



**CDEMA**

C A R I B B E A N  
D I S A S T E R E M E R G E N C Y  
M A N A G E M E N T A G E N C Y

*Resilient States · Safer Lives*

# Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery across the Region

Presented by:

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Senior Programme Officer, Preparedness & Response

# AGENDA

- Introduction to CDEMA
- Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM)
- Regional Response Mechanism (RRM)
- Caribbean Resilient Recovery Facility (CRRF)
- CDEMA & Ports
- Conclusion



# 1. INTRODUCTION TO CDEMA



# CDEMA....

The **Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)** is a regional **inter-governmental agency** for disaster management in the **Caribbean Community (CARICOM).**



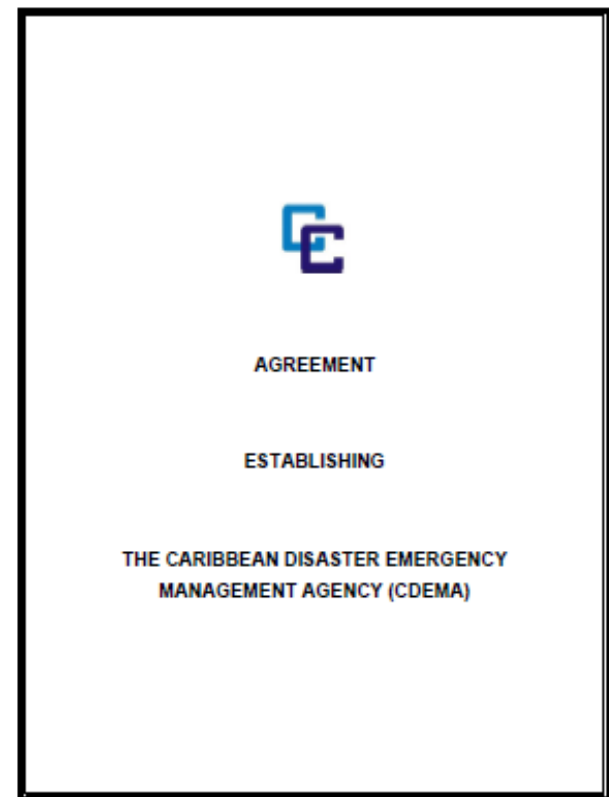
The Agency was **established in 1991** as the **Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA)** with primary responsibility for the coordination of emergency response and relief efforts to Participating States, impacted by hazards which exceed their capacity to manage.

It **transitioned to CDEMA in 2009** to fully embrace the principles and practice of **Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM).**



# CDEMA ESTABLISHED VIA ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

- ❖ There are 43 Articles in the Agreement Establishing CDEMA
  
- ❖ Several Articles in the Agreement are designed to facilitate cooperation amongst various entities for response:
  - Article XVI – Sub-Regional Disaster Emergency Response Operational Units
  - Article XXI – Disciplined Forces
  - Article XXII – Direction and Control of Assistance
  - Article XXV – Cost of Providing Assistance



# CDEMA's MANDATE

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 PS

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

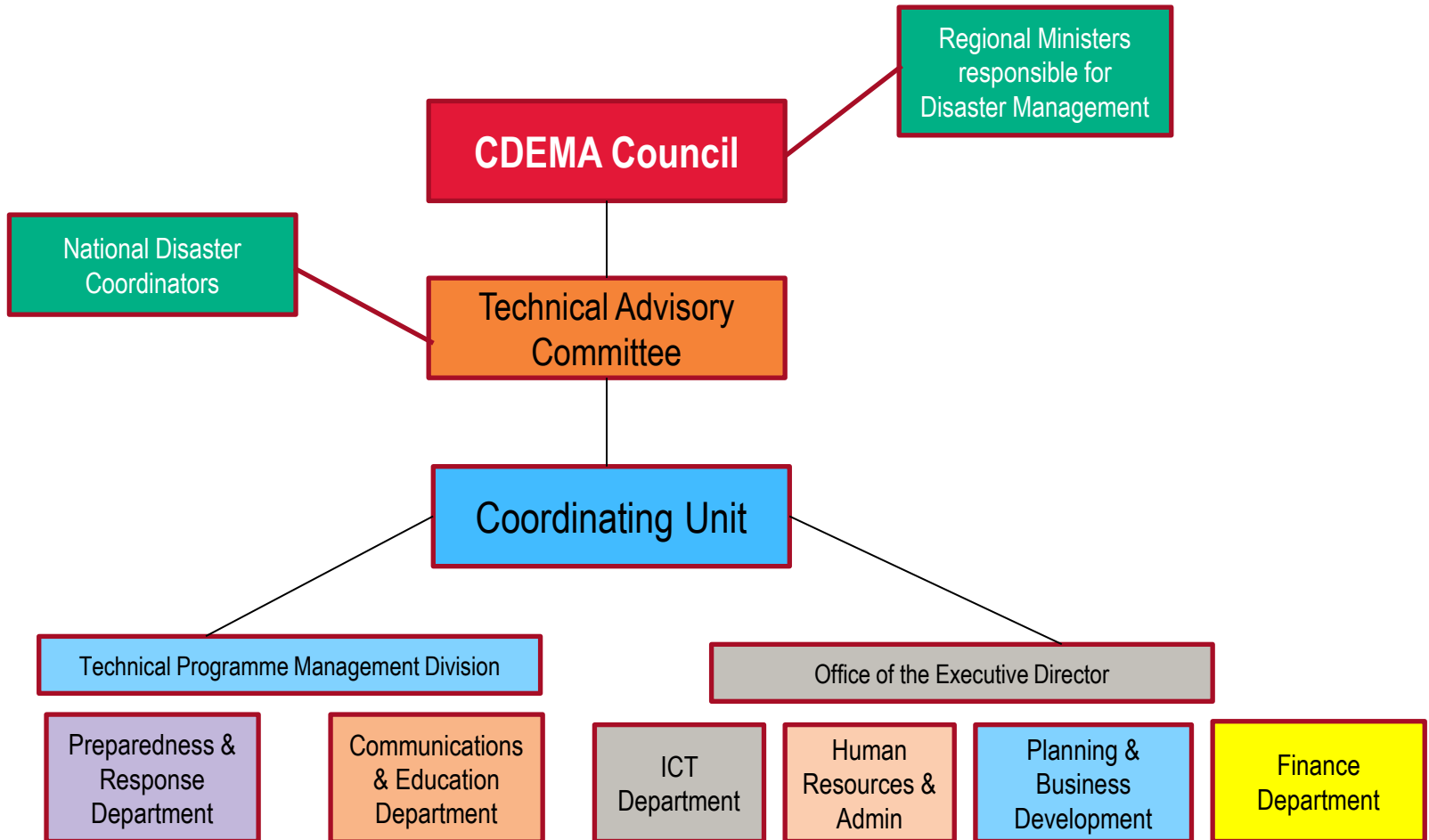
Disaster loss reduction and development of a culture of safety



# CDEMA's Philosophy, Mission and Vision Statements



# THE CDEMA ORGANISATIONAL CHART




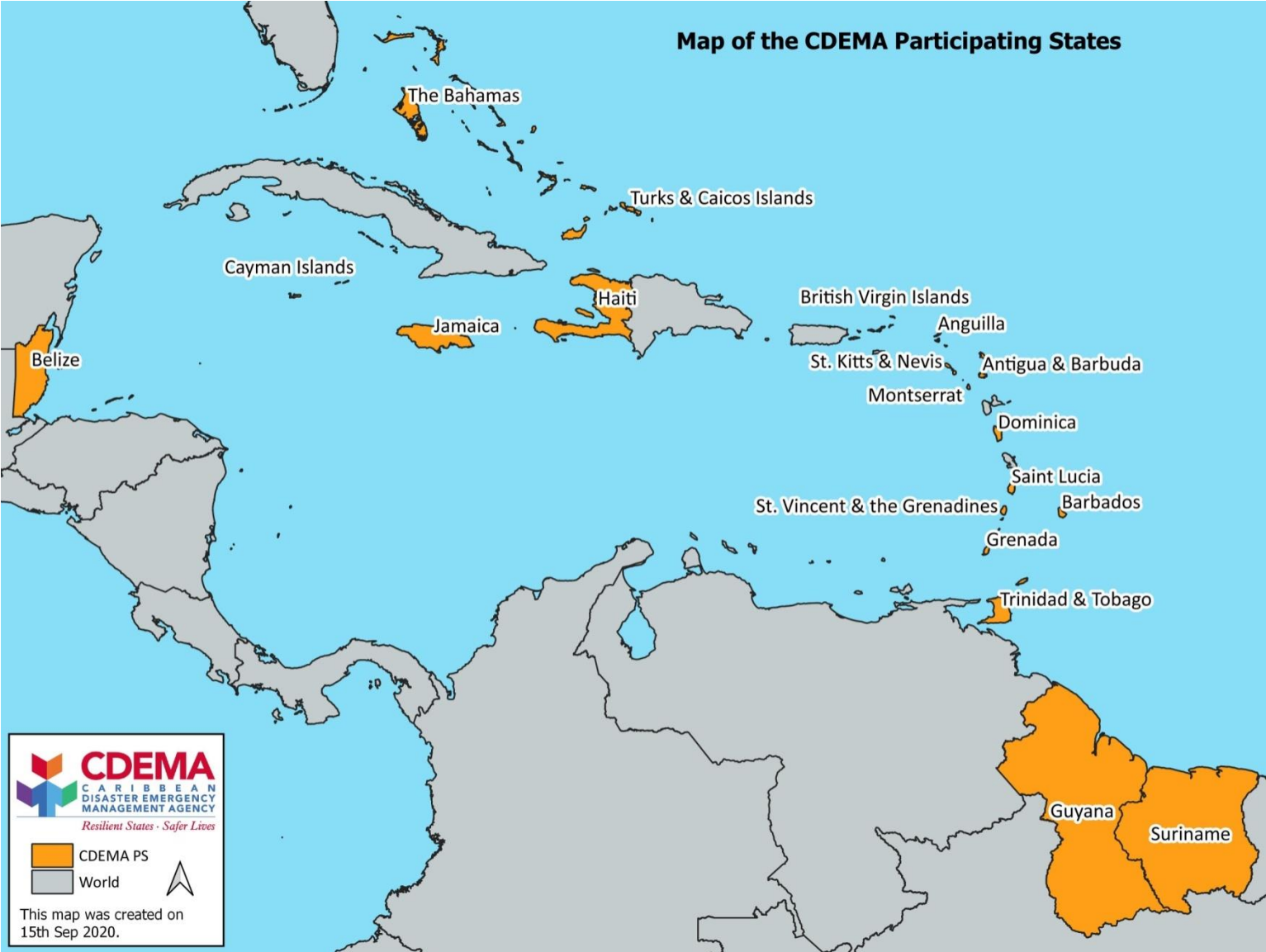


## CDEMA: Mechanism



- ❑ The CDEMA mechanism is made up of 19 Participating States – *small states with high vulnerabilities and varying individual capacities*
- ❑ CDEMA is the Champion for Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) in the Caribbean Region



# CDEMA's 19 Participating States



**CDEMA**  
C A R I B B E A N  
D I S A S T E R E M E R G E N C Y  
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*Resilient States - Safer Lives*

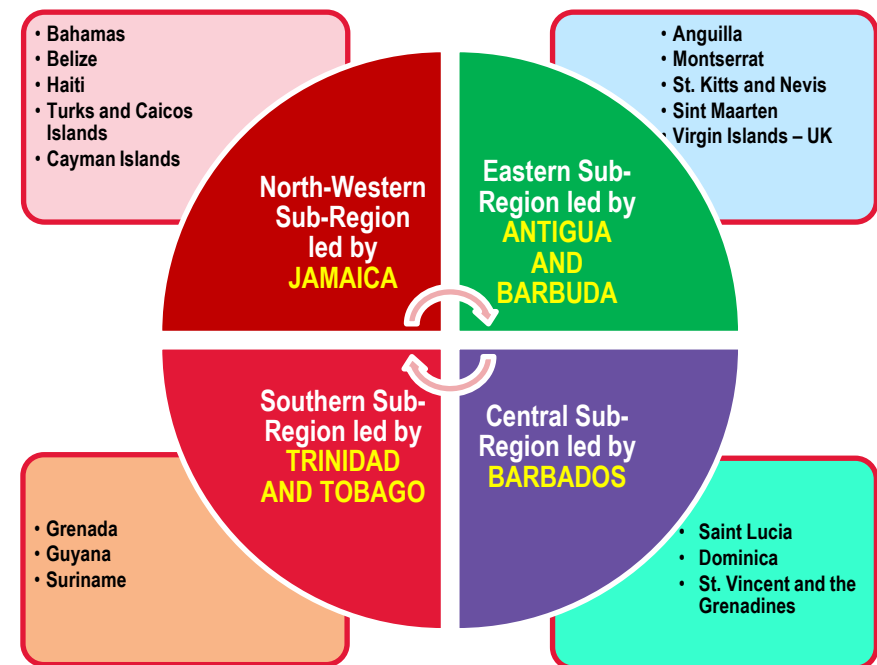
 CDEMA PS  
 World

This map was created on  
15th Sep 2020.

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Cayman Islands, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Republic of Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Republic of Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands and the Virgin Islands (UK).

# Sub-Regional Focal Points (SRFPs)

- ❖ The Sub-Regional Disaster Emergency Response Operational Units (SRDEROUs) aka. SRFPs are geographically formed groups from which response support is provided within the CDEMA System.
- ❖ There are 4 SRFPs which are located within the National Disaster Office (NDO) of the country where it resides.
- ❖ The function and responsibilities of the SRFPs are outlined in **Article XVI** of the **Agreement Establishing CDEMA**.





## **2. THE COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CDM)**

# COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CDM)

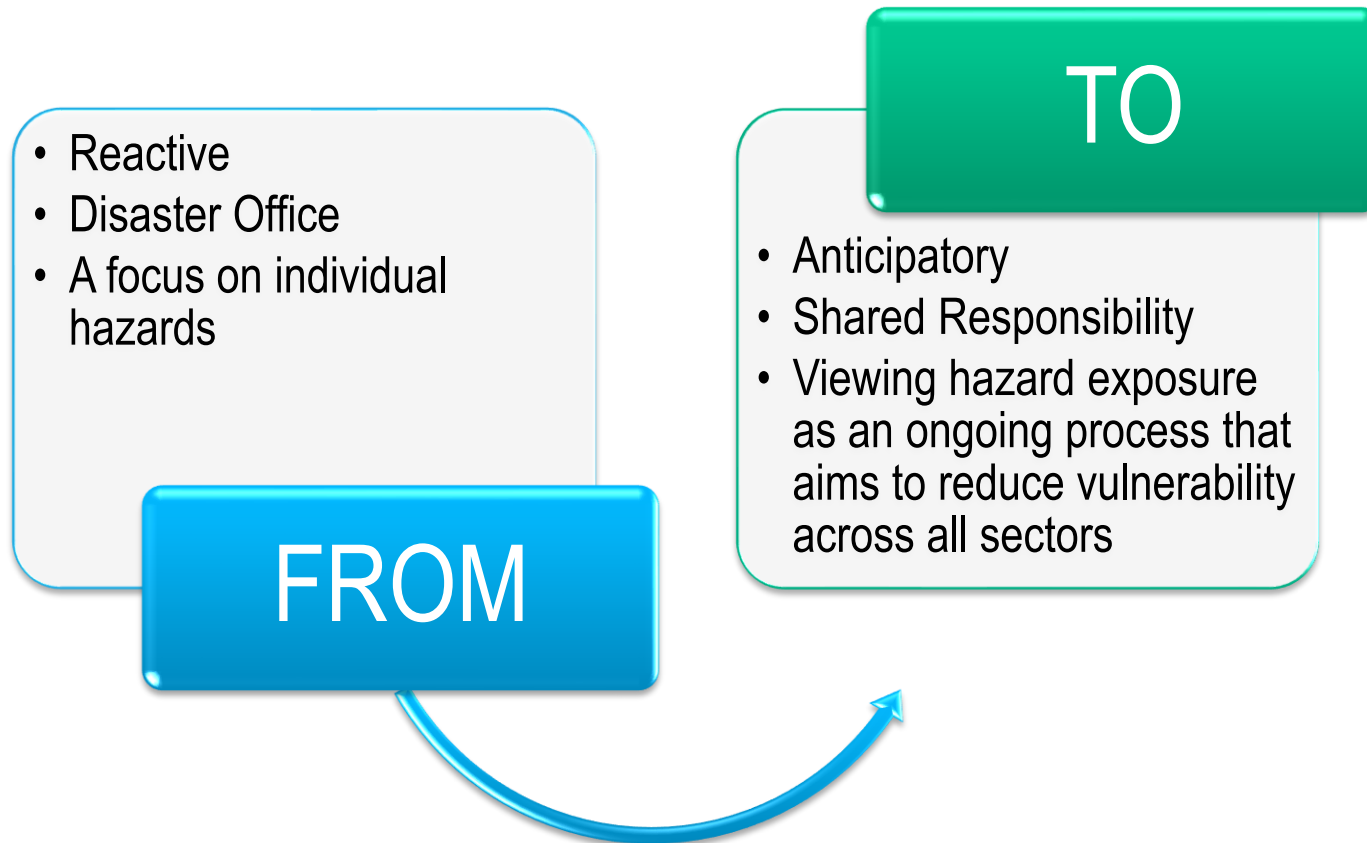


- ▶ **CDM** is the management of **all hazards**
- ▶ through **all phases** of the disaster management cycle
- ▶ by **all peoples** public and private sectors, all segments of **civil society** and the general population
- ▶ CDM involves **risk reduction & management** and
- ▶ **integration of vulnerability assessment** into the development planning process



# COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CDM)

## CDM – A PARADIGM SHIFT





# Factors Influencing Caribbean Vulnerabilities

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

# MULTI-HAZARD CONTEXT



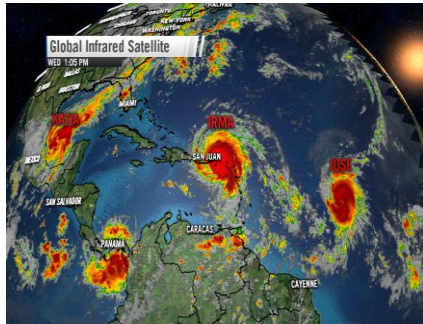
Volcanic eruption in Montserrat 1995



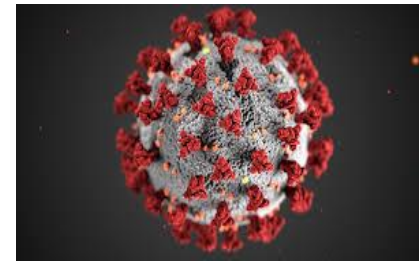
FSO Nabarima, Gulf of Paria 2020



Earthquake Haiti, 2010



La Soufriere Volcanic eruption, 2021



Flooding - Speightstown, Barbados 2017



Oil Spill Trinidad 2013



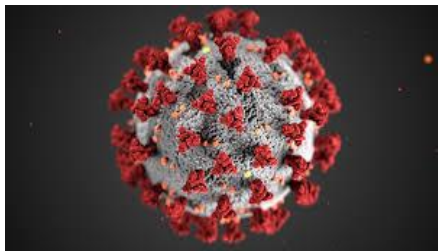
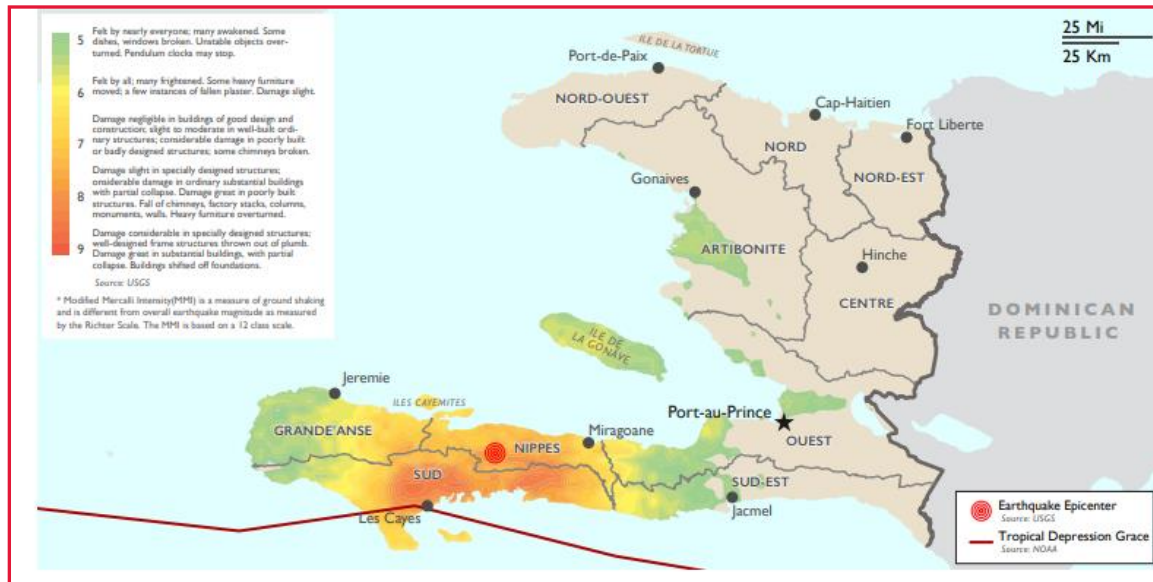
Hurricane Tomas Landslide - Marc Saint Lucia (2010)



La Soufriere Volcanic eruption lahars, 2021



# HAITI 2021 COMPLEX MULTI-HAZARD ENVIRONMENT



COVID-19 Pandemic



Political Situation



Tropical Depression Grace, August 15, 2021



Earthquake, August 14, 2021



## **3. THE REGIONAL RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)**

# RRM



## Regional Response Mechanism

### AIM

To provide effective and efficient coordinated disaster response support to CDEMA Participating States requiring regional and/or international assistance for their response to the consequences of an event based on regionally agreed Principles, Concepts and Realities.

### PRINCIPLES

1. Respect for sovereignty
2. Regional solidarity
3. Compliance with international Humanitarian Standards: *Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence*
4. Adherence to principles of partnership: *transparency, results oriented, responsibility, complementarily.*

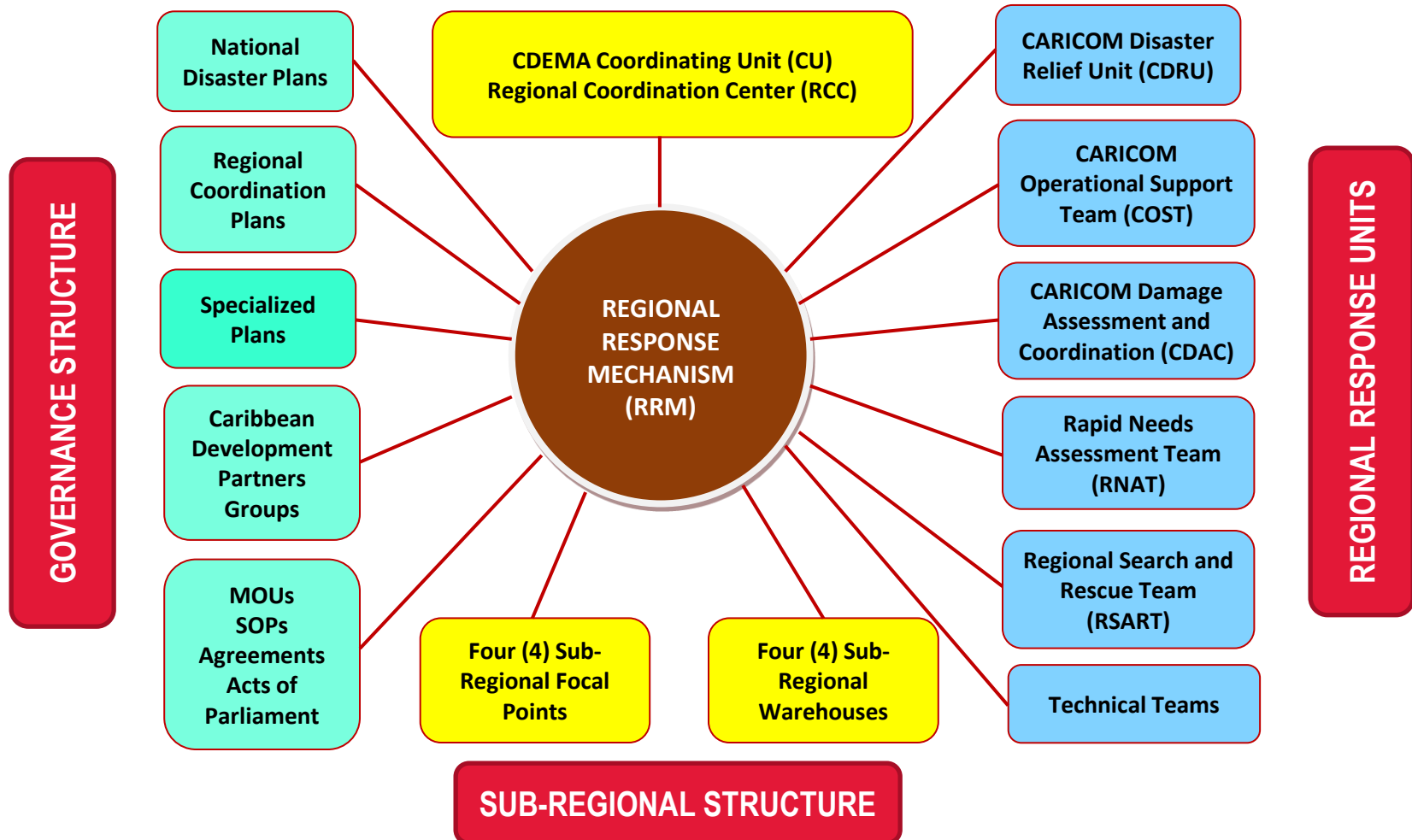
# Definition of the RRM

- The RRM is comprised of:
  - A number of Plans, Procedures & Guidelines
  - A group of Response Units, agencies and organizations
  - A collection of Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and Protocols
  
- Executed by the CDEMA Coordinating Unit (CU) on behalf of the CDEMA Participating States (PSs) through the Regional Coordination Center (RCC).





# Conceptual Framework for the RRM



## Triggering the RRM:

- ❖ The Regional Coordination Plan (RCP) is in support of National Plans and as such the National Plans must make provisions for triggering the RRM
- ❖ System based on a three-tiered response mechanism

**Level 3**

Event overwhelms the capacity of the affected state to respond  
- external assistance requested, CDEMA RRM activated

**Level 2**

Some external assistance required, CDEMA CU provides technical assistance, Support personnel & continue monitoring

**Level 1**

No external assistance required but the CU is informed and monitors

## Organs of the RRM:

- The Regional Coordination Plan (RCP)
- The Regional Coordination Centre (RCC)
- The Regional Telecommunications Plan
- The Caribbean Development Partner Groups (CDPG) - *[coordinated within jurisdictions of UN Resident Coordinators]*
- National Disaster Plans, Specialized Plans, etc.
- Regional Warehouses
- MOU, Acts, SOPs
- Response Teams:
  - The Rapid Needs Assessment Team (RNAT)
  - The CARICOM Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU)
  - The Regional Urban Search & Rescue Light Level Team (USAR LL)
  - The CARICOM Operational Support Team (COST)
  - The CARICOM Damage Assessment & Coordination (CDAC) Team
  - Technical Support Teams: CIMH, CARILEC, CWWA, et al



# 5. Caribbean Resilient Recovery Facility (CRRF)

Deborah Brown  
Disaster Recovery Specialist, CDEMA



# WHY A CRRF?

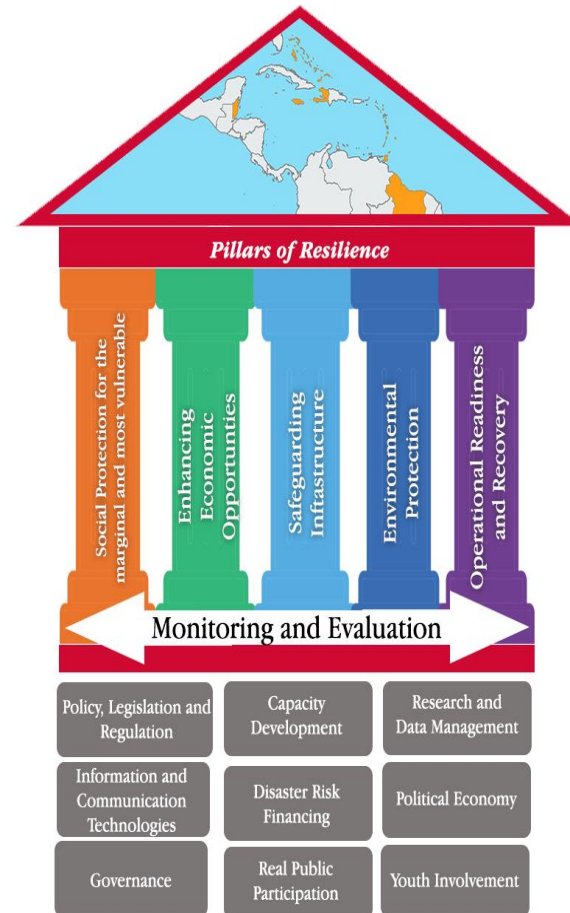
## The Foundation of the CRRF

- ❑ The Thirty-Ninth Regular Meeting of the Conference of the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community convened in Montego Bay, Jamaica on 4 – 6 July, 2018,
- ❑ The implementation of the Resilience Pathway to the Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy 2014 - 2024 endorsed by the CDEMA Council of Ministers.
- ❑ The focus on Recovery was adopted by the CARICOM Heads of Governments in July 2018 as a logical pillar of the Caribbean’s resilience framework.
- ❑ Direct support in the establishment of the CRRF is provided with assistance under the UNDP EnGenDER Project financed by GAC & FCDO



# The Caribbean Resilience Framework (2018)

- ❑ **Pillar 1:** Social Protection for the Marginal and Most Vulnerable
- ❑ **Pillar 2:** Enhancing Economic Opportunity
- ❑ **Pillar 3:** Safeguarding Infrastructure
- ❑ **Pillar 4:** Environmental Protection
- ❑ **Pillar 5:** Operational Readiness and Recovery
- ❑ Nine (9) areas which cover the enabling environment



## Caribbean Resilient Recovery Facility (CRRF)

A regionally owned and driven **mechanism for the coordination** of ex-ante and ex-post resilient **recovery services to CDEMA Participating States.**

- Leverages partnerships with CARICOM regional and international institutions with mandates of relevance to the resilient recovery agenda.
- Using its convening mechanisms, the CRRF is to be coordinated by CDEMA to support national recovery efforts.
- Pool talent from among regional and international partners
- Provides updates on recovery assessments and efforts to support building recovery capacity in countries
- Seeks to establish recovery teams for deployment as part of the Facility.

## Caribbean Resilient Recovery Facility (CRRF)

The CRRF is important to;

- build national recovery capacities before disasters (*i.e. preparedness*)
- bridge the void between Response and Early Recovery (*immediate*)
- enable fast track recovery in the aftermath of disasters (*i.e. short- and medium-term recovery*)
- build resilience of the region by ensuring disaster risk-informed recovery efforts and investment, based on the principles of building back better and fostering inclusion (*i.e. long-term recovery*).

## **CRRF is Built on 5 Thematic Clusters to be led by Cluster Leads from among Regional Institutions**



## CRRF Thematic Areas

**Recovery Capacity:** Institutional and Legal, policies and strategies, capacity building based for pre and post recovery including Training (Building Back Better) and other areas

**Recovery Information and Knowledge:** recovery needs and data to support risk-informed development

**Recovery Financing:** (Identify viable recovery financing models - Contingency Budgeting; Contingency Credit; Disaster Risk Transfer; Pilot recovery

**Recovery Solutions:** Pilot recovery solutions, research recovery experiences for lessons and recovery learning in priority sectors (Livelihoods; Agriculture; Tourism; Infrastructure; Cultural and Natural

**Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Reporting** (Establish M&E and Reporting Framework for systematic post recovery and ex ante capacity building)

## CDEMA's Role in CRRF

**Leveraging Convening Power**

**Coordination of Recovery**

**Governance** (Technical Advisory Services pre- and post-disaster (surge); guidance and standards, guide management of the transition from response to recovery)

**Recovery Planning**

**Resilient Recovery**

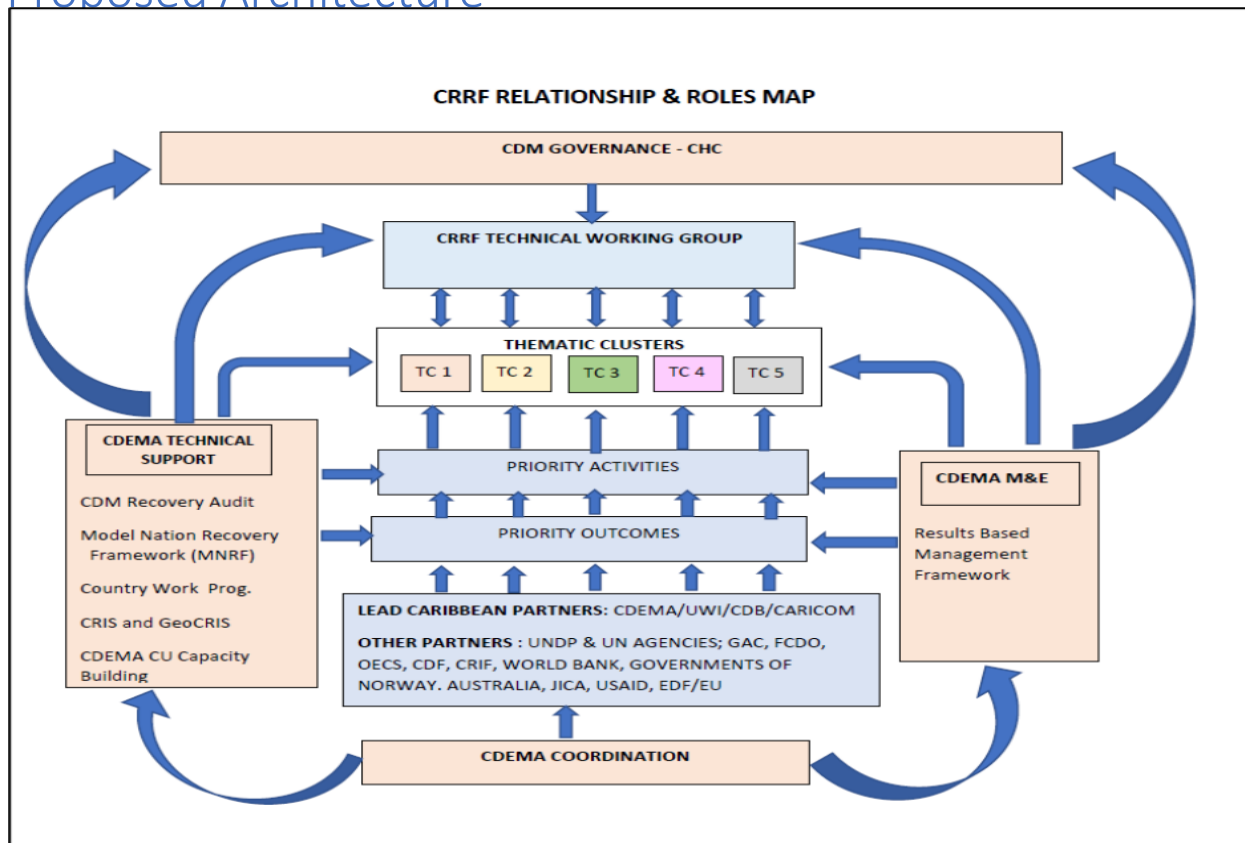
**Assessment and Audit**

**Build a Resilient Recovery**

**Arm of the CDM CHC** (to address: Standards for Recovery and Strengthening Capacity for Recovery).

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

## CRRF -- Proposed Architecture







## CRRF – Role of Recovery Technical Working Group (RTWG)

A sub-committee of the CDM CHC.

for governance and institutional

facilitate effective coordination and  
institutionalization of recovery capabilities

ensure the long-term sustainability and  
institutionalization of the CRRF

Oversight body for the Disaster Pool of  
experts (Recovery Roster)



## RTWG Membership Structure

### Members

**CDB, CCRIF, CDF,  
CCCCC, UWI,  
CROSQ, CARPHA,  
CARDI, WB, UNDP,  
ILO etc.**

### Member

**PRIVATE SECTOR  
Caricom Private Sector  
Organization (CPSO)**

**RTWG**

### Members

**Reps National Disaster  
Management Agencies**

### DONORS

**PERMANENT  
OBSERVERS**

**UK FCDO, GAC,  
USAID, EU IDB, etc.**

## CDEMA RECOVERY INITIATIVES

### **UNDP EnGenDer**

*MNRF, Country Interventions,  
Recovery Audits; Recovery  
experiences; Recovery Team  
Deployment*

### **EU 11<sup>th</sup> EDF**

*Natural Disaster Facility*

**CRRF**

**USAID CCRI Project**  
*Mainstreaming and  
Institutionalizing CDM*

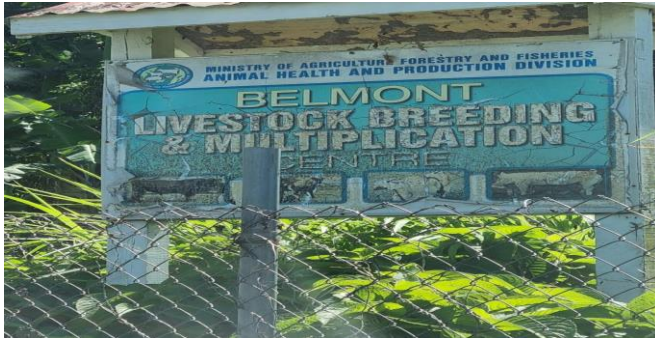
### **CDEMA CU:**

*Country Work  
Programmes  
Regional Training  
Centre*

**CRIS/GEO CRIS**

# Recovery Surge Capacity Support

La Soufriere SVG Recovery Surge Capacity Team on Site  
with Sector Officials assessing Recovery Projects







# CDEMA AND PORTS





- ❖ Collaboration
- ❖ Communication
- ❖ Information sharing
- ❖ Understanding protocols
- ❖ Training

## OAS CIP improved disaster risk management project for ports in the Caribbean

### Deliverable 3: Draft model emergency and disaster management plan

22 July 2021

Produced for:



**CIP** | Inter-American  
Committee on Ports

Produced by:

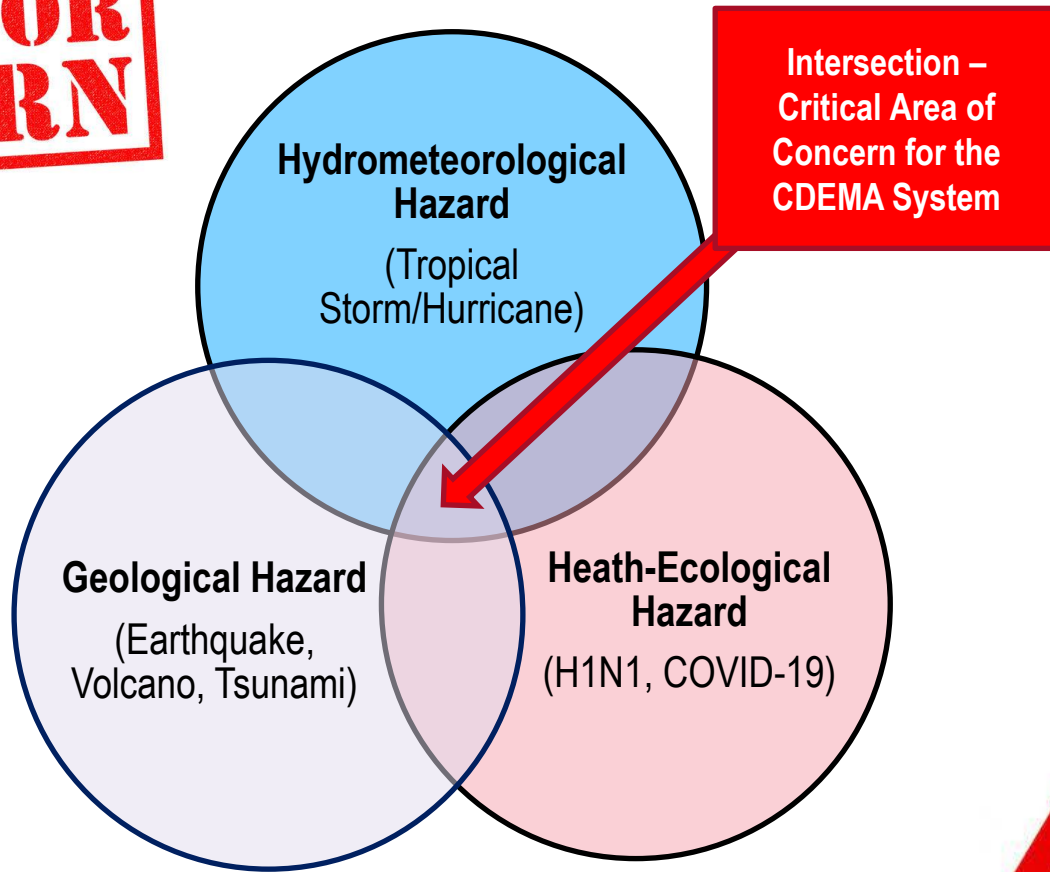




# 5. CONCLUSION



**CAUSE FOR  
CONCERN**



## **CONCLUSION**

**No State, no matter how powerful, can by its own efforts alone make itself invulnerable to today's threats.**

**Every State requires the cooperation of other States to make itself secure.**

**It is in every State's interest, accordingly, to cooperate with other States to address their most pressing threats, because doing so will maximize the chances of reciprocal cooperation to address its own threat priorities.”**

*(Report of United Nations High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change December 2004 – A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility.)*



# Thank You

Should you have any queries or questions,  
please communicate them to:

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Web: [www.cdema.org](http://www.cdema.org)

