

ACHIEVING THE STATE OF RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

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ACHIEVING THE STATE OF RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

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



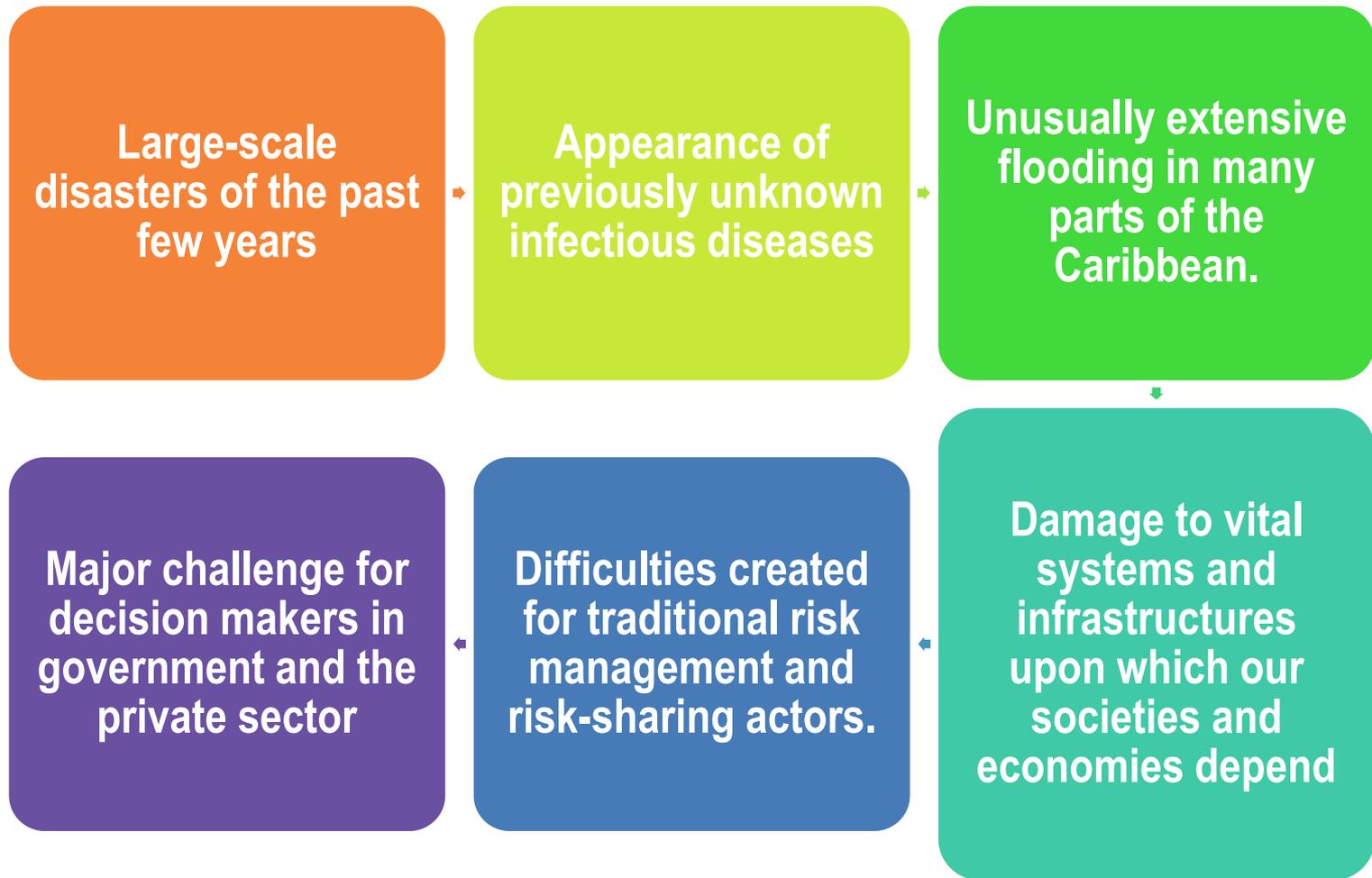
100%
Population
Affected

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 ACCELTRATED ACTION



BRUNTLAND COMMISSION – DEC. 1987

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

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

Barbados Programme of Action 1994



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

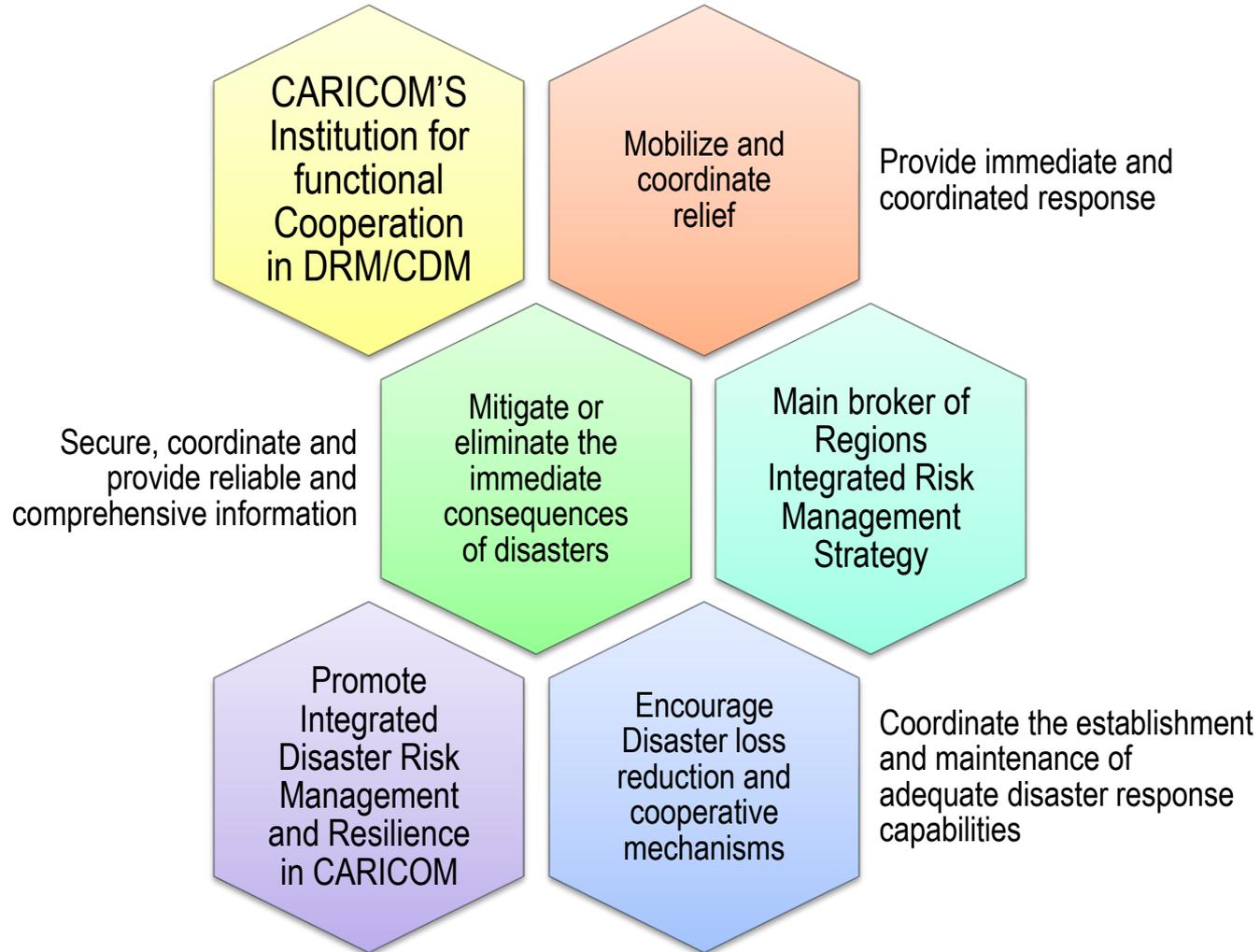
CDMO

- ❖ 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

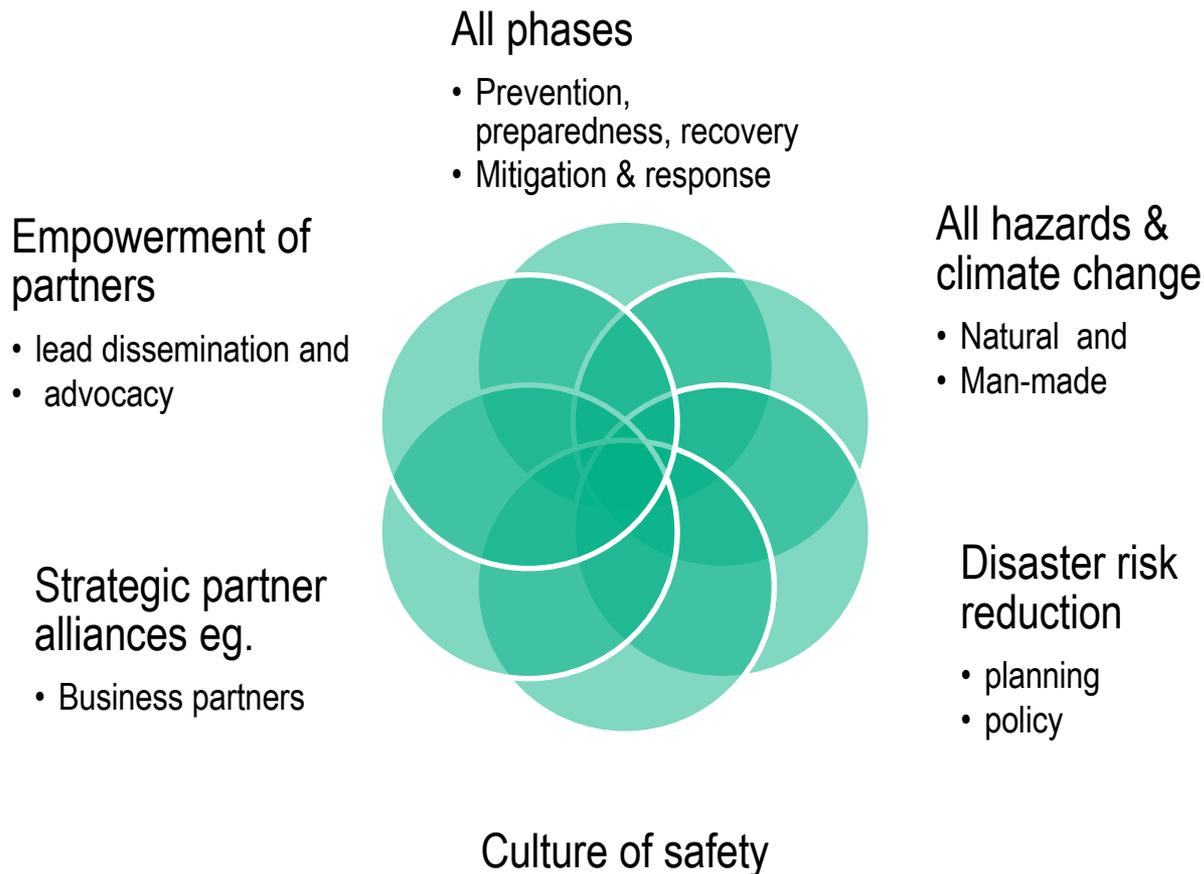
CDEMA

- ❖ 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 MANDATE (since 2009)



COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CDM) – THE CARIBBEAN BRAND OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT



RESILIENCE - UNIFYING THEME FOR 2014-2024



EFFORTS TO ACCELERATE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL RESILIENCE

- ❖ 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.
- 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.

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

ENABLING RESILIENCE

Finance and
Economics

Physical and
Environmental
Planning

Agriculture

GOVERNANCE, COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Education

Tourism

Civil Society

Health

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

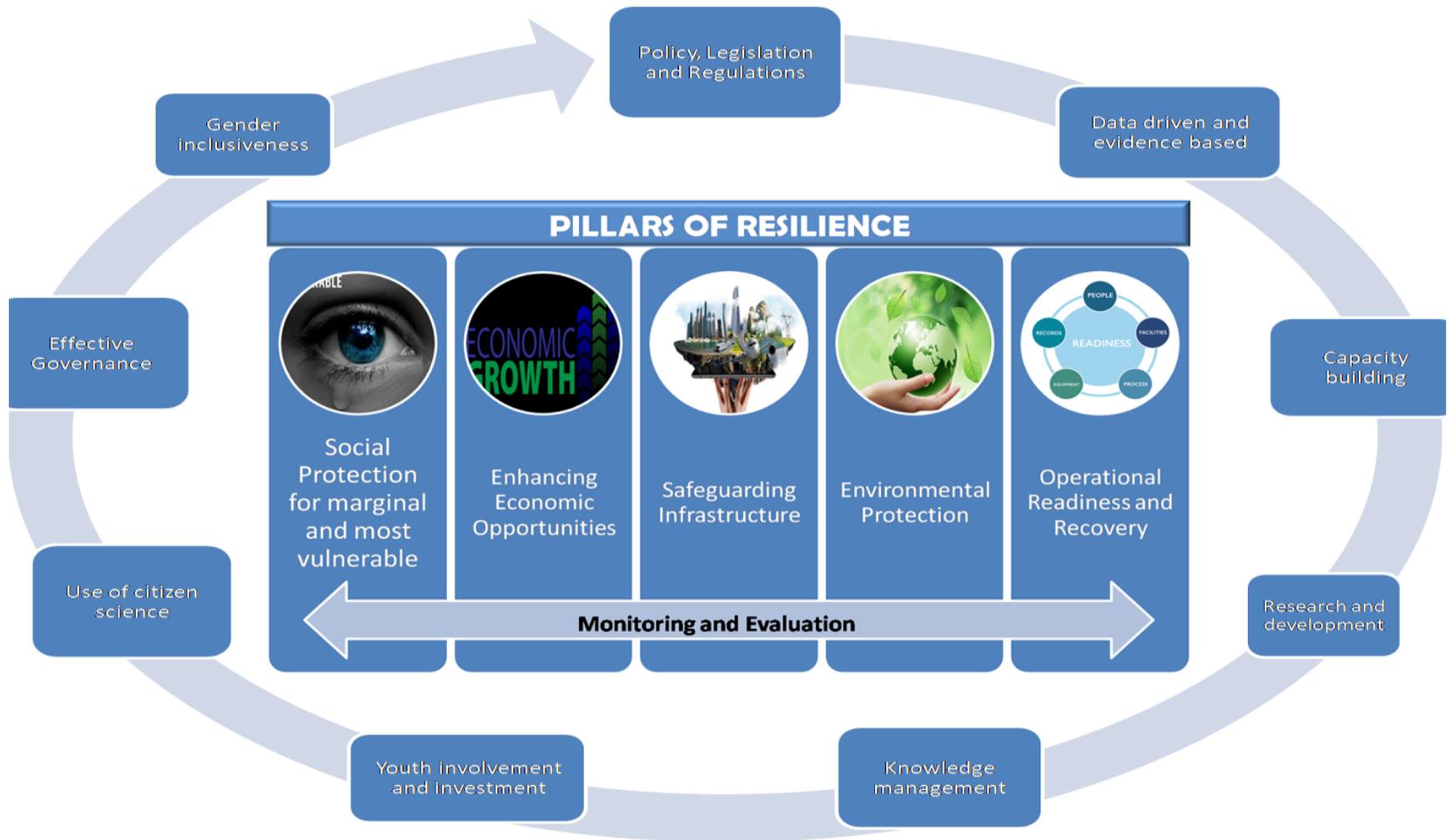
EXISTING REGIONAL RESILIENCE FRAMEWORKS

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



PARIS AGREEMENT

Article 7

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

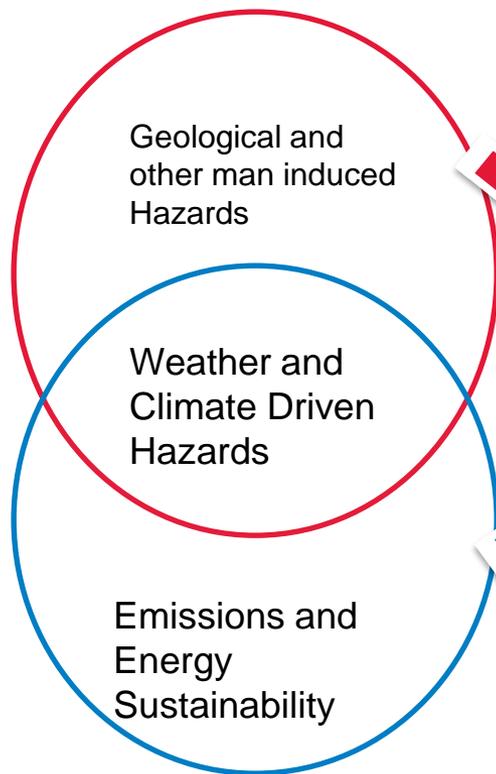
ADAPTATION APPROACHES

- ❖ 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



Climate Change Framework

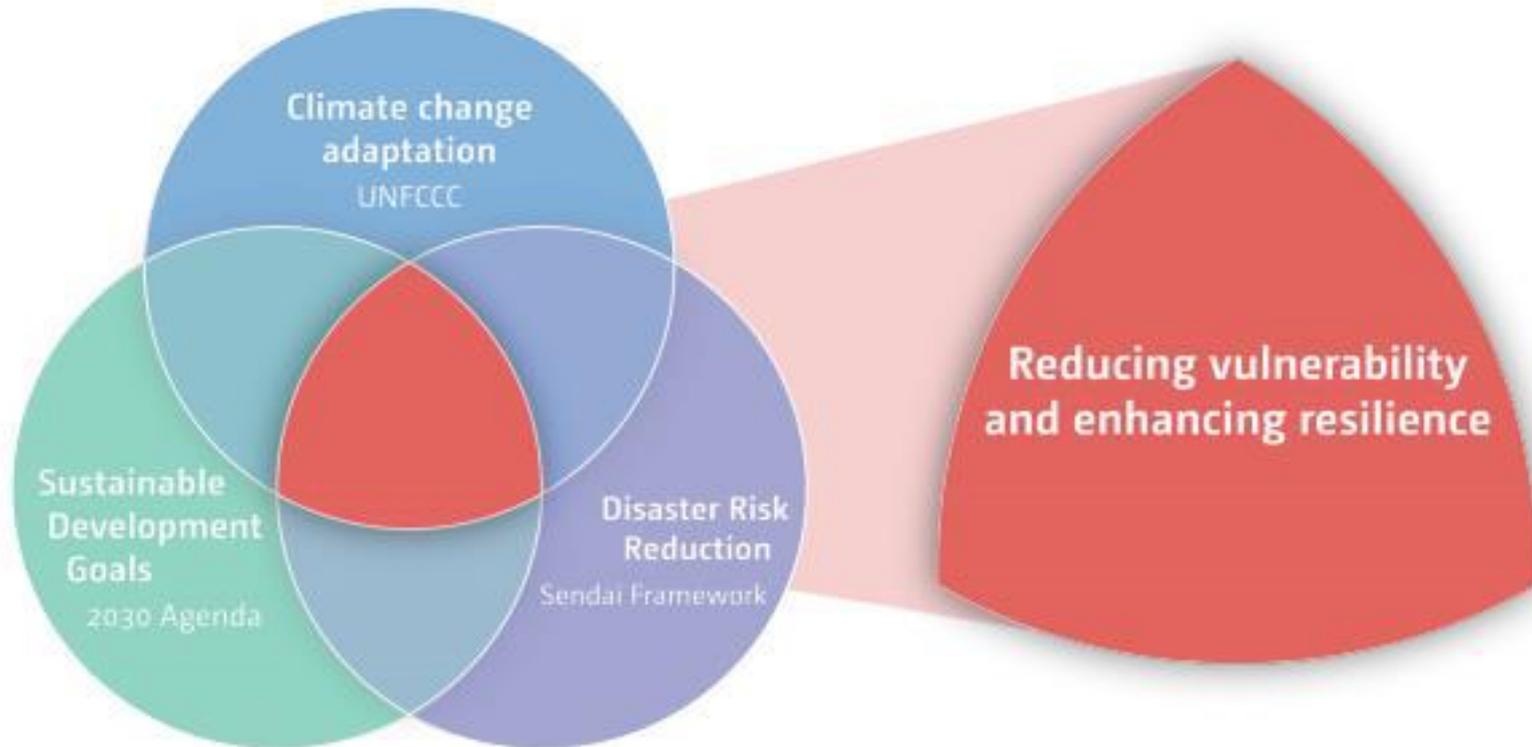
UNDERLYING RISK DRIVERS

Focus of Adaptation interventions in the NAP's

SDG's

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

FOCUS OF ADAPTATION PLANNING



DRR AND ADPATATION PLANNING

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.cdema.org

