobago
16. Turks & Caicos Islands
17. Haiti
18. Suriname
CDEMA

CDEMA’s SUB-REGIONAL ORGANISATION

- Bahamas
- Belize
- Haiti
- Turks and Caicos Is.

- Anguilla
- Montserrat
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- British Virgin Is.

North-Western Sub-Region led by JAMAICA

Southern Sub-Region led by TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

Central Sub-Region led by BARBADOS

- Dominica
- Saint Lucia
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Eastern Sub-Region led by ANTIGUA and BARBUDA
CDM AND THE CDM STRATEGY
What is CDM?

- CDM is the management of all hazards through all phases of the disaster management cycle by all peoples - public and private sectors, all segments of civil society and the general population.

- CDM involves risk reduction & management and integration of vulnerability assessment into the development planning process.
RESILIENCE - Unifying Theme for 2014-2024

Greater ability to prepare and mitigate

Resilient Caribbean States

Greater ability to respond

Greater ability to recover and rehabilitate
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
Future Desired State – Resilience Agenda

- National, regional and sectoral institutions with adequate/minimum standards of capacity to deliver the CDM program
- Knowledge management which is applied for fact-based decision-making
- Disaster resilience which is enhanced within key sectors of the economy
- Operational readiness at regional, national, sectoral and local levels
- Harmonized governance of CCA and DRR programming
- Community resilience which has been enhanced for the most vulnerable with gender concerns addressed at all stages and levels
- Resource allocation which underpins the ability to deliver the strategy
COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CDM)

CDM – A PARADIGM SHIFT

FROM
- Reactive
- Disaster Office
- A focus on individual hazards

TO
- Anticipatory
- Shared Responsibility
- Viewing hazard exposure as an ongoing process that aims to reduce vulnerability across all sectors
Benefits of the CDM Approach

- Emphasizes natural hazard risk reduction
- Promotes a “culture of safety”
- Recognizes that strengthening disaster preparedness for better response is critical
- Encourages strategic partner alliances
- Promotes transparency and accountability
- Advocates for empowering of sector partners to (take responsibility) and lead dissemination and advocacy with their constituency
New Aspects of the CDM Strategy 2014-2024 for Embracing Resilience

Expanded stakeholder base with the inclusion of the merging priority sectors - (i) Physical and Environmental Planning and (ii) Finance and Economic Development.

Strengthened public-private partnerships within all the sector groupings going forward.

Focus on a more strategically aligned and integrated risk management approach, where climate change considerations are integrated into priority sectors allowing for the application of appropriate interventions.

Enhanced results-oriented programming and monitoring through the elaboration of an Implementation Plan and an Online Monitoring and Evaluation System.
REGIONAL GOAL: Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States through Comprehensive Disaster 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

- 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 is 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 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 programmes 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
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### RO4.1 Standards for safe communities developed, agreed and applied

- Percentage of vulnerable communities in Participating States with a standard community disaster programme in place: **75%**

### RO4.2 Community-Based Disaster Management capacity built/strengthened for vulnerable groups

- Percentage of vulnerable communities with a standard multi-hazard community disaster plan which addresses vulnerable groups: **75%**

### RO4.3 Community Early Warning Systems, integrated, improved and expanded

- Number of Participating States that completed a multi hazard communication strategy at community level: **18**
- Number of Participating States having appropriate multi-hazard EWS: **9**

### RO4.4 Community livelihoods safeguarded and strengthened through effective risk management

- Percentage change in the average value (USD) of insurance for communities: **Pending**
CDM Governance Mechanism: Structure

CDM Coordination and Harmonization Council (CHC)

Participating States Representation

Development Partner Representation

Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group

Health  Education  Civil Society  Agriculture  Tourism  Finance & Economic Dev.  Physical & Environmental Planning

Gender Working Group

Climate Change Adaptation, Gender, Environment and ICTs mainstreamed
STRENGTHENING PRIVATE-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP
Generally, 93% of companies experiencing a disaster go out of business within 5 years.
HURRICANE IVAN IMPACT IN CAYMAN

10th Anniversary of Hurricane Ivan
Cayman Islands

Thousands of homes as well as commercial and residential complexes were wiped out. During that period, heroic rescues took place. 70% of Grand Cayman’s homes were severely damaged and more than half of the vegetation, and most cars and boats destroyed. Power lines fell and roads were damaged or blocked by debris.
RECOVERY

- Financial sector businesses, including most retail banks, resumed operation within 5 days of storm’s passage.
BUSINESS CONTINUITY IN CAYMAN

- During a post-hurricane survey among banks, 93% reported having BCPs before the hurricane, and 83% said the plans made a positive difference in recovery;
- Those without BCPs were closed for longer periods;
- Government and private sector joined together to focus on the financial sector first.
KEY LESSONS

• Resumption of business was critical for the national recovery effort;
• BCP requires resources, and has to be a priority at the highest level, of both the organization and the country;
• Process of BCP provides a good foundation for recovery, even if plan does not envisage all eventualities;
• Continual review, planning never ends;
AIM

1. To give a background on the Role and Responsibilities of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
2. To present an overview of Comprehensive Disaster Management
3. To discuss the Regional Response Mechanism – How the Regional Coordination Plan supports National & Sub-regional plans
WHERE ARE WE?

- Initiated some PPP engagements through the CDM
- BCP training and engagements
- MOU signed with Tropical Shipping

- Moving towards a more strategic engagement with the ARISE.
- Strong PPP is the engine behind resilience, sustainable development and building back better after a disaster
Mission

Build resilient societies capable of facing disasters with an empowered private sector that will work along with the public sector and others to achieve the seven targets of the Sendai Framework in a transparent and inclusive manner, in order to generate a local impact that makes the difference.
ARISE Commitments
ARISE members have agreed to 5 commitments

- Raise public-awareness to disaster risk reduction
- Influence
- Share Knowledge
- Catalyze
- Implement

How can ARISE help you?

ARISE contemplate seven working streams and a financial fund for business’ DRR-related project development. Projects can be executed anywhere in the world through cooperation work with local and national entities and hence, contributing to Sustainable Development.
How to create the conditions necessary so that companies invest in disaster risk reduction to not only preserve their own business continuity, but protect the communities where their workforce and customers reside, thus contributing (not undermining) communities prevention, mitigation and preparedness plans and actions.

The role that markets play in building the resilience or increasing the vulnerability of the poorest and most vulnerable, can markets operate so that when a disaster occurs a human crisis doesn’t follow?

How to link risk assessment and hazard mapping with PMSD in order to make it a “pre-disaster” tool? How PMSD could be used before a disaster happens?

How to build resilience in markets systems so that markets are more resilient during disasters so that they continue to supply the products and services upon which the poorest and most vulnerable depend?

The potential that markets have to exacerbate risks (such as food price shocks) or create artificial security in high risk environments, such as levees or utilities that appear resilient but that will fail with catastrophic consequences when a disaster strikes.

A private sector committed to DRR could influence public investment to be targeted at materials, systems, and technological solutions that build and support resilient communities and recognise the interdependence between business resilience and government effective policies to promote win-win situation for both the business and the public.
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CDM STRATEGY BIENNIAL REPORTING PLATFORM
Should you have any queries, please contact:

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