



CDEMA

C A R I B B E A N
DISASTER EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Resilient States · Safer Lives

Regional Institutions Managing Disaster Risk A CDEMA Perspective

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OUTLINE

- Vulnerability of the Region
- Role of Regional Institutions
- The evolution of Regional Disaster Risk Management
- CDM Strategic Framework
- Challenges



DISASTER RISK IN THE CARIBBEAN

Vulnerability of the Region

Caribbean countries have inherent vulnerabilities to natural hazards due to small size, limited resource base, concentration of coastal development

The magnitude, timing, location and impacts of a hazard event are difficult to predict

Changing climate is increasing the unpredictable nature of weather patterns

Increasing urbanisation of our societies are placing greater burdens on our environmental resources

Changing societal dynamics - work-life patterns, lifestyle expectations, demographic changes, community fragmentation are increasing community vulnerability

Disaster impacts can set back or reverse development gains

Vulnerability of the Region

It is now strongly believed that climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of extreme natural hazard events.



THE ROLE OF REGIONAL INSTITUTION

Why Regional Institutions

- Treaty of Chaguaramas
- In principle they are able to create effective links between national and international systems
- They would have more flexibility and responsiveness in address the needs of their Participating States
- Able to maximize the principles of solidarity regional co-operation and South South given culture and shared risks and experiences.

Why Regional Institutions

- Broad consensus amongst amongst most stakeholders that regional organizations have a key role
- Appreciation of culture and context
- HFA and now the SFA championing the creation and expanded role of Regional DRR Institutions

The Role of Regional Institutions

DRM Regional Institutions are able to:

- Provide regional public goods and services
- Allows for economies of scale
- Provide human resources, skills and services not necessarily easily maintained in small states given the many competing priorities.
- Countries are often grappling with responding to smaller scale, repetitive events below the international radar



THE GENESIS OF CDEMA

THE PCDPPP

- 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

- 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

CDMO

- 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

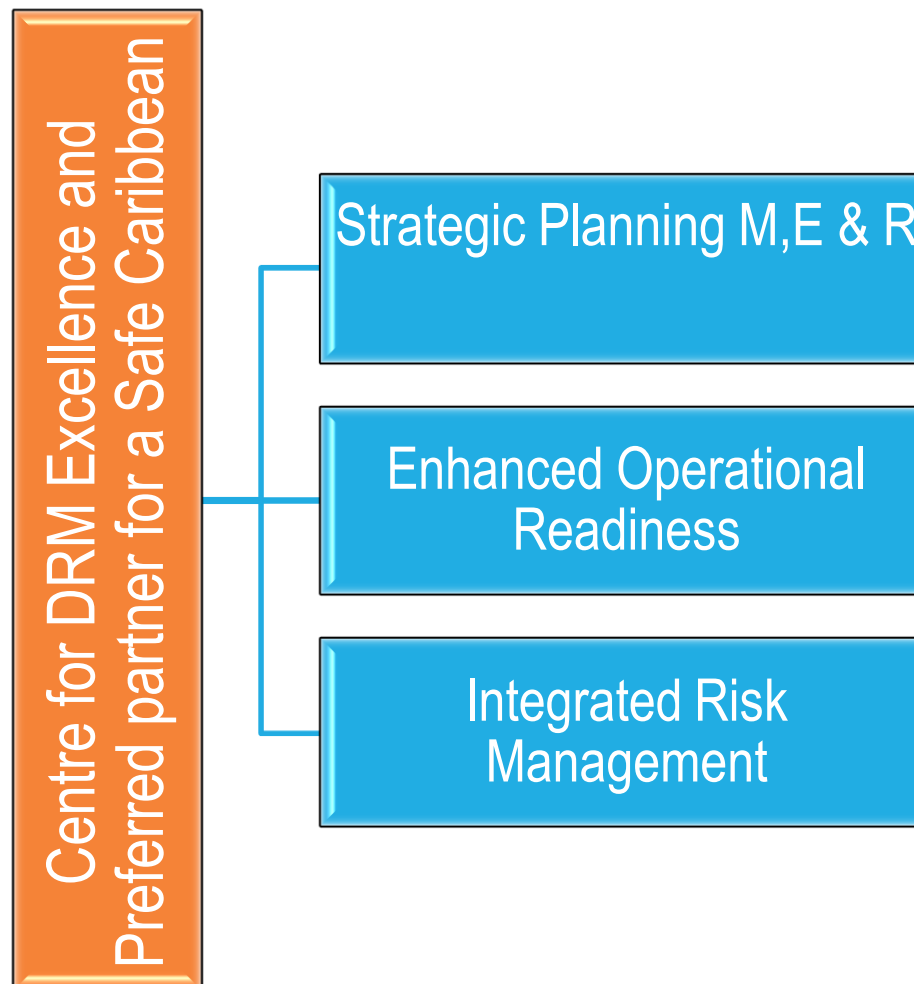


CDEMA

- 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

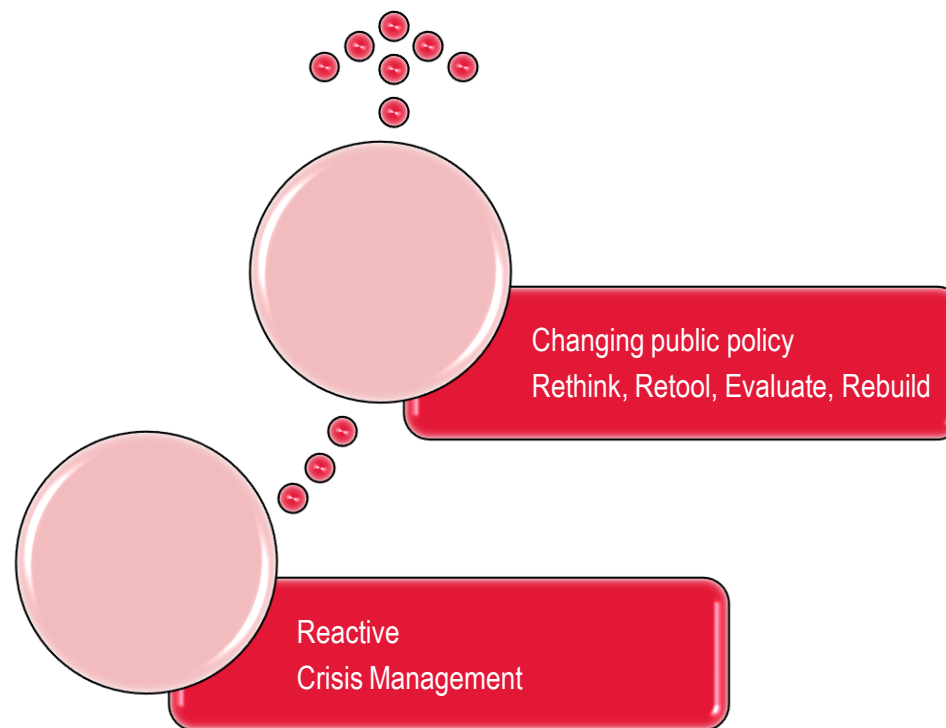


CDEMA PRIORITIES



Key CDM Priorities

Pathway to Resilience



Benefits of the CDM Approach



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

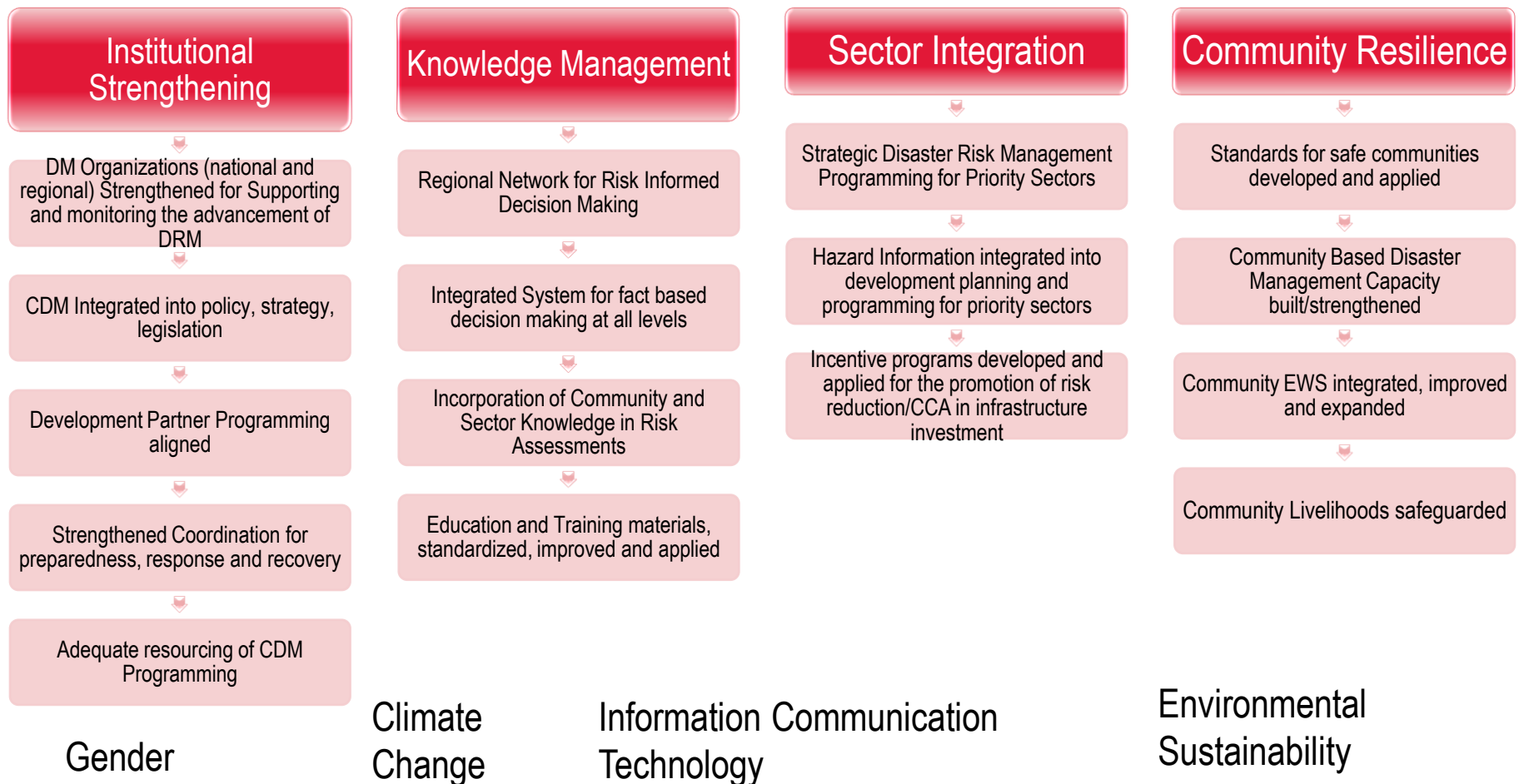
- Emphasized disaster loss reduction through risk management.
- Designed to follow a more program based approach (PBA) with an emphasis on RBM.
- Established within context of the 2005-2015 CARICOM Regional Framework and the HFA 2005-2015 priorities for action.

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.

THE CDM STRATEGY 2014-2024

Regional Goal: Safer more resilient and sustainable Caribbean States



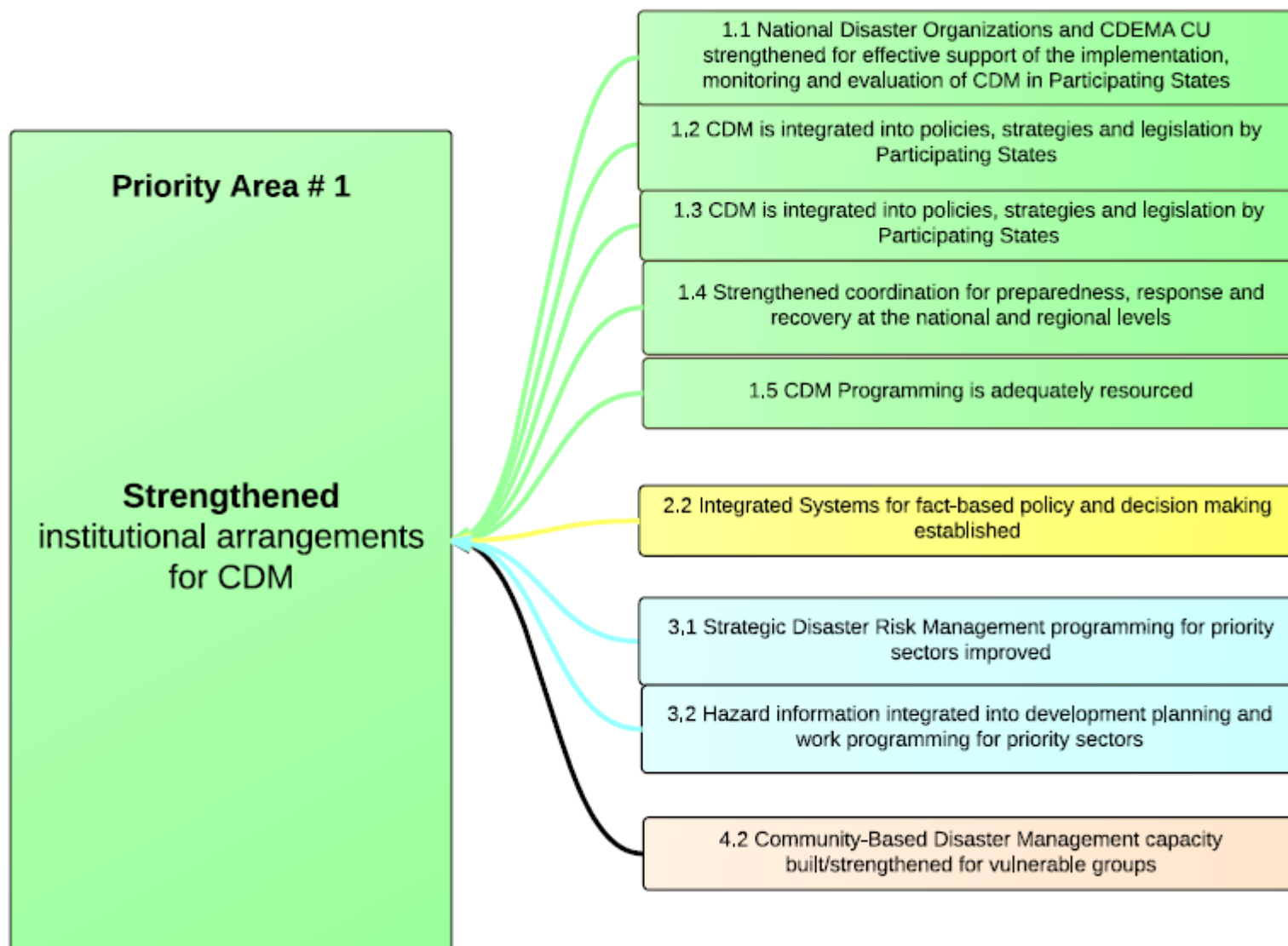


LONG TERM GOAL



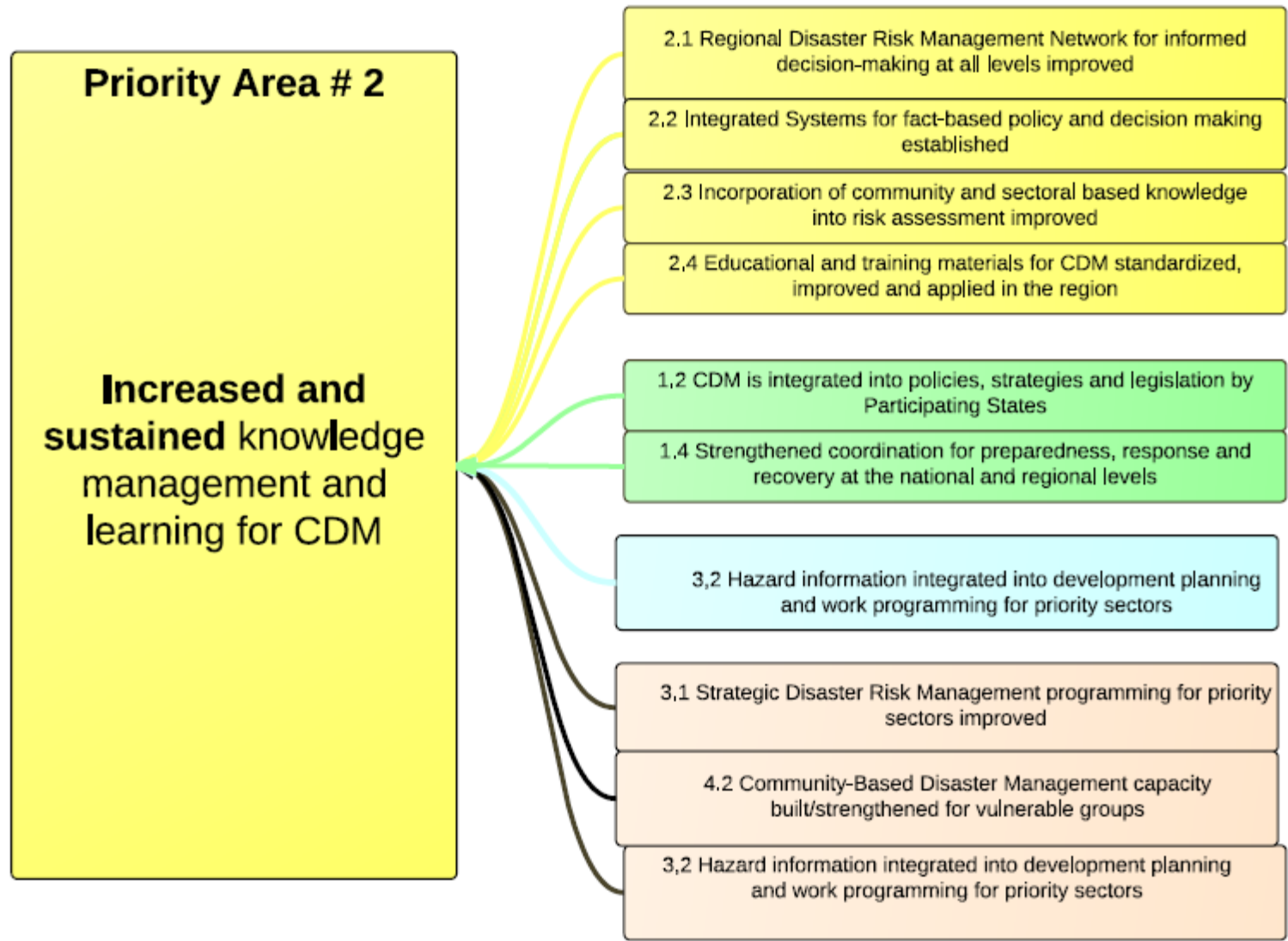


REGIONAL OUTCOMES





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Priority Area # 3

Improved integration
of CDM at sectoral
levels

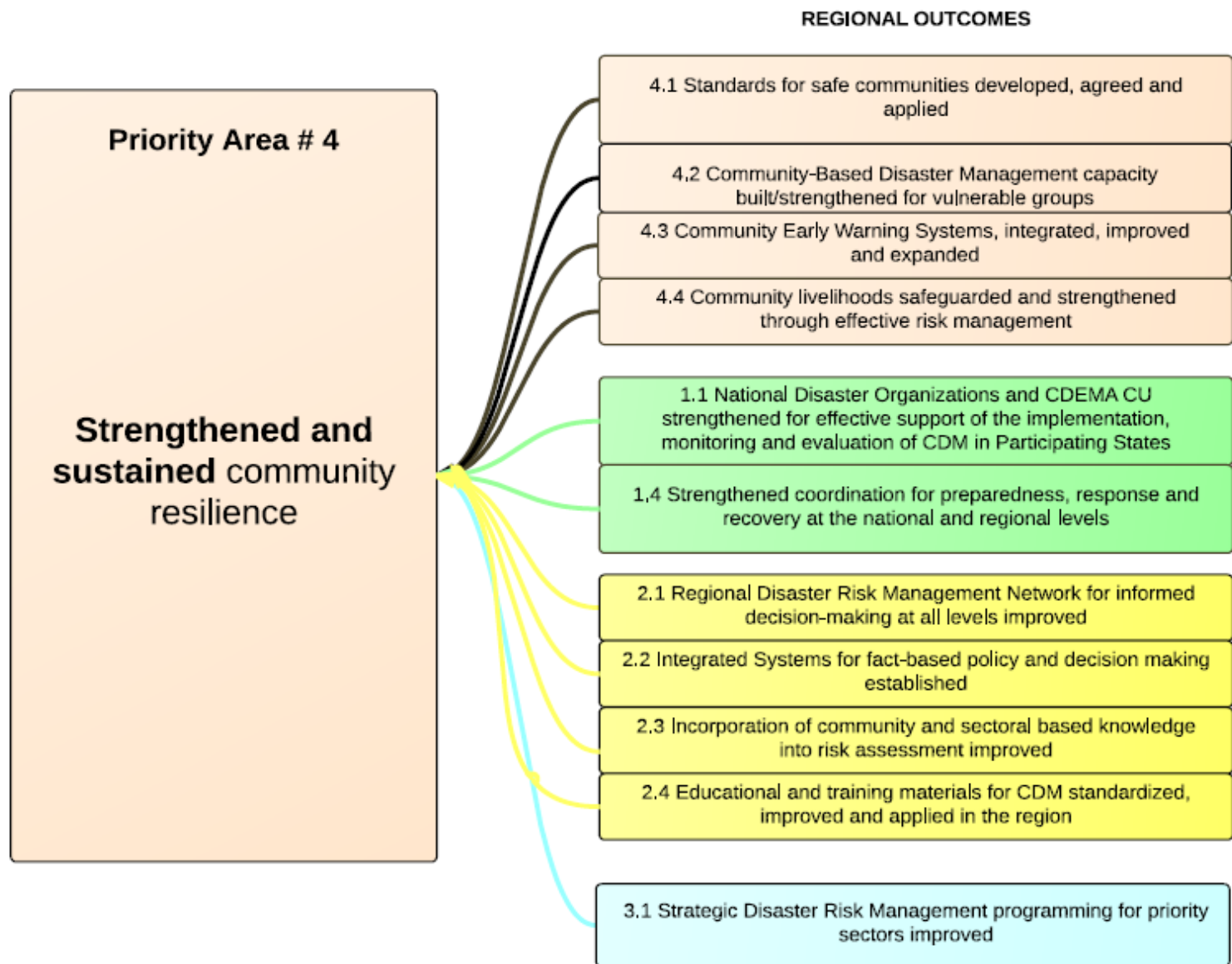
REGIONAL OUTCOMES

3.1 Strategic Disaster Risk Management programming for priority sectors improved

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

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

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





Governance and Partnership

Finance and
Economics

Physical and
Environmental
Planning

Agriculture

Education

Tourism

Civil Society

Health

The Regional System

Prevention

Operations

Specialized RO

- CIMH
- SRC
- Universities/Centres of Learning
- CROSQ
- CARPHA
- CDB
- CCCC

National

- Disaster Management Organizations
- Key Sectors
- NGO's
- Communities

Development Community

- EU
- DFATD
- DFID
- USAID

Specialized Regional Institutions

- CIMH
- RSS
- IMPACS
- CARPHA
- SRC

National

- Disaster Office
- First Responders
- National NGO's

Donor Community

- UNDP
- UNOCHA
- OFDA DRMS



KEY CHALLENGES FOR REGIONAL DRM INSTITUTIONS

Challenges

- Uncertainty regarding the readiness of Regional DRM Institutions
 - Unwillingness to share space and partner
 - Lack of confidence
- Access to Sustainable Financing
 - Core as well as programme financing
- Uneven Political Support
- Competing interests and priorities
- Capacity of the National Institutions
- Status Quo – Existing International Organizations



THANK YOU



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