

# REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CDM) STRATEGY & RESULTS FRAMEWORK

## SUMMARY

2014 - 2024



A publication of the Caribbean Disaster  
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ISBN: 978-976-8243-21-8

An e-book version of this book is also  
available on the CDEMA website.  
ISBN 978-976-8243-22-5  
Printed in Barbados.  
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# 1. The Caribbean Hazard Landscape

Within recent decades our region has experienced repeated losses from hurricanes and their associated wind, rain and storm surge damage. The Caribbean is the second most hazard prone region in the world.

The vulnerability of the Caribbean region to a range of hazards is well known. Most of the countries in the Caribbean are within the recognised “hurricane belt” and are prone to storm impacts. These countries also experience seismic and frequent volcanic activity, landslides, floods and severe droughts. Being situated along major international transportation routes, exposes Caribbean residents to the threat of global disease epidemics and pollution of marine environments. With countries becoming more industrialised, the possibility of major hazardous material accidents and mass casualty incidents also increases.

The Caribbean is the second most hazard prone region in the world, with many examples of crippling hazard impacts. Volcanic eruption caused major destruction of the economy and social life in Montserrat. Flooding and landslides have repeatedly occurred in several territories and continue to damage physical infrastructure. Droughts have reduced agricultural output and water supply, particularly in the more water-scarce countries. Regular annual disaster losses are estimated at US\$3 billion with significant loss to social and productive sectors. Impacts from climate-related hazards will only intensify as a result of climate change.

This landscape precipitated the need for the development of multi-hazard contingency and coordinated response plans as a means to mitigating and lessening the potential impacts from these hazards.

- The Caribbean is the second most hazard prone region in the world
- Regular annual disaster losses are estimated at US\$3 billion
- The region is prone to...



Hurricanes



Flooding



Drought



Landslides



Volcanic eruptions

Impacts from hazards will only intensify as a result of climate change

**60%**

of the region is population are within 2 miles of coastlines

**70%**

of economic activity is within 2 miles of coastlines

## 2. Genesis and Evolution of the CDM in the Caribbean Region



After five years (2001 – 2006) of CDM operations in the region, CDEMA updated and revised the CDM strategy.

In 2001, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) created a five-year strategic framework for Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM). On completion of the 2001 - 2006 CDM Strategy, regional Disaster Risk Management stakeholders produced the Enhanced CDM Strategy 2007 - 2012 - an updated and revised strategic guide for CDM in the Caribbean.

Reviews of the work to implement the Enhanced CDM Strategy over the 2007 - 2012 period, revealed a need to continue to focus on reducing loss of lives and property. In the future, CDM must become an everyday approach and practice for saving lives and property in the region. With this in mind, Stakeholder came together again in 2013 to develop a new Caribbean strategy for disaster risk management.

# 3. The Future **Desired State**

At its core, the CDM Strategy 2014 - 2024 reflects the values and principles of stakeholder participation in the definition of the goals, objectives and the short-term results to be delivered over the 10-year period.

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At its core, the CDM Strategy 2014 - 2024 reflects the values and principles of stakeholder participation in the definition of the goals, objectives and the short-term results to be delivered over the 10-year period. Wide stakeholder representation in the formulation of the Strategy, Performance Measuring Framework and Implementation Plan has laid a foundation that will ensure the continued success and advancement of CDM in the Caribbean.

A key output of the stakeholder consultations was agreement on seven elements which should characterise the future desired state for CDEMA Participating States. The Logic Model (Figure 1) of the CDM Strategy 2014 – 2024 reflects the future desired

state that was defined by community-level, national, regional and development partners. The Logic Model comprises four Priority Areas which capture perspectives and focus for the new 10-year strategic period.





**Figure 1:** Illustrates the Logic Model inclusive of the purpose statements and cross cutting themes.





# 4. Purpose of the CDM Strategy 2014-2024

“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”.

The emphasis sought during the upcoming period is addressed in the statement of purpose of the strategy, which is:

“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”.

A greater emphasis on resiliency and community level actions is sought over the new strategic period. “Resilient Caribbean States” will provide a simple yet powerful unifying theme which will guide implementation of the CDM Strategy over the next decade.

Figure 2: Resilient Caribbean States



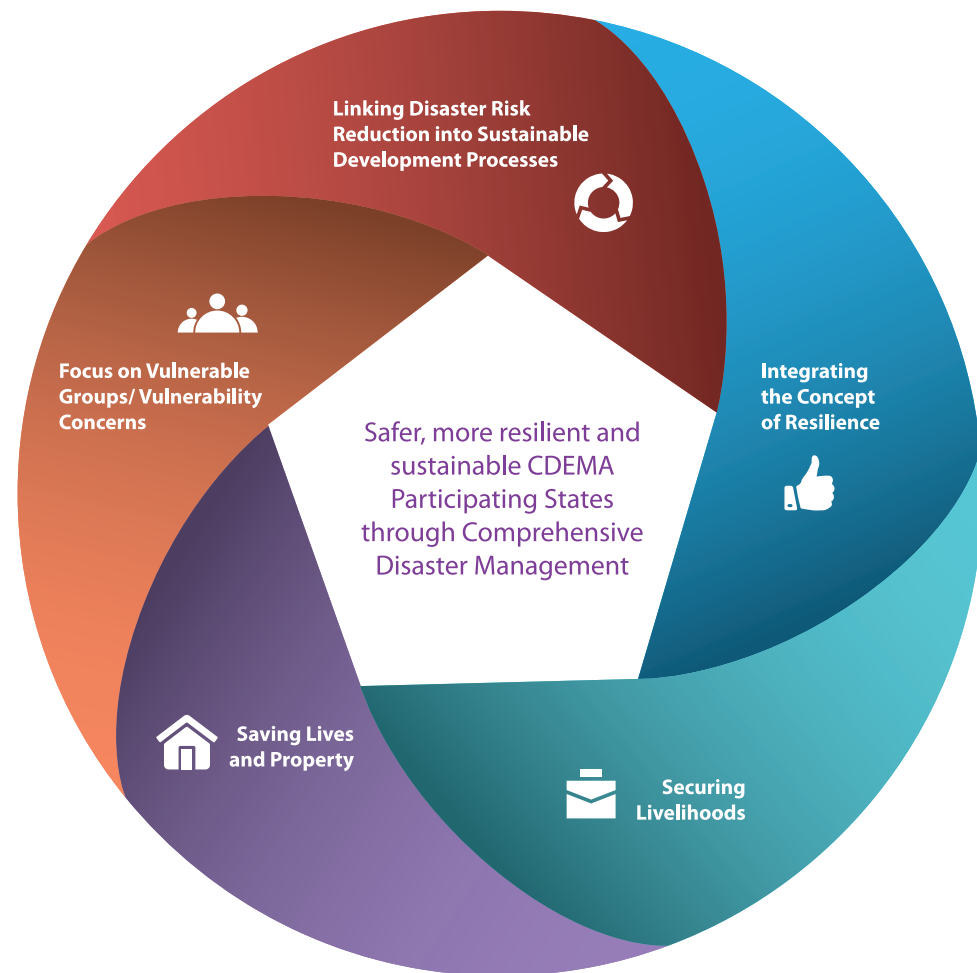
# 5. Long Term Goal of the CDM Strategy

The Impact Statement for the Comprehensive Disaster Management’s Strategy for 2014 – 2024 is:

Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States through Comprehensive Disaster Management

The impact statement reflects the growing understanding that CDEMA Participating States must define what they consider to be acceptable levels of risk. They must also identify approaches and mechanisms that will enhance their ability to endure, resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of hazard impacts in a timely and efficient manner.

**Figure 3:** Prevailing factors informing the impact statement for the CDM Strategy 2014 - 2024



# 6. Medium to Long Term Results of the CDM Strategy 2014 - 2024

Table 1 below illustrates the Results Framework showing the priorities defined by stakeholders for the region for the medium to long term.

**Table 1:** Results Framework for the Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy 2014 - 2024

Priority Areas	Regional Outcomes
1. Institutional arrangements for Comprehensive Disaster Management	1.1 National Disaster Organisations and CDEMA CU strengthened for effective support of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CDM in Participating States
	1.2 CDM is integrated into policies, strategies and legislation by Participating States
	1.3 Development Partners' programming aligned to CDM programming and priorities
	1.4 Strengthened coordination for preparedness, response and recovery at the national and regional levels
	1.5 CDM Programming is adequately resourced
2. Knowledge management and learning for Comprehensive Disaster Management	2.1 Regional Disaster Risk Management Network for informed decision-making at all levels improved
	2.2 Integrated Systems for fact-based policy and decision making established
	2.3 Incorporation of community and sectoral based knowledge into risk assessment improved
	2.4 Educational and training materials for CDM standardised, improved and applied in the region
3. Integration of CDM at sectoral levels	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 mechanisms for the integration of DRR/CCA/ENV actions into infrastructure development for the priority sectors are established
4. Strengthened and sustained Community resilience through CDM	4.1 Standards for safe communities developed, agreed and applied
	4.2 Community-Based Disaster Management capacity built/strengthened for vulnerable groups
	4.3 Community Early Warning Systems, integrated, improved and expanded
	4.4 Community livelihoods safeguarded and strengthened through effective risk management



## 6.1. Priority Area #1

**PRIORITY AREA #1 SEEKS TO ADDRESS THE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CAPACITY AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS BY:**

1. Strengthening capacities for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CDM;
2. Addressing the required enabling legislative, strategic and policy framework;
3. Aligning CDM priorities amongst all partners, particularly development partners, with that of the collective national priorities as articulated in the CDM Strategy 2014 - 2024;
4. Addressing the allocation of the various types of resources to meet the needs of countries;
5. Maintaining a focus and capacity for preparedness, response and recovery



### Priority Area #1:

#### **Enhanced CDM Programme Implementation (2007 – 2012)**

**PROGRESS:** the enabling environment (policy, legislation and strategies) for CDM implementation at the national level has been advanced. NEOCs have been strengthened for effective inter-agency coordination with clearly identified roles and responsibilities supported by legislation.

**RECOMMENDATION:** The process of incorporation of CC and gender considerations into these policy and regulatory frameworks must be strengthened. There is scope for the assessment of the effectiveness of the national coordination mechanisms.



## 6.2. Priority Area #2:

**PRIORITY AREA #2 SEEKS TO ADDRESS THE INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING AT ALL LEVELS BY:**

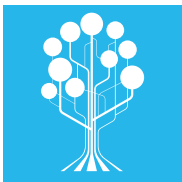
1. Emphasising the role that existing and expanded knowledge networks will continue to play in the information required for sound and rational decision-making;
2. Addressing the technological backbone that will support data sharing for fact-based policy and decision making;
3. Emphasising the critical role that local and community level actors will play in the generation of data decision making and risk assessment processes.
4. Highlighting the need for the generation and application of educational and training materials that will support learning and continued development of CDM stakeholders

### **Priority Area #2:**

**Enhanced Management of CDM Knowledge (2007 - 2012)**

**PROGRESS:** information about disaster preparedness in case of an emergency, disaster management plans, policies and guidelines have been in existence and accessible. However, people are severely affected by disasters which may be attributed to the fact that the information available **is not transformed into lifesaving knowledge for the communities at risk.**

**RECOMMENDATION:** Greater coordination in the development of content and delivery of training is required during the next strategic period. This should be guided by a regional educational policy.



### 6.3. Priority Area #3:

PRIORITY AREA #3 SEEKS TO ADDRESS HOW SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS PLAN, COORDINATE AND IMPLEMENT CDM AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS BY:

1. Promoting DM programmes in sectors;
2. Integrating hazard and disaster information and concerns into sector development agendas;
3. Highlighting the need for investing in disaster-proof measures/initiatives by sectors;
4. Coordinating preparedness, response and recovery efforts amongst various stakeholders

#### Priority Area #3:

##### DRM mainstreamed into Key Sectors (2007 – 2012)

**PROGRESS:** Much progress in advancing the mainstreaming of DRM into national policies, planning processes and decision-making at all levels and across key sectors was made.

**RECOMMENDATION:** There is need for the development of more DRM plans within sectors which are congruent with the National Sustainable Development Plans/Strategies and CDM policies. Additionally, more evidence of the integration of climate change adaptation and gender into sector plans must take place.

#### 6.3.1 Mainstreaming CDM in Priority Sectors

Governments in particular have a crucial role in advancing CDM at both the sector and community levels. National Disaster Management Organisations, comprised of several sectors, are responsible at the national level for the delivery of CDM results. Their role in facilitating CDM in the everyday society, through key sectors, is very important and must always be a focus area in the delivery of the CDM Strategy 2014 - 2024.

The priority sectors for the strategic period (2007-2012) were Health, Education, Tourism, Agriculture and Civil Society. These sectors, along with two additional sectors - Finance and Economic Development and Physical and Environment Planning - have been identified for greater involvement in the CDM Framework and Governance Mechanism for the strategic period of 2014 - 2024.

The physical and environmental planning sector have traditionally been focused on the regulation of physical development, the prevention of environmental degradation, the conservation of bio-

diversity and ecosystem functions and the management of climate change adaptations within the broader national framework.

Improved land use planning, the increased application of hazard and vulnerability assessments to guide development planning and environmental impact assessments processes are critical areas of convergence and action required within the sector.

Integrated Coastal Zone and Watershed Management are traditional tools available for environmental management and Climate Change Adaptation measures are increasingly being factored into practical methodologies applied at the national level. There is scope for the full treatment of hazard mitigation, disaster recovery and rehabilitation efforts to account for the maintenance of the ecosystem existing tools and processes. The role of finance and economic development in advancing national disaster management agendas is critical since progress can only be maintained through national buy-in.





## 6.4. Priority Area #4:

PRIORITY AREA #4 SEEKS TO ADDRESS COMMUNITY LEVEL VULNERABILITY WITHIN THE OVERALL FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT BY:

1. Building community level capacity for Community-based Disaster Management;
2. Harnessing the knowledge within communities to refine national level standards, knowledge and procedures;
3. Improving and further vertically integrating early warning systems;
4. Emphasising the need to safeguard livelihoods in addition to assets and life and
5. Emphasising the need to focus on actions that will address vulnerable groups and how they are impacted by hazard events

### Priority Area #4:

#### Enhanced Community Resilience (2007 – 2012)

**PROGRESS:** The number of communities with disaster management programmes has increased. More than ever before, communities are employing the HVA process to develop their plans.

**RECOMMENDATION:** There is continued need for increased community participation in exercises; greater access of communities to DM products (hazard maps, etc.) and greater penetration of EWS. Effectiveness of the committees at the community level must be measured.



# 7. Cross-Cutting Themes

## 7.1 Climate Change

There is a strong linkage between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The effects of climate change on Caribbean countries can have serious consequences on the region's productive sectors, especially tourism, due to the closeness of major infrastructure to low lying coastal areas and agriculture. Programmes that integrate Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation should result in reduced vulnerability to climate related hazards, better preparedness for and response to climate hazard impacts, and the improvement in effectiveness and sustainability of both climate change adaptation and hazard mitigation actions (CDEMA).

## 7.2 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming in CDM involves the assessment of the differences in vulnerabilities between women and men, girls and boys, and how these vulnerabilities should be taken into account in the design of policies, strategies and programmes aimed at safeguarding our populations. Gender consideration has been identified as one of the cross-cutting themes to be integrated into all CDM programme areas in CDEMA participating states. Social and economic data in the Caribbean suggest that the conditions of women in their capacity as heads of households, income earners and community activists, often leave them more vulnerable when compared to their male counterparts. Specific groups of men, for example elderly males, also have unique characteristics that make them uniquely vulnerable. Capacity must be built for researching and improving our understanding these gender differentials and to incorporate new understandings of gender issues into disaster risk management.

## 7.3 Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

The term 'ICT' covers a range of technologies for getting, storing, retrieving, processing, analysing and transmitting information. National and regional disaster management organisations in the Caribbean must have the capability to effectively communicate, transfer and manage information, before, during and after disaster events. The ICT capacity and capabilities of national and regional agencies must be strengthened to facilitate greater collaboration, learning and efficiency within the CDEMA System.

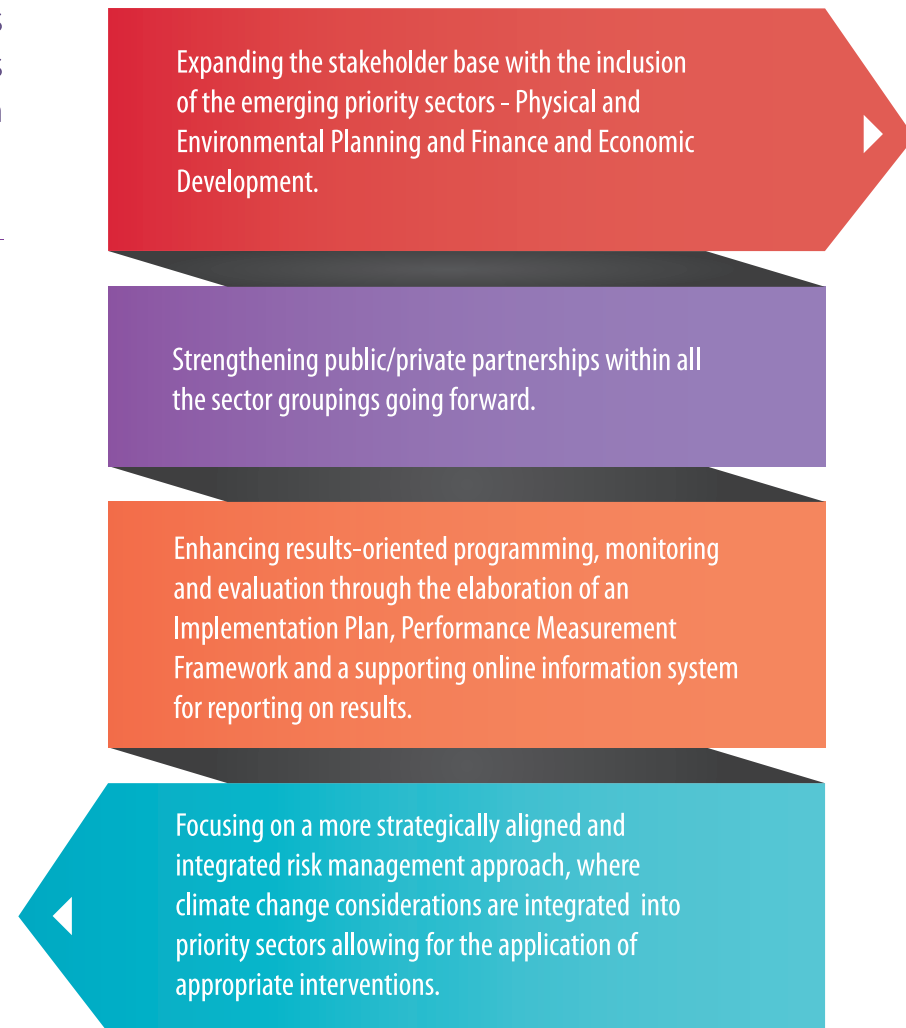
## 7.4 Environmental Sustainability

The region's natural assets comprise critical natural resources such as coral reefs, wetlands and forests, that are the foundation of Caribbean economies. Livelihoods which rely on the natural environment - tourism, fisheries and agriculture - are chief amongst the region's economic activity. The natural environment is also affected and impacted during a disaster, and consequently our livelihoods and economies. However, its importance can be bypassed during post-disaster recovery and mitigation phases. The restoration and rehabilitation of the natural environment can serve to restore economic activity, re-establish sustainable livelihoods and create more resilient communities.

# 8. The CDM Strategy 2014 – 2024: What is New?

The CDM Strategy builds on the successes and addresses the priority challenges ahead for improved disaster risk reduction at all levels by:

**Figure 4:** What is New?



# 9. CDM Strategy 2014 -2024 and Regional Development Agendas

The proposed vision for the CARICOM Strategic Framework 2015 - 2019 is “A Caribbean Community that is integrated, inclusive and resilient; driven by knowledge, excellence, innovation and productivity.”

## 9.1. CARICOM Strategic Framework

The CARICOM Regional Framework has been closely aligned to the CDM Strategy from its start. The principles on which it was created will continue to influence the CDM Strategy going forward. The proposed vision for the CARICOM Strategic Framework 2015 - 2019 is “A Caribbean Community that is integrated, inclusive and resilient; driven by knowledge, excellence, innovation and productivity. A Community where every citizen is secure and has the opportunity to realise his or her potential with guaranteed human rights and social justice; and can contribute to and share in, its economic, social and cultural prosperity. A Community which is a competitive and unified force in the global arena”

## 9.2. Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME)

The 13 CARICOM Member States which currently participate in the CARICOM Single Market & Economy, are all member states of CDEMA. The main objectives of the CSME are (i) full use of labour (full employment) and full exploitation of the other factors of production (natural resources and capital); and (ii) competitive

production leading to greater variety and quantity of products and services to trade with other countries. It is expected that achieving these objectives will improve standards of living and work and sustain economic development. Reducing poverty will reduce vulnerability to disaster risks.

## 9.3. Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) – St. George’s Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability

The revised CDM Strategy will continue to be harmonised with the St. George’s Declaration in support of the OECS’ covenant to sustainable development in the region.

## 9.4. A Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change 2009 - 2015

There is a clearly established and understood nexus between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Climate change is therefore a cross-cutting theme for the CDM Strategy. The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre and its partners have outlined a regional strategic framework for addressing climate change over the period 2009 – 2015. The Regional Climate Change Strategy is an important companion to the CDM Strategy 2014 -2024, recognised as one of the contributing elements to achieving the desired future state.

\*\* (CARICOM, 2014).

# 10. CDM Strategy 2014 -2024 and International Development Agendas

A key element in disaster risk reduction is the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) which was the main outcome of the 2004 World Conference on Disaster Reduction.

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The Caribbean Region is a small subset of a global landscape whose member countries follow many international conventions, treaties and platforms. The CDM Strategy 2014 – 2024 will continue to be aligned to multilateral agreements that are relevant to disaster risk management.

## 10.1. Hyogo Framework for Action

A key element in disaster risk reduction is the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) which was the main outcome of the 2004 World Conference on Disaster Reduction.

The CDM Strategy has incorporated the principles of this Framework, enabling the Caribbean region to report and evaluate its achievements and progress against international expectations. The current Hyogo Framework for Action will expire in 2015. The Caribbean has ensured that the Regional CDM Strategy will continue to be aligned to the HFA. Consultations to define a post-2015 global

framework for disaster risk reduction have already identified recommendations for consideration at the international level. These recommendations have informed the goals of the CDM Strategy 2014 – 2024.

## 10.2. Millennium Development Goals

The 2013 Report on the Millennium Development Goals notes that major progress has been made in meeting many of its targets. As the 2015 targets approach, the report further notes that the achievements have been uneven among and within countries. It calls for continued efforts to build a more just, secure and sustainable future for all.

## 10.3. Rio+20

The Caribbean DRM agenda and the vision of the Rio+20 principles are strongly linked. Therefore, the 2014 – 2024 period will have a major focus on issues related to vulnerable groups, livelihoods, gender and climate change as key areas to be addressed. Focus on other principles of the Rio+20 agenda such as integration, stakeholder engagement, strengthening of institutional frameworks and the strengthening of intergovernmental arrangements continues to be embraced in the revised CDM.

# 11. Crafting the CDM Strategy 2014 – 2024: The Process

The CDM Strategy 2014 – 2024 is informed by research surrounding national policies, strategies and work programmes.

## 11.1. Broad-Based Stakeholder Consultation

At its core, the CDM Strategy 2014 - 2024 reflects the values and principles of stakeholder participation in the definition of the goals, objectives and the short-term results to be delivered over the 10-year period.

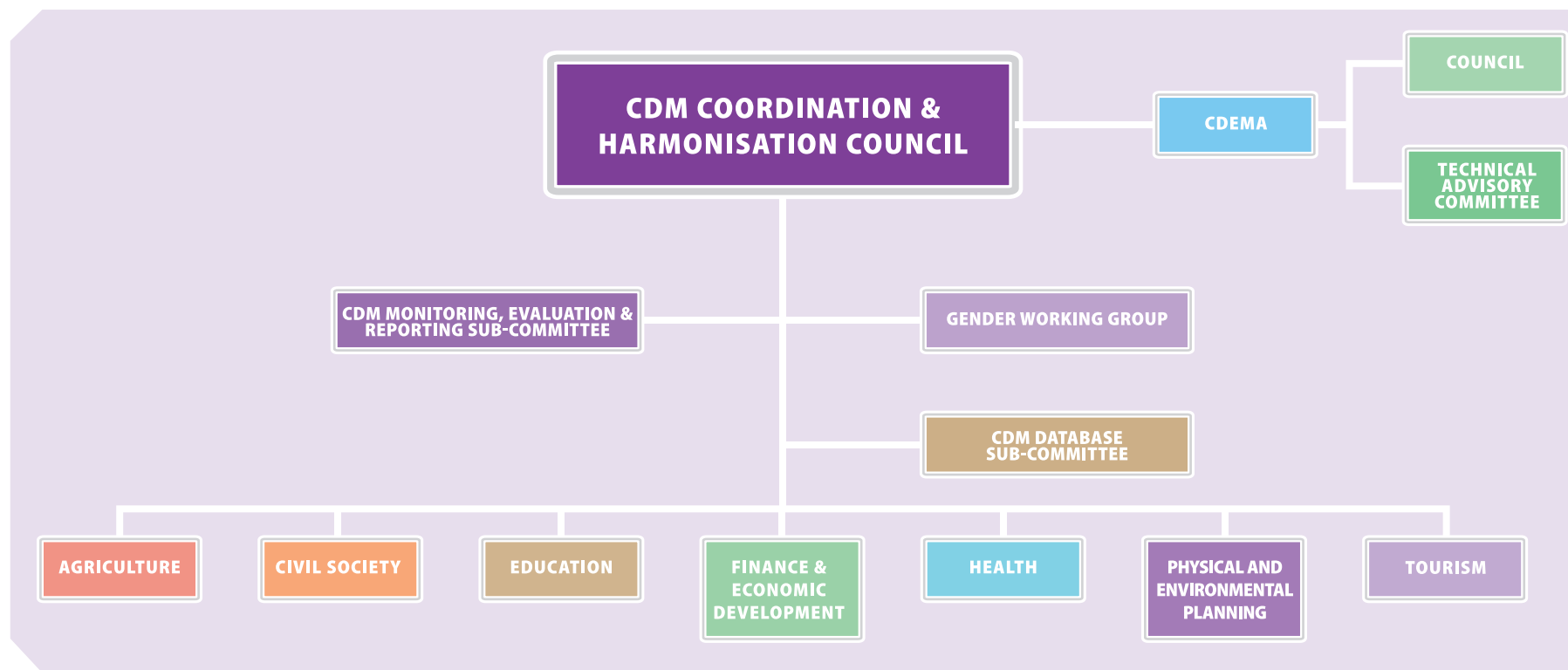
Stakeholder consultative meetings took place in June 2013 and again in October 2013 in Barbados with wide sectoral and national representation. Broad stakeholder participation in the formulation of the Strategy, Framework and Implementation Plan are the main hallmarks that have laid the foundation for the 2014 – 2024 period and will ensure the continued success and advancement of the CDM.



# 12. Implementation

All stakeholders at all levels of society in the Caribbean have a role to play in implementing the CDM Strategy 2014 - 2024. As with previous CDM Strategies, partnerships will be vital to successfully achieving the goals of the Strategy. CDM Partners have elaborated an Implementation Plan for advancing the Regional CDM Strategy 2014 - 2024. This plan comprises the priority actions that should be undertaken and the resources required to achieve the desired results of this Strategy.

Coordination and harmonisation among partners will ensure sustained mobilisation of funds and efficient use of resources for implementing the CDM Strategy. The CDM Governance Mechanism (GM), an innovative, inter-institutional grouping that was formed for the previous strategy, will continue to support implementation over the next 10 years.

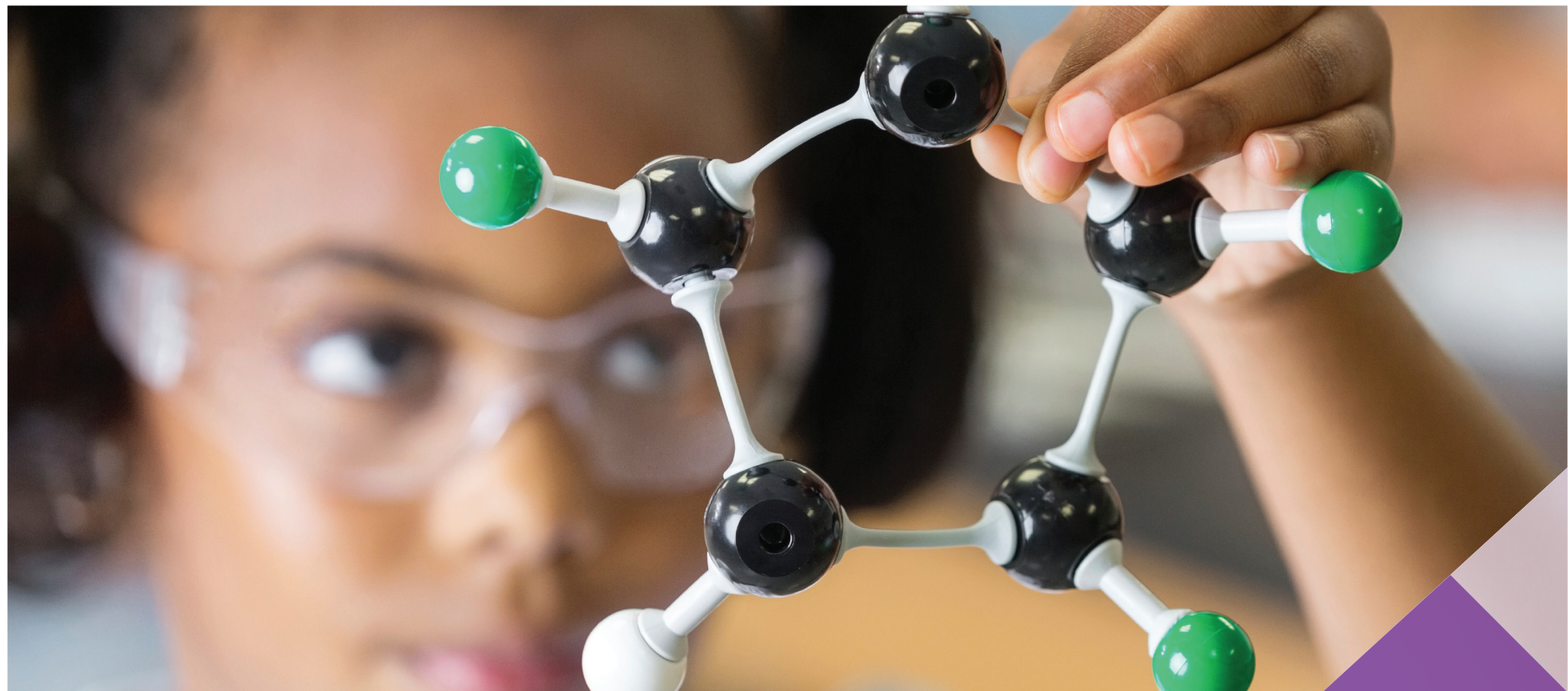


**Figure 5:** The CDM Governance Mechanism

# 13. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Tracking progress toward achieving the goals of the Strategy will be critical. Monitoring and evaluating the CDM Strategy 2014 – 2024 will be facilitated by a Performance Measurement Framework, comprising a set of measurable, verifiable targets and indicators, referred to as the CARIBBEAN 2024. The Performance Measurement Framework will be online and accessible by key users of the system.

Users, including CDEMA Participating States, the CDEMA CU and regional partners, will have responsibility for inputting and analysing performance data. This Monitoring and Evaluation system will provide decision makers with information related to gaps, progress and lessons learned in the implementation of CDM.





# REGIONAL GOAL, PRIORITY AREAS, REGIONAL OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS

**REGIONAL GOAL (RG):** SAFER, MORE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE CDEMA PARTICIPATING STATES THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1. Percentage variation of the average value of "damages and losses" after a small event	IMPACT	-20
2. Percentage variation of the average value of "damages and losses" after a medium event	IMPACT	-20

## KEY

**REGIONAL OUTCOME 1 (RO 1)**  
**REGIONAL OUTCOME 2 (RO 2)**  
**REGIONAL OUTCOME 3 (RO 3)**  
**REGIONAL OUTCOME 4 (RO 4)**

### PRIORITY AREA 1 (PA 1): Strengthened institutional arrangements for CDM



### PRIORITY AREA 2 (PA 2): Increased and sustained knowledge management and learning for CDM



### PRIORITY AREA 3 (PA 3): Improved integration of CDM at sectoral levels



### PRIORITY AREA 4 (PA 4): Strengthened and sustained community resilience



RO 1.1: National Disaster Organisations and CDEMA CU strengthened for effective support of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CDM in Participating States	TARGET 2024
3. Number of CDEMA system stakeholders (NDOs and CDEMA CU) utilising PMF and MER processes to inform Annual Progress Reports on CDM implementation (OUTCOME)	19
4. Number of CDEMA System stakeholders (CDEMA Participating Countries and CU CDEMA) with a Governance Mechanism functioning (OUTCOME)	19
RO 1.2: CDM is integrated into policies, strategies and legislation by Participating States	
5. Number of CDEMA PS countries with a CDM legislation approved (OUTCOME)	18
RO 1.3: Development Partners' programming aligned to CDM programming and priorities	
6. Number of partners that have programmes aligned to support CDM implementation (OUTCOME)	20
RO 1.4: Strengthened coordination for preparedness, response and recovery at the national and regional levels	
7. Number CDEMA system stakeholders (CDEMA CU and Participating States) conducting simulation exercises testing multi-hazards (OUTCOME)	19
8. Number of CDEMA system stakeholders (NDOs, CDEMA CU, CIMH, RSS, SRC) with an effective emergency communications system supporting response and recovery (OUTCOME)	22
RO 1.5: CDM Programming is adequately resourced	
9. Percentage of national budget supporting NDO operations (OUTCOME)	2
10. Percentage of Development Partners contribution to CDM implementation (OUTCOME)	TBD

RO 2.1: Regional Disaster Risk Management Network for informed decision-making at all levels improved	TARGET 2024
11. Number of accredited Centres of Excellence (CoE) operating (OUTCOME)	6
12. Percentage of managers and technical professional from state institutions certified by a CoE (OUTCOME)	75
RO 2.2: Integrated Systems for fact-based policy and decision making established	
13. Number of stakeholders (Participating States and CDEMA CU) utilising CRIS for DRM decision making (OUTCOME)	11
RO 2.3: Incorporation of community and sectoral based knowledge into risk assessment improved	
14. Percentage of communities with hazard and vulnerability assessments that have been completed in consultation with community and sector partners (OUTCOME)	75
RO 2.4: Educational and training materials for CDM standardised, improved and applied in the region	
15. Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with training provided by trainers using standardised materials (OUTCOME)	75

RO 3.1: Strategic Disaster Risk Management programming for priority sectors improved	TARGET 2024
16. Number of Participating States with sector specific DRM plans that have been implemented (OUTCOME)	18
RO 3.2: Hazard information integrated into development planning and work programming for priority sectors	
17. Number of Participating States that have integrated normative requirements for risk mitigation (OUTCOME)	18
RO 3.3: Incentive programmes developed and applied for the promotion of risk reduction/ CCA in infrastructure investment in priority sectors	
18. Number of Participating States applying incentive programmes for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (OUTCOME)	18

RO 4.1: Standards for safe communities developed, agreed and applied	TARGET 2024
19. Percentage of vulnerable communities in Participating States that have a functioning community resilience mechanism in place (OUTCOME)	75
20. Percentage of vulnerable communities in Participating States with a standard community disaster programme in place (OUTCOME)	75
RO 4.2: Community-Based Disaster Management capacity built/strengthened for vulnerable groups	
21. Percentage of vulnerable communities with a standard multi-hazard community disaster plan which addresses vulnerable groups (OUTCOME)	75
RO 4.3: Community Early Warning Systems, integrated, improved and expanded	
22. Number of Participating States that completed a multi hazard communication strategy at community level (OUTCOME)	18
23. Number of Participating States having appropriate multi-hazard EWS (OUTCOME)	9
RO 4.4: Community livelihoods safeguarded and strengthened through effective risk management	
24. Percentage change in the average value (USD) of insurance for communities (OUTCOME)	Pending

# 14. Conclusion

The next 10-year strategic period presents an opportunity for the advancement of Comprehensive Disaster Management within the region. It will seek to ensure greater penetration and integration of CDM into new sectors and greater involvement of communities. The strategy has been informed by broad-based engagement and consultation with national, regional and international partners. It is founded on lessons learned from past strategies and emerging priorities from the regional and international context. Eighteen participating states, regional and

development partners, through harmonised programming, have committed to the success of the strategy.

Over the next 10 years, the CDM Strategy 2014 - 2024 will be the guide for continued progress in disaster risk management in the Caribbean, ensuring that the lives, property and livelihoods of Caribbean people are safeguarded.



