

SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION INITIATIVES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Presentation to

*Regional Seminar on “Cooperation between governments and the
private sector for disaster risk reduction in Latin America and the
Caribbean: Focus, progress and challenges”*

Panama City, Panama

17 and 18 November 2011

Ronald Jackson

Presentation Overview

- CDEMA – Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
- The Caribbean Hazards Landscape
- Sub-regional cooperation initiatives with the private sector
- Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) – A Framework for Engaging the private sector
- Way forward and key messages

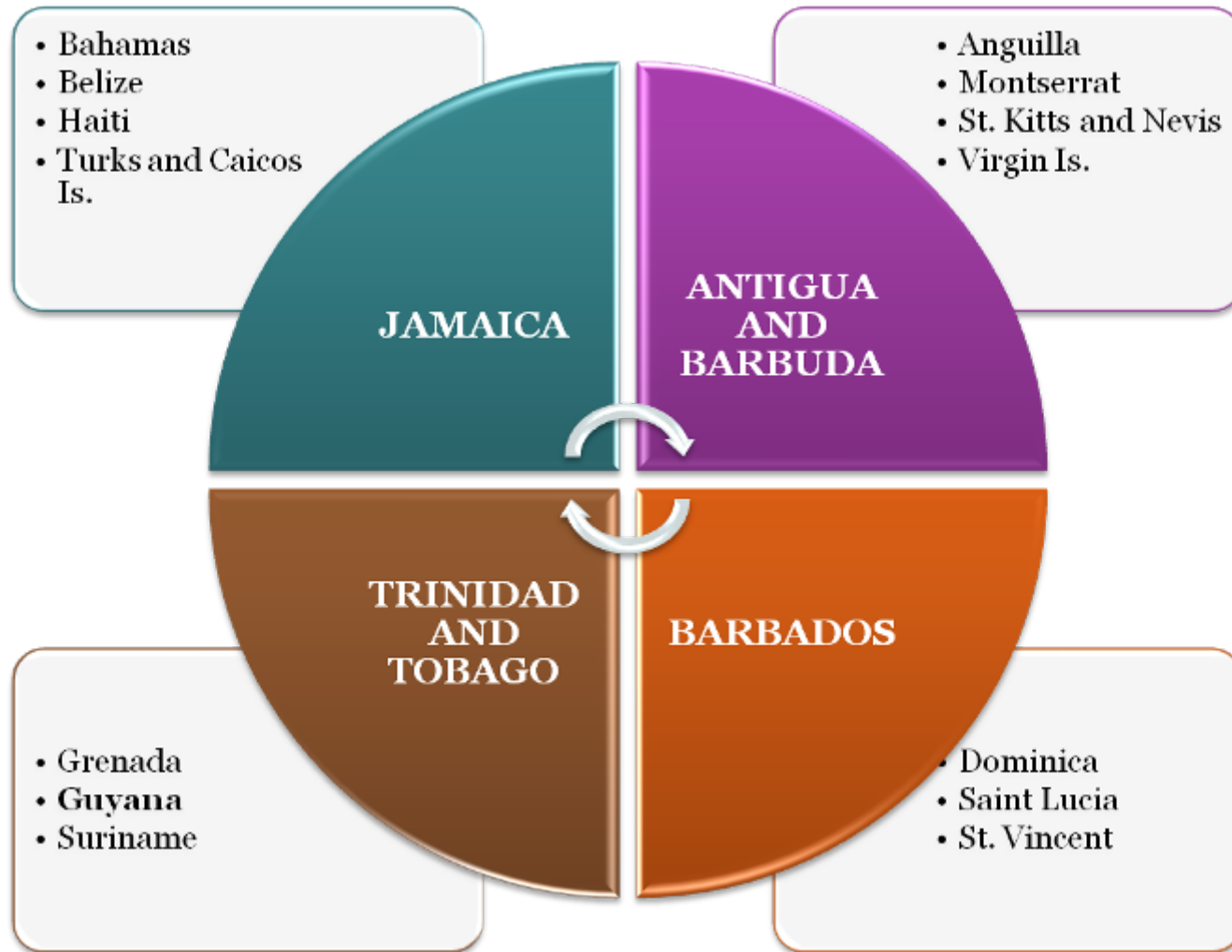
What is CDEMA?

- **Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA - formally CDERA) is the regional inter-governmental Agency responsible for disaster management in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)**
- **CDERA established in 1991 by an Agreement of Heads of Government of CARICOM**
- **September 1, 2009 – official date of transition from CDERA to CDEMA**
- **18 Participating States – Haiti and Suriname joined September 1, 2009**



CDEMA Participating States

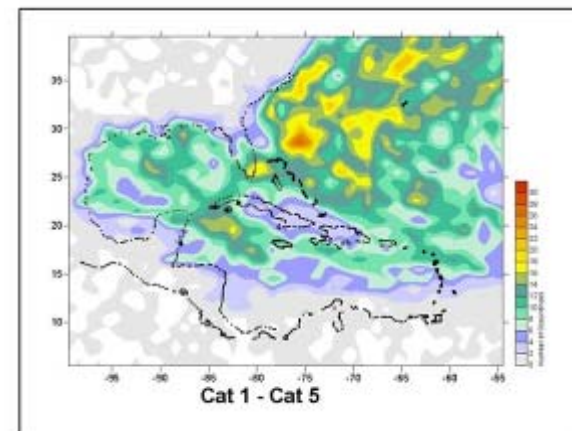
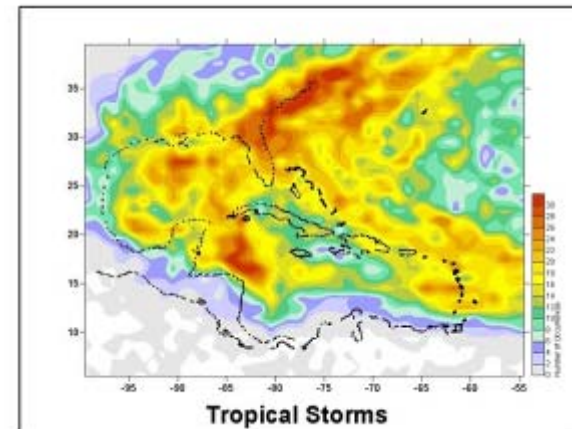
Sub Regional Operations



... 18 Participating States, 4 Sub-Regional Groups, 1 Coordinating Unit

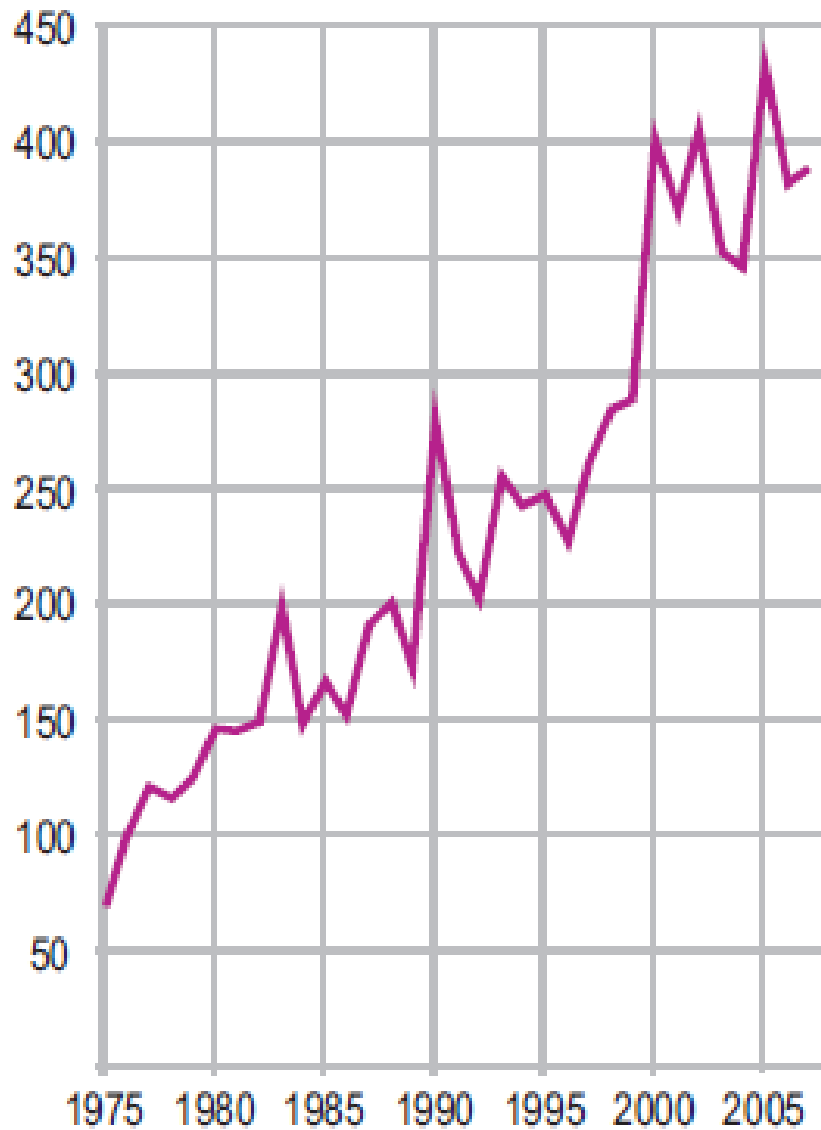
The Caribbean Hazards Landscape

- **Caribbean region is very prone to hazards (natural and man-made)**
- **Climate variability and change likely to increase frequency and severity of hydro meteorological events**
- **Increased exposure to natural hazards within the last two decades**



Spatial distribution of hurricanes and storms in the Caribbean Region (1900-2004)

Time trend of reported natural disasters⁽¹⁾, 1975-2007

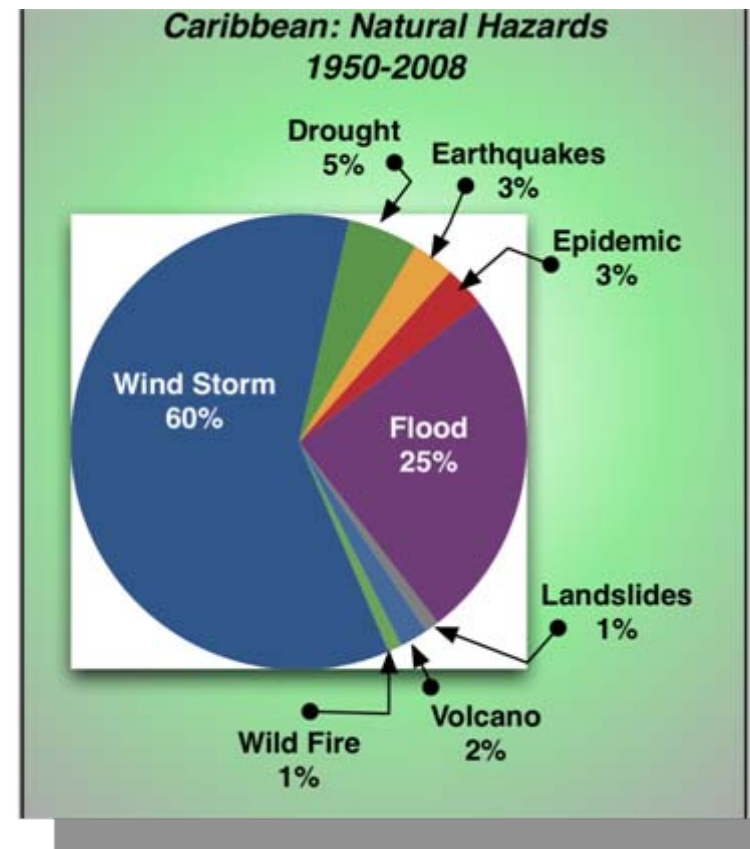


SOURCE: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Database 2008

(1): Natural disasters = Country-level disasters

Hazards of Concern at the Regional Level

Regional Natural Hazards in Focus	
Source	Phenomena
Hydro-meteorological	Hurricanes Wind Storms Storm surges Floods
Seismic & Geological	Volcanic activity Earthquakes Mass movements Tsunamis
Biological	Epidemics Pandemics



2009 - 2010 - DIVERSITY OF EVENTS IN CDEMA PS

- Drought
- Aircraft crashes
- Landslides
- Volcanic Eruption
- Tropical Storms and Hurricanes
- Earthquake
- Fires
- H1N1 Pandemic

Volcanic Eruption, Montserrat

(Montserrat Volcano Observatory)



Haiti, Earthquake 2010



Storm Surge, Palmiste Grenada, Hurricane Lenny, 1999



Landslide - Marc, Saint Lucia (Hurricane Tomas 2010)



Gouyave, Grenada Hurricane Lenny



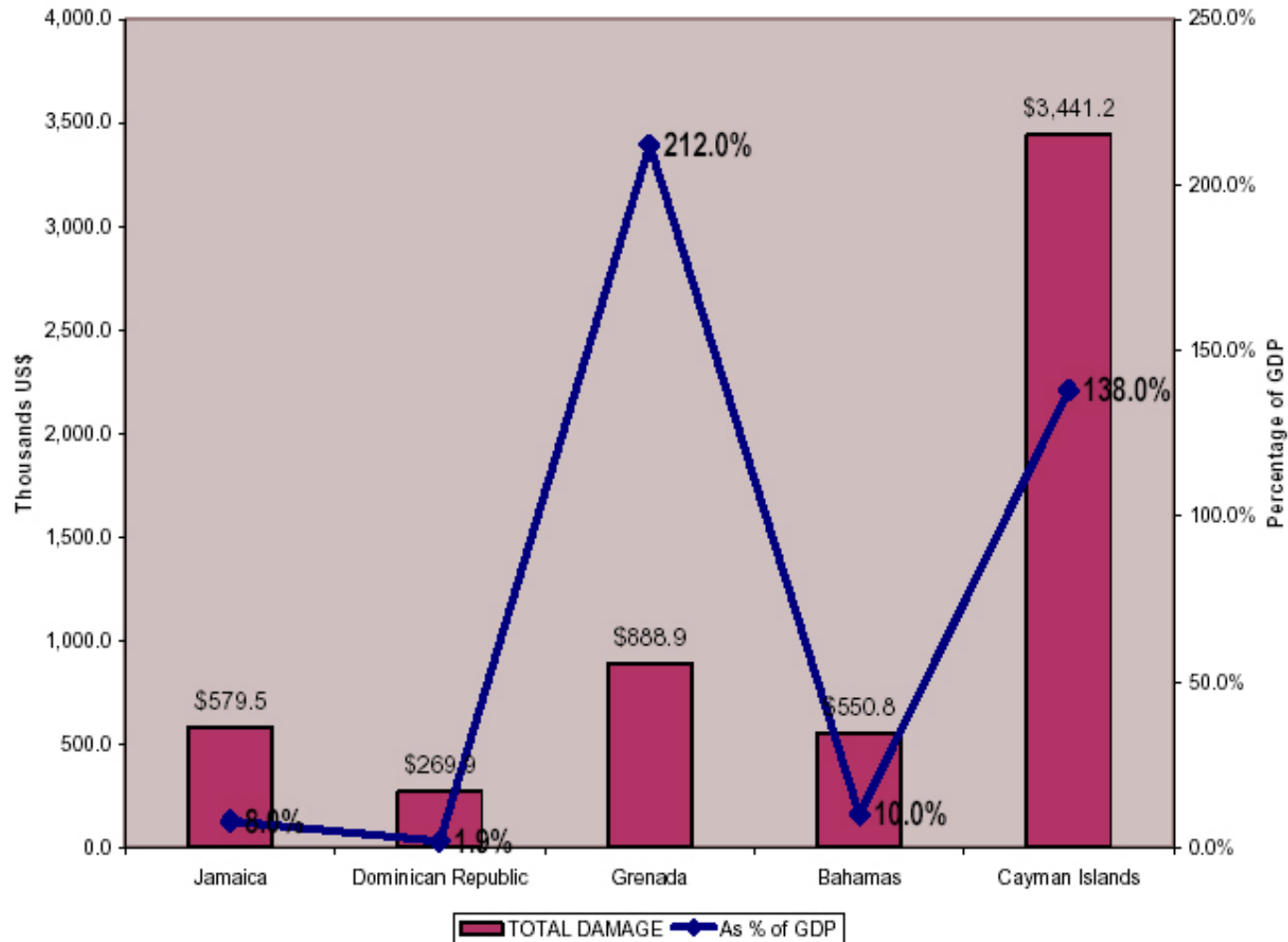


FLOODS

Selected Hazard Impacts in the Caribbean

TIME	PLACE	DISASTER	IMPACT
1988	Jamaica	Hurricane Gilbert	65% GDP
1989	5 countries	Hurricane Hugo	US\$412 M
1999	Dominica	Hurricane Lenny	53% GDP
2004	Haiti & DR	Flooding	270 deaths
2004	Grenada	Hurricane Ivan	US\$895 M
2004	Jamaica	Hurricane Ivan	US\$592 M
2005	Guyana	Flooding	60% GDP
2010	Saint Lucia	Hurricane Tomas	334M US\$

Hazard Impacts - Ivan 2004



Climate change impacts

- Sea Level Rise – IPCC 3rd Assessment Report avg 5.0mm/yr over the 21st Century
- Temperature increases: 11 of the 12 warmest years on record have occurred in the last 12 years. If concentrations of all GHG and aerosols kept constant at 2000 levels, further warming of 0.1degrees C would be expected *
- ‘Very likely’ that extreme heat events and heavy precipitation will become more frequent*
- ‘Likely’ that future tropical cyclones will become more intense with larger peak wind speeds and more heavy precipitation*

Climate change impacts

- Climate change impacts will vary from country to country, region to region, may also vary from community to community since impacts are linked to existing vulnerabilities

Potential impacts from a 1 m sea level rise in the Caribbean

- Nearly 1,300 km² land area lost (e.g., 5% of The Bahamas, 2% Antigua and Barbuda).
- Over 110,000 people displaced (e.g., 5% of population in The Bahamas, 3% Antigua and Barbuda).
- At least 149 multi-million dollar tourism resorts damaged or lost, with beach assets lost or greatly degraded at many more tourism resorts.

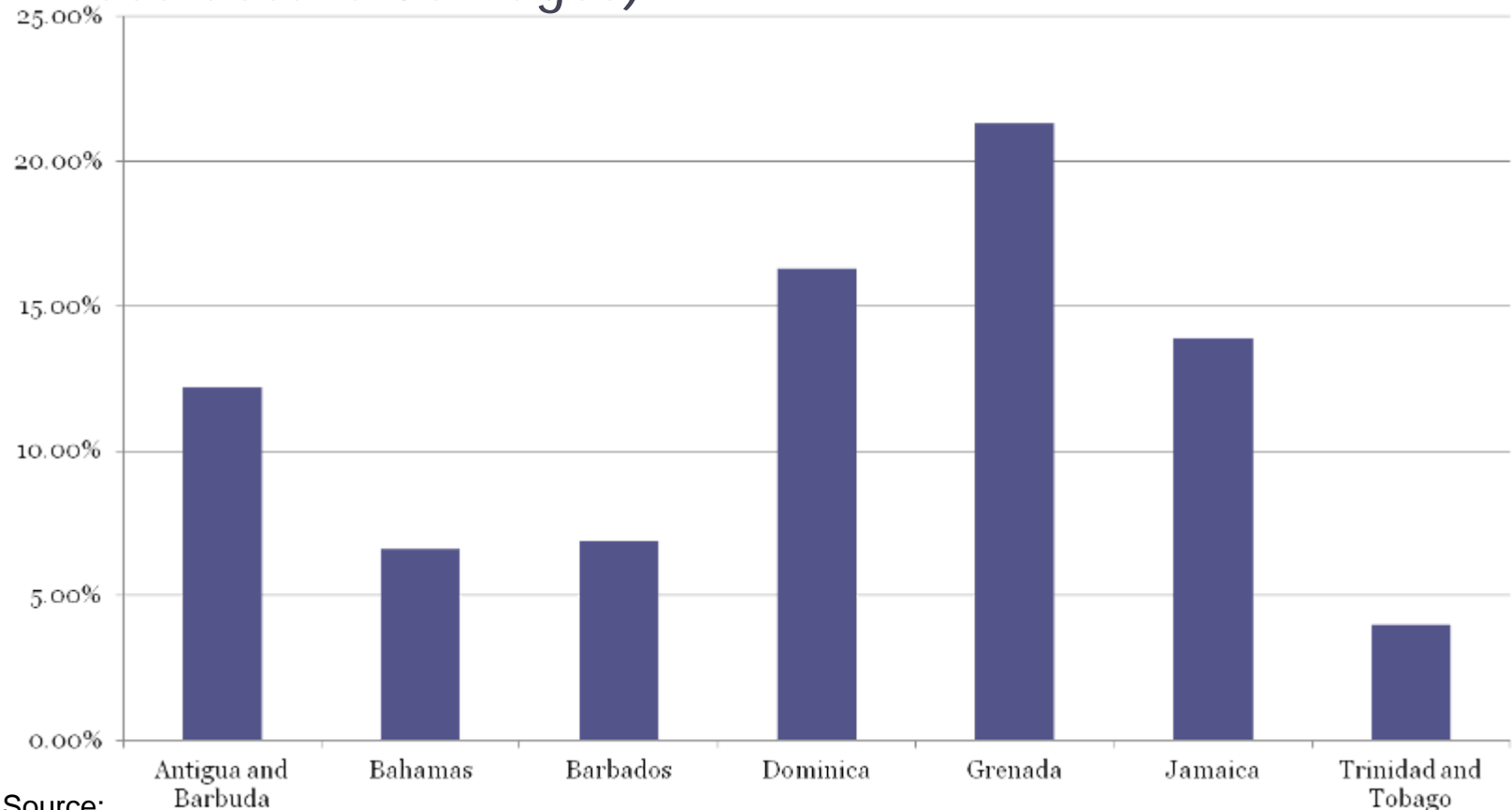
Potential impacts from a 1 m sea level rise in the Caribbean

- Over 1% agricultural land lost, with implications for food supply and rural livelihoods (e.g., 5% in Dominica, 6% in The Bahamas, 5% in St. Kitts and Nevis).
- Transportation networks severely disrupted, including loss or damage of 21 (28%) CARICOM airports, lands surrounding 35 ports inundated (out of 44) and loss of 567 km of roads (e.g., 14% of road network in The Bahamas, 12% Guyana, 14% in Dominica).

Source:

**Delivering transformational change 2011-21
Implementing the CARICOM 'Regional Framework
for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change' (2011)**

Economic Costs of Climate Change projected annual cost of inaction by 2025 as a % of GDP (taking into account increased hurricane damages, loss of tourism revenue, and infrastructure damages)



Source:

**Delivering transformational change 2011-21
Implementing the CARICOM 'Regional Framework
for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change' (2011)**

***Disasters:
A development issue***

Redefining Development

“Development must be redefined to be sensitive to disaster and climate risks”

Global Assessment Report 2011

**50% of businesses that
suffer major disasters are
unable to resume operation.**

Insurance Institute for Property Loss Reduction

Making a case for private sector involvement

- **Moral responsibility**
- **Enhances ability to recover**
- **Enhanced corporate image and credibility**

*Ultimately reducing disaster risk
makes good business sense*

Making the Case for Private Sector Involvement

- ❑ A country's disaster risk profile is not static ... it can increase or decrease over time
 - ❑ Population movements – urbanization
 - ❑ Urban population of the Region has expanded significantly over the last 30 years*
 - ❑ 1995 – 61%; 2020 – 67%
 - ❑ urban growth in Borrowing Member Countries is likely to continue at a faster pace in the next two decades than it has since 1975*

* Source: Caribbean Development Bank Biennial Social Development Report
2010

Population of Capital Cities in Selected Caribbean Countries

COUNTRY	POPULATION	CAPITAL CITY POPULATION	%
Commonwealth of the Bahamas	335,047	210,832	63.7
Barbados	255,203	96,578	34.6
Jamaica	2,689,133	651,880 (2001)	24.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1,337,684	110,000* (Port of Spain and San Fernando)	8.4

Source: World Bank Development Indicators 2009

Making a Case for Private Sector Involvement

- ❑ A country's disaster risk profile is not static and can increase or decrease over time
 - ❑ Poverty factor
 - ❑ Concatenation of risk – risk associated with large and small hazards must be factored in development decisions
 - ❑ Development processes modify or reshape the natural hazard and the disaster risk profile

Making a Case for Private Sector Involvement

- ❑ Informed by geographical location but not limited to it
- ❑ Today's disaster risk has been shaped by yesterday's development decisions
- ❑ Today's development decisions will inform tomorrow's disaster risk

Sub-Regional Cooperation Initiatives - Characteristics

- Set within the context of the regional CDM Strategy and governance arrangements

Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) - The Caribbean Brand of Disaster Risk Management

All phases

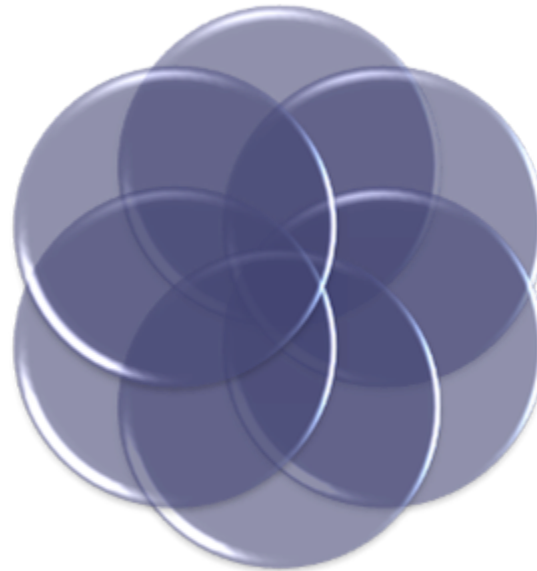
- Prevention, preparedness, recovery
- Mitigation & response

Empowerment of partners

- lead dissemination and
- advocacy

Strategic partner alliances eg.

- CTO
- CHA
- ACS



All hazards & climate change

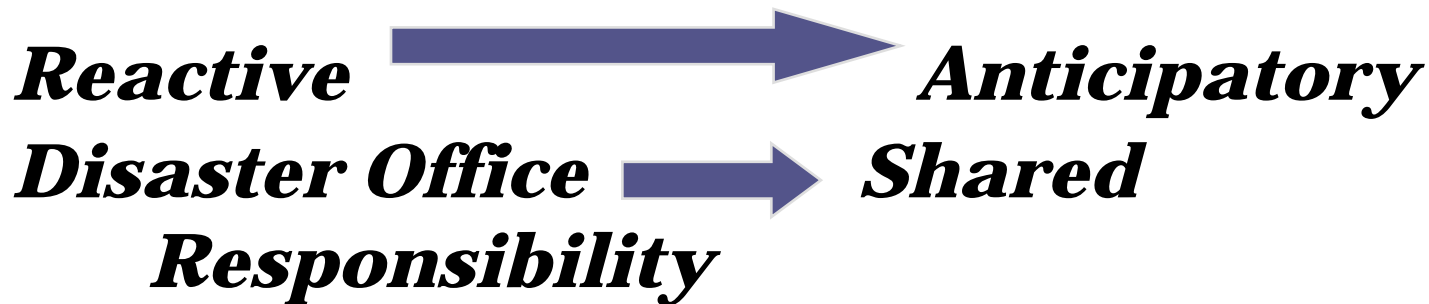
- Natural and
- Man-made

Disaster risk reduction

- planning
- policy

Culture of safety

CDM - A Paradigm Shift



FROM: a focus on individual hazards

TO: viewing hazard exposure as an ongoing process and aims to reduce vulnerability across all sectors

(CGCED 2002)

Enhanced CDM Framework

GOAL

Regional Sustainable Development enhanced through CDM

PURPOSE

To strengthen regional, national and community level capacity for mitigation, management, and coordinated response to natural and technological hazards, and the effects of climate change.

OUTCOME 1:

Enhanced institutional support for CDM Program implementation at national and regional levels

OUTCOME 2:

An effective mechanism and programme for management of comprehensive disaster management knowledge has been established

OUTCOME 3:

Disaster Risk Management has been mainstreamed at national levels and incorporated into key sectors of national economies (including tourism, health agriculture and

OUTCOME 4:

Enhanced community resilience in CDERA states/ territories to mitigate and respond to the adverse effects of climate change and disasters

CROSS CUTTING THEMES – ICT, GENDER ...



OUTPUTS



OUTPUTS

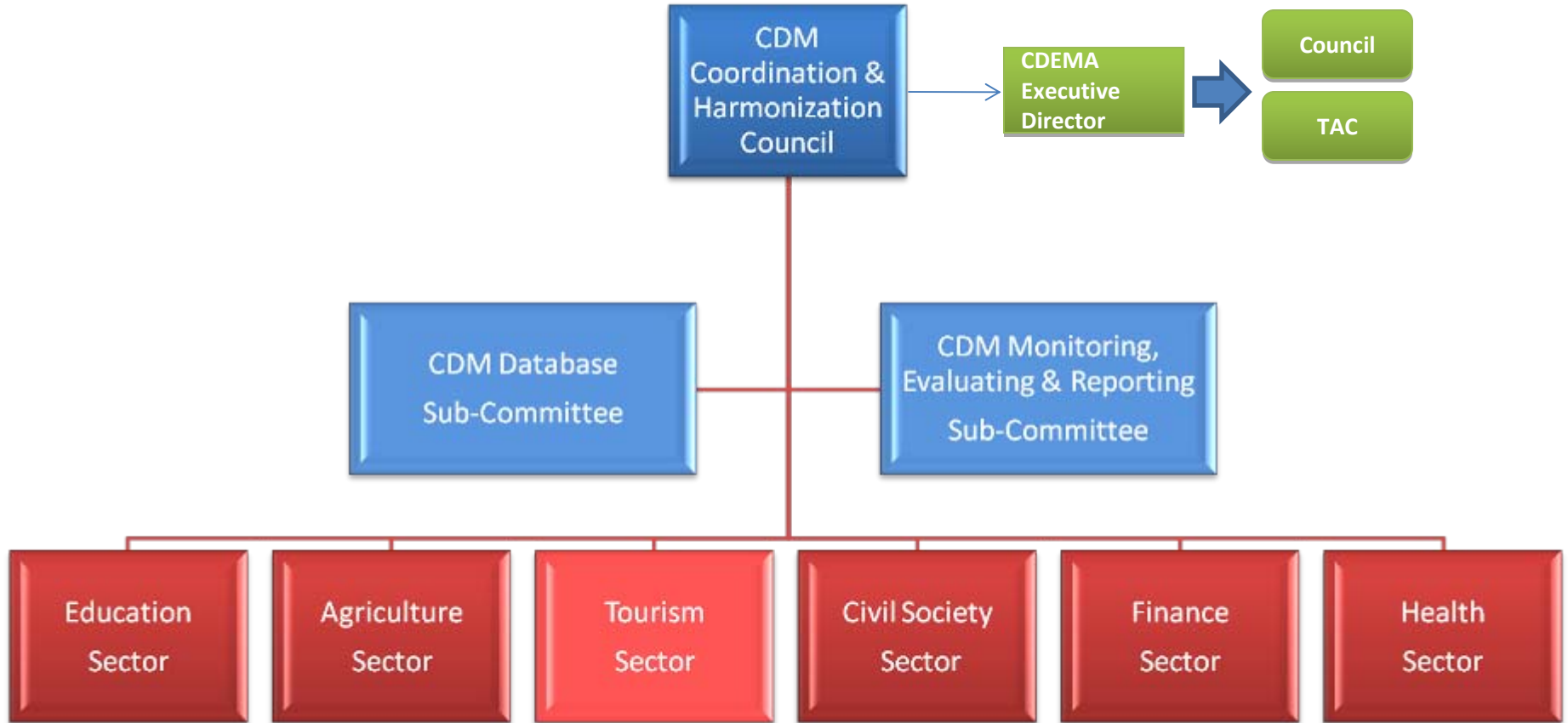


OUTPUTS



OUTPUTS

CDM Governance Structure



Sub-Regional Cooperation Initiatives - Characteristics

- Combination of formal, informal, paid and unpaid services arrangements
- Promotion of Public-Private partnerships
- Promoting leadership from within through sensitization and capacity enhancement
- Mutually beneficial to DM community and private sector

Sub-Regional Cooperation Initiatives - Characteristics

- Opportunity for demonstration of corporate social responsibility
- Tailoring of interventions to needs of niche private sector groups
- Interventions at the regional and national levels
- Strengthening and Evolving

Operational - Regional Response Mechanism

- Transportation - Facilitated through Memoranda of Understanding – regional airlines, LIAT and Caribbean Airlines
- Strengthens level of predictability in response capability
- Access to specialized skills within the private sector to support damage assessment and recovery processes – eg. Caribbean Council of Engineering Organizations; CARILEC
- Logistics – shipping arrangements – Tropical Shipping

Preparedness

- Telecommunications facilitation and support to Early Warning Systems establishment and maintenance
 - Facilitated through Memoranda of Understanding – LIME
 - Informal – Digicel

Technical Services Delivery

- Caribbean reality – limited technical resources within national and regional organizations
- Consultancy relationship critical to service delivery

Education, Training and Sensitization

- Business Continuity Planning – Training as a regular feature of the annual Caribbean Conference on CDM
- Disaster Risk Management sensitization sessions to strategic groups – eg. Regional Banking, Credit Union and Insurance organizations, Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC)
- Sensitization of national Chambers of Commerce
- Private sector support for education – First Caribbean International Bank scholarship

Sector Specific

- Tourism initiatives in collaboration with the Caribbean Tourism Organization
 - CHA/CTO Multi-hazard contingency planning manual
 - Caribbean Sustainable Tourism Policy Framework
 - Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Plan of Action for the Tourism Sector
 - Standard for conducting hazard mapping, vulnerability assessment and economic valuation for risk assessment for the tourism sector
 - Guidance Tool for the Development of National Disaster Risk Management Strategies and Plans of Action
 - Supported by the IDB – Regional Public Goods Facility
- Collaborators: Participating States; CTO; UWI; CROSQ

Repositioning the private sector within CDM

- **Shared vision: Where do we need to be?**
- **Defining role: How can we individually and collectively contribute?**
- **Laying the groundwork: Plan strategically with a results based focus**
- **Actions:**
 - **Promote disaster risk reduction within private sector organization membership**
 - **Lobby government on the importance of disaster risk reduction**
 - **Support community and public awareness initiatives**

Repositioning the private sector within CDM

- Strengthening resource arsenal of the private sector for action – Development of national risk profiles and periodic updating
- Reflecting on institutional and governance arrangements for mainstreaming – making/strengthening spaces for private sector national and regional level DRM and CC dialogues and programmatic integration
- Advocacy role of the private sector
- Next disaster as an opportunity to redefine development

Repositioning the private sector within CDM

- Set realistic goals
- Start with 'low hanging fruit'
- Monitor revisit and revise approach based on lessons learnt
- Be proactive!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

CDEMA

The Caribbean Disaster
Emergency Management Agency
