

CDEMA

The Caribbean Disaster
Emergency Management Agency

SECTOR LEADS OF THE CDM CHC

First Meeting Report

CDEMA Coordinating Unit

April 21, 2008

FIRST MEETING OF SECTOR LEADS

APRIL 21, 2008.

DINING CLUB CONFERENCE CENTRE

St. Michael, Barbados.

I. Introduction

On the 10 December, 2007 the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Coordination and Harmonization Council (CHC) had its inaugural meeting at the Hilton Hotel, Barbados. The CDM CHC was formed to provide overall guidance to CDM development and implementation and comprises development partner representatives, agreed upon sector leads for CDM implementation, participating states, representatives of the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

The meeting gave Council members the opportunity to discuss the mechanisms they will use to increase Comprehensive Disaster Management awareness and implementation in the Caribbean, and to explore opportunities for synergies between development partners, regional governments, the private sector, civil society and other CDM stakeholders.

At the level of sector programming for CDM, members of the CDM CHC highlighted the need for mechanisms to build harmonization at the sector level; the incorporation of the cross cutting issues at all sector sub-committee levels; and a mechanism/facility established for the reporting on progress especially at the sector level.

The meeting agreed that the CDERA Coordinating Unit (CU) will organize and host the first meeting of Sector Leads to advance the mainstreaming of disaster risk management (DRM) at the sector level.

The first meeting of Sector Leads was convened on April 21, 2008 at the Dining Club Conference Centre, Barbados.

The objectives of the first meeting of sector leads were:

1. To agree on the Terms of Reference of Sector Leads and Sector Sub-Committees.
2. To identify and discuss approaches for mainstreaming DRM at the sector level.
3. To agree on the way forward for mainstreaming DRM in sector programming.
4. To initiate discussions on mechanisms for incorporating cross cutting themes in sector programming.

The meeting was chaired by Ms. Elizabeth Riley, Programme Manager - CDERA.

II. Participants

The full participants list is attached as Appendix I.

III. Welcome Remarks

Ms. Elizabeth Riley, Programme Manager - CDERA

Ms. Elizabeth Riley, Chair for the meeting, thanked the participants for attending the meeting. Special thanks were extended to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) for their support in advancing the programme based approach.

Ms Riley indicated that the session will be facilitated by Dr. Janice Cumberbatch, an Independent Facilitator to allow ownership by stakeholders.

Mr. Jeremy Collymore, Coordinator- CDERA

Mr. Collymore noted that the significance of this process is still to be fully appreciated when put in the context of the community's efforts to enhance capacity building and implementation of Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM). He noted that Sector Leads are well placed to inform and better articulate disaster management issues in the wider Caribbean Community. He indicated that there is need to move towards policies and actions that will promote CDM in the larger arena and for creating a pathway for operationalizing effective governance, which is a critical step in promoting harmonisation among CDM partners.

It was noted that one of the first steps to advance CDM programmes is for individual and collective mainstreaming of the coordination and harmonization process among organizations. He noted that the meeting is a useful dialogue for framing the infrastructure, identifying tools, gaps and opportunities for mainstreaming CDM.

Mr. Collymore noted that the CDM Strategy was endorsed by Caricom at the COTED meeting on Environment in Guyana. He indicated that the Ministers of Environment:

- endorsed the review process and the resultant enhanced CDM Strategy;
- endorsed the proposed mechanism for Governance of CDM implementation;
- noted the endorsement of the enhanced CDM Strategy by the CDERA Board and Council;
- encouraged Participating States to advance CDM implementation at the national level;
- encouraged and support the establishment of national inter-sectoral dialoguing mechanisms that maximize synergies between environment, development and disaster management programmes;
- expressed support for the efforts to develop and finance a multi-year disaster risk reduction programme as the platform for prioritizing technical assistance for disaster management in the region and
- endorsed the enhanced CDM Strategy as the regional blueprint for disaster management programming.

He further indicated that the Ministers of Environment and Health are supporting the CDM mechanism, which indicates the political support and momentum given to the process.

In closing, he thanked the participants for being part of the process.

1.0 Adoption of Meeting Agenda

Agenda item #3 (Sector Leads Presentation) was moved to item #3 (Presentation on Mainstreaming Approaches).

The agenda for the meeting is detailed in Appendix II.

2.0 Presentation on the rationale for a participatory approach to Comprehensive Disaster Management.

Ms. Riley, Programme Manager – CDERA presented on the rationale for a participatory approach to CDM.

During her presentation, Ms. Riley highlighted the following:

- 2.1. The enhanced CDM Strategy was approved by the CDERA Board and Council of Ministers in May and June 2007 respectively.
- 2.2. The CDM Partners Consultation held July 31, 2007 had two relevant and notable results – (1) Confirmation of Sector Leaders for Tourism, Education, Agriculture, and Health (2) Endorsement in principle of the establishment of a CDM Governance Mechanism - CDM Coordination and Harmonization Council is an outcome of this process
- 2.3. The first meeting of the CDM CHC was convened on December 10, 2007, which agreed to (1) rearticulate the scope and functions of the Sector Leads and Sector Sub-Committees (2) clearly define the scope of work and expectations for Sector Leads and (3) convene a meeting of the Sector Leads.
- 2.4. The CDM strategy and its mainstreaming is a participatory process. Therefore, CDM partners can use the CDM Strategy as a vehicle for fulfilling organisations objectives.
- 2.5. The coordination and harmonization process is a pioneering venture with no right or wrong. This therefore challenges us to think outside the box to develop the initiative for the region.
- 2.6. Effective utilization of existing mechanism and tools is key to the process. Tools that exist and which are relevant for the sector level include the CDM database, CDERA Audit Tool and the Benchmarking Tool, which was developed by the OECS secretariat and USAID.
- 2.7. The CDM Database is currently being restructured to reflect the enhanced CDM Strategy Structure with funds provided by DFID and training is scheduled for June 2008 for partners.

3.0 Presentation of updated Terms of Reference for Sector Leads and Sector Sub-Committees.

The presentation on the updated TORs for Sector Leads (SL) and Sector Sub-Committees (SSC) was done by Ms. Riley, Programme Manager CDERA.

Ms. Riley indicated to participants that the first CDM CHC meeting held in December facilitated the first review of the TORs for SL and SSC. She noted that the TORs have been updated and the changes are outlined in document entitled "Follow-Up Actions".

Ms. Riley reviewed the document so that participants could note the key recommendations that were addressed.

The follow up actions matrix of the first CDM CHC meeting is detailed at Appendix III.

3.1 Plenary Discussion

The following points/queries were raised regarding the updated Sector Leads TOR:

- 3.1.1 2.1 (i) what is meant by sector work programmes.
- 3.1.2 Clarification on whose responsibility is it to ensure sector work programmes are articulated.
- 3.1.3 Inclusion of new role at 2.1 (vii) – identify opportunities (networking and information flow) and facilitate initiatives to mainstream CDM.
- 3.1.4 2.1 (vi) to be more explicit to ensure that it states that sector leads will report on results/decisions of the sector sub-committees to the CDM CHC.
- 3.1.5 Consideration for Item 2.1 (i) of Sector Leads TOR to be transferred to the sector sub-committee.

The following points/queries were raised regarding the updated Sector Sub-Committee TOR:

- 3.1.6 Considerations are made for energy and transportation inclusion as a sub-sector. They may also be seen as cross cutting themes, since they impact all sectors. The objective is that sector grouping identify opportunities within their sectors that address energy/transportation issues and identify ways to influence their mainstreaming of DRM in the energy sector.
- 3.1.7 Page 4, section 3 – inclusion of “sub” in first line.
- 3.1.8 2.1 (iii) what is meant by guidance – implementation and development of systems. Language to be clarified.
- 3.1.9 Sector sub-committees to identify and not provide guidance in the development of a monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. A harmonized generic M&E systems should be developed.
- 3.1.10 Agriculture Sector Sub-Committee should include the following– Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI), Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI), Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH).
- 3.1.11 CAST is environmental division of CHA so there is duplication. Association of Caribbean States (ACS) should be included in the Tourism Sector Sub-Committee.
- 3.1.12 Non-English speaking universities to be considered for inclusion in the education sector sub-committee.
- 3.1.13 To allow for cross fertilization of ideas, records from sub-committees should be shared and disseminated among sub-committees.

3.2 CDERA CU response to comments/queries:

In response to queries raised by Sector Leads and other agency representatives, Ms. Riley noted:

- 3.2.1 Two levels of work programmes exist – regional and national. The key role of the Sector Lead is to guide the identification of priority results to be achieved for the sector.
- 3.2.2 In terms of work programmes, opportunities exist for influencing the incorporation of sector issues in the development of National Disaster Offices work programmes. For instance, CDERA CU has a programme to support Participating States articulation of work programmes. These work programmes outline how sectors, particularly tourism, can approach CDM.
- 3.2.3 Sector leads need to determine to what extent they can support development of work programmes at the national level. There is a limit to how much national support can be provided by Sector Leads, particularly since different leads have different national mandates. Some sector leads span national and regional, whilst some are just one of the two.
- 3.2.4 The full load of articulating sector results will not fall on the Sector Leads. The Sector Leads' role is to facilitate participation for consensus building (within Sector Sub-Committee).
- 3.2.5 With regards to the monitoring and evaluation mechanism, sector sub-committees need to identify result areas they will target. Once agreed, mechanisms for harmonization can be easily identified, which will allow for the identification of targets by the sector for monitoring and evaluating results.

3.3 Summary of key decisions/expectations:

The meeting:

- 3.3.1 **Noted** the review of the amendments to the Sector Lead and Sector Sub-Committees TORs, which reflect the recommendations of the CDM CHC meeting held December 2007.
- 3.3.2 **Agreed** that CDERA CU, Vincent Little, Monica will revisit the articulation and selected text in the TOR for the Sector Leads during lunch. Specifically, amendments to be made at 2.1 (i) and (vii).
- 3.3.3 **Agreed** to identify the core elements that transcend through all sector sub-committees. Emphasis on certain core elements for flexibility depending on sector nuances.
- 3.3.4 **Agreed** that the finalization of the Sector Sub-committee TORs would be completed at the first meeting of the sub-sectors.
- 3.3.5 **Noted** recommendations with regards to membership of the following sector-sub committees – tourism, agriculture and education.
- 3.3.6 **Recognized** that mandates and scope of work of sectors are varied.
- 3.3.7 **Recognized** National CDM work programme development presents an opportunity for incorporating sector approaches to mainstream CDM.

3.3.8 **Recognized** that Sector Leads can support the development of national CDM work programmes when meetings are convened by CDERA.

3.3.9 **Agreed** the CDERA CU to amend TORs and circulate for consensus.

4.0 Sector Leads Presentation

The Chair, Ms. Elizabeth Riley, invited the Facilitator, Dr. Janice Cumberbatch, to facilitate the meeting.

Dr. Cumberbatch noted that Sector Leads were invited to make short presentations guided by the following points:

1. What is your institution doing as it relates to disaster risk reduction?
2. Who are your partners in these initiatives?
3. What resources have you been able to leverage?
4. How do you see your institution contributing to this process (disaster risk reduction) and carrying out the sector lead responsibilities?
5. In performing the sector lead role, what capacity gaps exist for your institution?

4.1 HEALTH SECTOR LEAD: The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

Ms. Monica Zacarelli, Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor, PAHO noted:

PAHO Initiatives:

- 4.1.1 There is an officer for mitigation and preparedness at PAHO. PAHO is looking at the impact of climate change on the health of people. PAHO is seeking to mainstream climate change in its work more. DM is also a focus area.
- 4.1.2 There is a DIPECHO project (EU) focused on eight (8) islands including Anguilla, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and Nevis and Barbados to name a few. The project is aimed at enhancing the capacities of health centres/hospitals, since these countries rely on one hospital for health care. PAHO is improving the hospitals in terms of disaster readiness.
- 4.1.3 There is another initiative at PAHO that is focused on elderly in disasters. At this point PAHO is collecting data at the regional level. A sub-regional activity is envisaged – workshops etc.

Health Sector Coordination Mechanisms:

- 4.1.4 With regards to mechanisms for coordination in the health sector, there is an annual meeting of health disaster coordinators (planned for 10-11 June). An invitation was extended to CDERA to attend and to assist in the program development.

Health Sector Capacity Gaps:

- 4.1.5 With regards to capacity gaps, the missing link is the inter-sectoral link, the need for the establishment of a mechanism for rolling out the process and agreement on benchmarks, and mechanisms for follow up on disaster risk reduction activities.

- 4.1.6 There are interesting experiences in South East Asia related to disaster management that we can learn from.

4.2 AGRICULTURE SECTOR LEAD: Food and Agriculture Organization

Mr. Emmerson Beckles, Assistant FAO Representative noted:

FAO Initiatives

- 4.2.1 FAO has a 10 yr programme under the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Within the context of the principles of the HFA, FAO is working in disaster risk reduction.
- 4.2.2 FAO is undertaking projects related to - (1) Undertaking hazard profiling and vulnerability assessment (2) Enhancing capacity in DRM (3) Promoting sustainable NRM (4) Identifying, documenting and facilitating exchanges of good practices (5) Enhancing disaster preparedness in country and (6) Building back better principle.
- 4.2.3 The projects can be grouped into three categories – (1) damage and impact assessment, (2) strengthening DRM and (3) livelihoods, restoration and development.
- 4.2.4 Damage and impact assessments have been undertaken in Dominica, Belize and other island on specific groups, e.g. female nutmeg workers in Grenada.
- 4.2.5 In terms of strengthening DRM - currently preparing projects to mainstream DRM in Dominica, St. Lucia and Belize. Assistance to improve local agriculture preparedness. This mainly involves sharing of best practices. Avian flu project – training and strengthening laboratories and technical staff. Response scenarios and other simulation response training.
- 4.2.6 In terms of livelihoods, restoration and development – there is a project ongoing in St. Kitts looking at the displaced workers from the sugar industry; a project in Grenada focused on livelihood strengthening post Hurricane Ivan; and an EU funded project for support for the Windward Islands.
- 4.2.7 FAO is also involved in the development of analytical tools. Currently, a livelihood assessment toolkit for analysing disaster impacts on livelihoods is being developed in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO).
- 4.2.8 FAO's key partners in initiatives listed include – CARICOM, OECS, UN agencies, NGOs, CDERA, CDB, and UWI.

Agriculture Sector Coordination Mechanisms:

- 4.2.9 In addition, FAO facilitates seminars and meetings that bring together countries planning for DRM. To this effect, a seminar is planned for June 2008 that will focus on world food security and the challenges of climate change. This conference will be set in the context of disaster management.
- 4.2.10 FAO member countries developed work programmes. Countries dictate what should be in their programmes. Opportunities exist for including DRM on the agenda.

Mechanisms for Information Sharing:

- 4.2.11 Other functions of FAO include information generation and sharing, through the issuing of publications on the issue of DM and the agriculture sector.

4.3 TOURISM SECTOR LEAD: Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO)

Ms. Mareba Scott, Sustainable Tourism Product Specialist, CTO noted:

Framework for Coordination:

- 4.3.1 CTO has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with CDERA in 2006 for closer collaboration for addressing DRM through the regional policy framework.

CTO Initiatives:

- 4.3.2 Two (2) regional consultations were held to capture the 32 member states representatives. The framework has 6 thematic areas, one of which incorporates DRM.
- 4.3.3 CTO has an EU funded project focused on good practices for DRM in the tourism sector.
- 4.3.4 There is the CDERA led IDB project, which is aimed at establishing a strategy for the tourism sector for DRM in five (5) pilot counties. There will be national consultations that can provide mechanisms for mainstreaming DRM in tourism policies. There will also be a regional consultation that provides another forum for mainstreaming.
- 4.3.5 Cross cutting themes, particularly climate change is highly relevant to the tourism sector. CTO has recently completed a report in March on market responses: opportunities and challenges for the tourism sector.
- 4.3.6 The CARIB SAVE Project which focuses on sectoral approaches to vulnerability and resilience. To be executed by CCCCC and Oxford University.

4.4 FINANCE SECTOR LEAD: Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Dr. Gillian Cambers, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, CDB noted:

Framework for Coordination:

- 4.4.1 CDB has developed natural disaster management strategy and guidelines in 3 areas – response grant, immediate response loan, and rehabilitation projects (facility for using un-committed funds for rehabilitation). These are the 3 response mechanisms provided by the bank.
- 4.4.2 CDB has established a permanent disaster risk management function, which is located in the project services division. The division comprise a multi-disciplinary group.
- 4.4.3 Currently identifying 2 niche areas – (1) work with member countries to integrate DRM and climate change into the budgeting and fiscal process; (2) work at community level to alleviate poverty
- 4.4.4 CDB has recently drafted a position paper on climate change (which has close linkages with DRM).
- 4.4.5 Currently there is on going external evaluation of CDB’s disaster management work.

CDM Initiatives:

- 4.4.6 Between 2002-2006 there was the DMFC (CDB and USAID project), which focused on mainstreaming DRM within CDB and the banks member countries. Focus was on hazard reduction and working closely with environmental planning agencies.
- 4.4.7 Key partners include - member countries and multilateral development banks. Presently working with IDB and OECS on project to mainstream DRM in OECS countries

Key challenge:

- 4.4.8 Key limitation is limited capacity (human resources).

4.5 EDUCATION SECTOR LEAD: University of the West Indies (UWI)

Professor Wayne Hunte, Pro-Vice Chancellor (Research), UWI noted:

Education sector initiatives:

- 4.5.1 UWI has met with regional tertiary level institutions (TLIs) to discuss education policy for DRR and establishing networks to address training and education needs in the Caribbean. Under the CDM, UWI has submitted a project proposal to CIDA focused on the following result areas: (1) establish a regional disaster risk reduction network - identify criteria for its establishment; establish centre of excellence network through the signing of MoUs; (2) Improved research mechanisms - improved research and studies for DRM, improved translation of research findings into policies; strengthening mechanisms for information sharing with policy makers; and (3) Develop, manage and promote standardised training materials at the tertiary level.
- 4.5.2 Other initiatives are related to education, research and monitoring. In terms of education/training – curriculum development in DM to address quality assurance issues. Curriculum development will ensure they can be delivered within 2-3 weeks compressed.
- 4.5.3 In terms of research – early warning systems research project in OECS countries. Project executed in collaboration with CDERA.
- 4.5.4 In terms of monitoring - the seismic research unit will be monitoring the volcanic activity at Montserrat, which is a 5 year project.

4.6 CIVIL SOCIETY SECTOR LEAD: Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC)

Ms. Cecilia Babb, Executive Director (a.i), CPDC noted:

- 4.6.1 CPDC has a membership of 6 NGOs.
- 4.6.2 CPDC is not DM agency.
- 4.6.3 The key role CPDC has played in disaster response is coordinating response in Grenada in the following areas – sanitation, etc.
- 4.6.4 Currently, CPDC does not have DRM initiatives but they are interested in pursuing this agenda.

PRESENTATIONS BY OTHER AGENCIES

4.7 INTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE (IICA/CARICOM)

Dr. Vincent Little, Coordinator Regional Agricultural Agenda, IICA noted:

- 4.7.1 IICA is involved in conducting damage assessment and risk transfer mechanisms.
- 4.7.2 IICA collaborated with UNECLAC in conducting damage assessments. This is advanced through training in damage assessment. A sustainable livelihood approach is incorporated in the training.
- 4.7.3 3 damage assessments were completed in 2007.

4.8 CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURE RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CARDI)

Dr. Arlington Chesney, Executive Director, CARDI noted:

- 4.8.1 CARDI is aiming to provide germ plasm in selected areas. After diasters, the germ plasm can be used to kick start the agriculture sector.
- 4.8.2 CARDI's work in protected agriculture will address DRM. Aiming to develop structures that can be erected before hurricanes hit farms.
- 4.8.3 CARDI is currently researching varieties of commodities that are less susceptible to natural diasters. E.g. varieties of sweet potatoes.
- 4.8.4 There is the COTED meeting in May on Agriculture, which CDERA CU can utilize to convene a meeting of the agriculture sector sub-committee.

4.9 INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (IFRCS)

Ms. Wood, Head of Officer, and Mr. Cooper, Disaster Manager, IFRCS noted:

- 4.9.1 The IFRCS is willing to serve as a co-chair of the civil society sector sub-committee.
- 4.9.2 The IFRCS has an expansive regional network with NGOs.
- 4.9.3 In terms of projects, two are ongoing at IFCS which are funded by the DIPEHO (EU) and USAID. The projects build on each other and have a national and regional focus. At the regional level looking to standardize Red Cross response tools/mechanisms and to strengthen capacities.
- 4.9.4 At the national level, IFRCS is using vulnerability capacity assessment tools to identify and prioritize communities' needs. Stakeholders are involved to hopefully address needs identified. IFRCS is working in 5 countries - Suriname, Trinidad, Guyana, Saint Lucia and The Bahamas.
- 4.9.5 At the national level the project is aiming to enhance the capacity of the Red Cross Societies to response to national natural diasters. At the community level, IFRCS is aiming to enhance the capacity of communities through training and provision of tools for response to diasters.

- 4.9.6 The extent of work done by IFRCs at the community level is based on the community needs identified – retrofitting gutters at shelters, cleaning drains etc.

4.10 ORGANIZATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES (OECS)

Mr. David Popo, Programme Officer/Function Manager, OECS Secretariat noted:

- 4.10.1 The OECS authority is currently working towards the promotion of the revised treaty of Basseterre (1991). The revised treaty allows the OECS authority to have legal authority over the member states.
- 4.10.2 Within the revised treaty, disaster risk management is given weight.
- 4.10.3 The work of the OECS is also guided by the Principles of the St. George’s Declaration
- 4.10.4 Within the environmental framework, the OECS is seeking to strengthen linkages between the environmental linkages and DRM.
- 4.10.5 The Secretariat has just completed the launching of the Vulnerability Benchmarking Tool (BTOOL).
- 4.10.6 A training of trainers was completed for country and partner representatives operating in DM in the region.
- 4.10.7 Currently, the OECS is aiming to have adoption of the BTool at the policy level.
- 4.10.8 All participating member states have conducted the BTOOL assessment.

4.11 CARIBBEAN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE (CEHI)

Mr. Harold Gopaul, Director Information Services, CEHI noted:

- 4.11.1 CEHI is working in the water sector and public health sector focusing on the climate change issues and disaster management affecting these sectors.
- 4.11.2 CEHI has developed guidelines for contingency planning in floods, which were utilized in the 2005 flooding in Guyana. This guideline was prepared in collaboration with PAHO.
- 4.11.3 CEHI has developed rapid needs assessment tools and has conducted vulnerability assessments for health sectors in several countries.

4.12 OXFAM GB

Ms. Tess Williams, Humanitarian Programme Coordinator, Oxfam noted:

- 4.12.1 Oxfam’s expertise is in sanitation, humanitarian assistance and public health.
- 4.12.2 There is a DRR programme in Guyana, which aims to work with coastal communities/groups on reducing disaster risks.
- 4.12.3 Due to the global dialogue, a climate change initiative/campaigning to be initiated in few months at Oxfam. This initiative will have a regional stretch – Latin America and Caribbean.

4.13 UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Mr. Ian King, Project Manager CRMI Initiative, noted:

- 4.13.1 UNDP is focused on DRM and addressing climate change. Through their climate change lens, they have supported downscaling of regional models for improved climate projections in the region. This will inform better planning and policy making.
- 4.13.2 CDM institutional reviews conducted in a few countries.
- 4.13.3 Most countries have UNDP offices that are linked to the UN Office for Barbados and the OECS. There are opportunities for utilizing UNDP Barbados to access the national UN network.

5.0 Presentation of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management

The presentation on mainstreaming approaches to disaster risk management was done by Dr. Janice Cumberbatch.

In her presentation, Dr. Cumberbatch noted:

- 5.1 There are wide ranges of understanding of concepts. This generally leads to misinterpretation. Given this, we would like to have one focused understanding of the term mainstreaming to ensure the approaches taken by sectors are based on a common understanding.
- 5.2 The following areas need to be considered in a mainstreaming framework – (1) getting the issue on the agenda; (2) advocacy and lobbying; (3) participation/Ownership and (4) flexibility – can have various starting points; (5) Focus on incremental achievement of targets to build successes and (5) identify indicators to measure results.
- 5.3 Advocacy and lobbying – this will allow for the level of participation that is required to address the issues. This will also allow for the claiming of ownership among partners and put it on their agenda.
- 5.4 Flexibility – there is need to identify entry points and allow organizations to advance the mainstreaming process within their current mandate.
- 5.5 The key elements of mainstreaming are – (1) Deliberation and Engagement; (2) Information and Assessment; (3) Planning and Organizing; (4) Management and Monitoring and (5) Indicators for measuring progress.

6.0 Mainstreaming Matrix

Dr. Cumberbatch noted that the presentation that was made by Sector leads and other agencies during the morning session allowed the rapporteurs to develop a mainstreaming matrix.

She further noted that the matrix compiles the various mechanisms that support the elements for mainstreaming and is intended to provide a snap shot of what currently exists in the various sectors, and identify what are the gaps. The table however, only captures the information shared by sector leads and therefore needs to be shared at sector sub-committee meetings and expanded to include their information.

The detailed mainstreaming matrix is at Appendix IV.

6.1 Comments re: mainstreaming matrix:

The following were noted from the plenary:

- 6.1.1 The term “legislation” to be changed to “enabling framework” since this encompasses those frameworks (policies, treaties, MoUs etc) that provides that platform for collaboration for DRM. The column related to policy can also be merged into the enabling framework section.
- 6.1.2 CDM Strategy as recently endorsed by COTED Meeting of Environment Ministers legitimized the role of stakeholders from all sectors in DM.
- 6.1.3 Other legislative instruments that support the CDM Strategy should be included in the list since some legislation have jurisdiction limitations. Further, the CDM Strategy is a framework more relevant to CARICOM members states.
- 6.1.4 With regards to the finance sector, the Caribbean Catastrophic Insurance Framework (CCRIF) is a policy instrument to be included.
- 6.1.5 With regards to the education sector, in addition to the CDM strategy, the Treaty of Chaguaramas speaks to the regional education approach.
- 6.1.6 With regards to the civil society sector, policy frameworks relating to human rights, rights of children, rights of animals etc. to be included. These stakeholders should also be included in this sub-committee since it should represent the voice of the indigent.

7.0 NEXT STEPS

The meeting:

- 7.1 Agreed that the CDERA CU to convene a follow up meeting of sector leads on Friday, April 25 2008.
- 7.2 Agreed that a mapping exercise be completed prior to the April 25th meeting to show linkage between Sector Leads and sub-committee TORs.
- 7.3 Agreed the follow up meeting will – (i) finalize the TOR for the Sector Leads; (ii) determine the core elements of the sector sub-committee TORs; (iii) discuss the generic content for the sub-committee meetings; (iv) discuss process for the way forward.
- 7.4 Agreed that a tentative agenda for the follow up meeting to be sent from the CDERA CU by Tuesday, 22 April 2008.

APPENDIX 1- Participants List

<p style="text-align: center;">PARTICIPANTS LIST</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIRST MEETING OF THE CDM COORDINATION AND HARMONIZATION COUNCIL SECTOR LEADS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Dining Club Conference Centre, Manor Lodge Complex, Lodge Hill, St. Michael, Barbados</p> <p style="text-align: center;">April 21, 2008</p>				
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5. Janice Cumberbatch	Consultant		#14 Ocean City, St. Philip, Barbados	Tel: 246-234-5085 Fax: E-mail: jancum@caribsurf.com

6. Emmerson Beckles	Assistant FAO Representative (Programme)	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	FAO UN House, Hastings. Christ Church.	Tel: 426-7110 Fax: 427-6075 E-mail: emmerson.beckles@fao.org
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APPENDIX II – Meeting Agenda

TIME	SESSION	RESOURCE AGENCY/PERSON
0900-0910	<p>Welcome Remarks</p> <p>Confirmation of meeting objectives</p> <p><u>The Objectives of the meeting are:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. To agree on the Terms of Reference of Sector Leads and Sector Sub-Committees. 6. To identify and discuss approaches for mainstreaming DRM at the sector level. 7. To agree on the way forward for mainstreaming DRM in sector programming. 8. To initiate discussions on mechanisms for incorporating cross cutting themes in sector programming. 	<p>CDERA CU Representative</p>
<p>SESSION 1: ADVANCING SECTOR LEVEL PROGRAMMING OF THE CDM STRATEGY</p> <p>Chair:</p>		
0910-0945	<p>Presentation on the rationale for a participatory approach to Comprehensive Disaster Management.</p> <p><i>Importance of participatory approaches to DRR.</i></p> <p><i>Importance of partners in the CDM process.</i></p> <p>Presentation of updated Terms of References for Sector Leads and Sector Sub-Committees</p> <p><i>Discussion: Feedback from Sector Leads for the finalization of TORs</i></p>	<p>Liz Riley Programme Manager CDERA CU</p>
0945-1030	<p>Presentation on Mainstreaming Approaches.</p> <p><i>Discussion: Feedback from plenary</i></p>	<p>Janice Cumberbatch Facilitator</p>
1030-1045	<p>BREAK</p>	
<p>SESSION 2: OPERATIONALIZING THE MAINSTREAMING OF DRR AT THE SECTOR LEVEL</p>		

TIME	SESSION	RESOURCE AGENCY/PERSON
Chair:		
1045-1200	<p>Sector Leads Presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sector leads to share information on projects/initiatives targeting support for DRR at the sector level.</i> • <i>Sector Leads to also share information on institutional mechanisms/arrangements that will facilitate mainstreaming of DRR at the sector level.</i> • <i>Sector Leads to also share information on the utilization of existing structures for sector dialogue.</i> <p>Discussion: <i>Feedback from plenary</i></p>	Sector Leads
1200-1300	LUNCH	
1300-1430	<p>Mechanisms for Mainstreaming Sector Level Programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Modalities for Mainstreaming</i> • <i>Sustainability of the mainstreaming process</i> <p>Discussion: <i>Feedback from plenary</i></p>	Janice Cumberbatch Facilitator
1430-1445	<p>Mechanisms for Mainstreaming Sector Level Programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mainstreaming cross cutting themes</i> <p>Discussion: <i>Feedback from plenary</i></p>	Janice Cumberbatch Facilitator
1445-1500	<p>Next Steps: 1.Scheduling of Sector Level meetings</p>	Sector Leads
1500-1515	Any Other Business	

Follow up Actions

The Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Coordination and Harmonization Council (CDM CHC)

Building Sustainable CDM Governance Mechanisms

Item / Reference	Responsibility	Actions Required	Actions Taken
<p><i>Terms of Reference: Sector Leads</i></p> <p>2. Functions of the CDM CHC</p> <p>2.1 Specific roles and responsibilities of the CDM CHC</p>	CDERA CU	<p><u>TOR to be amended to contain the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term “mainstreaming” in the function 2.i of Sector Leads TOR to be elaborated - Inclusion of reporting requirements on the three cross cutting areas – climate change, gender and ICTs. - Specific roles and functions of the Sector Leads need to be harmonized. - The role of sector leads in developing sector work programmes needs to be clearly defined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inserted as footnote - Inserted at 2.1 (iii) - Standardized language of TOR. - Not addressed.
<p><i>Terms of Reference: Sector-Sub Committees.</i></p>	CDERA CU	<p><u>TOR to be amended to contain the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term “facilitate” in the Sector Sub-Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not addressed

<p>2. Functions of the CDM CHC</p> <p>2.1 Specific roles and responsibilities of the CDM CHC</p>		<p>TOR to be elaborated.</p> <p>-Reporting responsibilities (2.1.iii) to be moved to (2.1.i) of list of specific roles for Sector Sub-Committees since reporting plays a key role in the Results Based Management (RBM) approach.</p> <p>-The TOR for Sector Sub-Committees to be re-worded to indicate the appropriate technical representation from the countries spearheading thematic areas and eliminate the role of Quasi Cabinet Representatives.</p> <p>-The financial sector sub-committee to include a body that represents small businesses.</p> <p>-The civil society sector sub-committee to include a body representing gender issues.</p> <p>- Education or finance sector sub-committee should include UN ECLAC, which plays a key role in training and capacity building as well as economic damage assessments</p> <p>-Inclusion of country/governmental health development agencies in the health sector sub-committee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addressed - Addressed at 3 - Caribbean Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (CASME) included in finance sector. - Not addressed. Experts to be co-opted. - UNECLAC included in financial sector - Noted. - OECS included in agriculture sub
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		<p>-OECS to be included in the agricultural sector sub-committee.</p> <p>-Representatives from cross cutting issues such as gender and climate change should be co-opted into sub-committees</p>	<p>sector</p> <p>- Noted.</p>
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Appendix IV – Mainstreaming Matrix

Matrix on Existing and Proposed initiatives in the Key Sector Identified for Mainstreaming CDM

The following is a matrix representing a snapshot of the existing and proposed initiatives within six sectors that have been identified to take the lead on mainstreaming comprehensive disaster management in the Caribbean. The matrix is intended to offer a mechanism for the sector leads and their sub-committees to determine opportunities and priority actions that would allow them to advance the process of mainstreaming CDM. The matrix is not meant to contain a comprehensive collection of all the activities, rather sector leads and the sub-committees are encouraged to focus on the categories in column one and to select from among the existing or proposed activities, those that offer the most effective means of creating opportunities for mainstreaming. At the same time, the lens offered by the ten categories will also facilitate the identification of gaps where there are no activities occurring and where they may need to be proposed and developed.

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS								
I. ENABLING FRAMEWORK E.G. LEGISLATION, POLICY, TREATIES ETC. <i>The CDM strategy is the main framework that binds all the sectors in the progression towards mainstreaming CDM in their work.</i>	There is a Regional Policy Framework document. CTO had consultations sub-regionally. The Framework has 6 thematic areas one of which was DRM. CDERA and CTO have signed a MOU. There is also representation	UWI has prepared a draft document that is intended to guide the way they undertake their responsibilities as sector lead.	The Revised treaty of Chaguaramas – Chpt 5 and the Jagdeo initiative gives Agriculture its mandate to address the mainstreaming of CDM. CDM falls under the current 10 year FAO programme.	The CCH gives health its specific sector mandate to focus on DRM.	The CCRIF: Caribbean Catastrophic Insurance Framework gives CDB its overarching mandate for CDM.		The OECS is working towards the promotion of a revised Treaty of Basseterre in which risk reduction will be given additional strength. There is also the St George’s Declaration which addresses CDM. They are also consolidating the OECS disaster	The sector leads must ensure that sector stakeholders are aware of the enabling framework vis-à-vis CDM, how it should be translated or reflected into their individual regional, national, local and community-based work plans.

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS								
	<p>of CTO and CDERA in each others meetings.</p> <p><i>Note that the CTO countries encompass more territories than just the CARICOM states states.</i></p>		<p>Mainstreaming is enhanced by the fact that there is a framework for annual work programming from each member country, and UN agencies participate in joint programs.</p>				<p>programme to provide broad a policy and institutional framework.</p>	

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS								
II. SPECIFIC REGIONAL OR NATIONAL PLANS AND INITIATIVES <i>Existing as well as proposed plans and initiatives offer entry points for getting CDM on the agenda and for strengthening and enhancing the focus on CDM.</i>			<p>FAO is engaged in a number of initiatives that offer opportunities for mainstreaming CDM. These include: Plans to build resilience and emergency response programmes. Sectoral development plans. Promoting sustainable natural resource management FAO is currently engaged in strengthening of institutions for DRR. They are</p>	<p>PAHO is currently looking at strengthening hospitals in 8 member states against disaster, to increase safety and reduce vulnerability (e.g. maintenance, viability of structures etc.) They note that most countries heavily rely on 1 hospital for provision of health care, thereby increasing vulnerability. They have evaluated 5 countries so far.</p>	<p>CDB has established guidelines for response to disaster regarding the amounts distributed to countries. There is also a facility to use uncommitted funds for disaster relief/rehabilitation. There is a draft position paper on CC to come under discussion in May this year. They have also contributed to insurance initiative. CDB developed a plan for hazard reduction etc. within CDB and regional banks. They are working with member</p>	<p>Some small mitigation projects, e.g. hurricane straps on shelters etc. OECS worked on pilot projects with landslides etc at community level.</p>	<p>CEHI focused on CC re. water supply augmentation for the region – rainwater harvesting is a focus in Grenada, Petit Martinique and Carriacou – the latter two were less affected than mainland Grenada because of their rainwater harvesting. Plans to expand the initiative through the region. Each country is to undertake a vulnerability assessment. OXFAM – Regionally (including Latin America) a big CC focus is coming up. UNDP – Regional initiatives on sharing best practice, building capacity,</p>	<p>Sector leads need to ensure that there are ways for sector stakeholders to obtain and share the range of plans/initiatives that are ongoing or proposed to identify opportunities for enhanced collaboration and strengthening of initiatives. Existing plans among the stakeholders that already have CDM components should be highlighted. Where possible CDM should be included if it is compatible with the plan and if the resources can be extended.</p>

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS			<p>incorporating DRR in risk plans.</p> <p>They are working to strengthen CDM by preparing projects on mainstreaming CDM in Dominica, St. Lucia and Belize</p> <p>They are working on livelihoods restoration and development: in St Kitts to provide support for displaced workers from the sugar industry.</p> <p>In Grenada there is a joint project with 4 UN agencies, on restoring</p>		<p>countries to incorporate CDM and CC into financial planning and to work at community level through basic needs trust fund.</p>		<p>climate modelling, livelihoods projects and a project on the youth that includes CDM component.</p> <p>OECS – Can integrate and manage the links between disaster risk management and natural resource management.</p> <p>Provide recommendations to countries on post impact.</p> <p>OXFAM – In Guyana working with coastal communities and in Jamaica closing down a project after Hurricane Dean. In St Lucia – livelihoods work with banana farmers. Longer term development plans on access to markets in Windward Islands.</p>	

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS			<p>livelihoods.</p> <p>There is also a EU funded project on support unification within islands</p> <p>IICA/CARICOM also has initiatives:</p> <p>Regional infrastructural project – developing livelihoods at ground level through various approaches.</p> <p>Insurance – looking at Spanish system as an example, but may not be applicable in the Caribbean.</p>				<p>At community level looking at gender and livelihoods .</p> <p>CPDC – One time response in Grenada.</p>	

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS								
III. MULTI-SECTORAL GROUP/COMMITTEE <i>This is an opportunity for addressing the cross-cutting issues of gender; climate change and ICTs.</i>			<p>FAO: partners with governments, CDB, CDERA already on various initiatives.</p> <p>There is a good relationship between among the agriculture agencies, e.g. CARDI etc.</p>	<p>PAHO looks forward to this CDM sector leads grouping to address the missing inter-sectoral link that would enhance their work. For example, in the hospital assessment project they have recognised the need to involve financial sectors re. loans to improve facilities.</p> <p>Would like greater freedom in discussion with other groups to develop ToR.</p> <p>Also like some exchange re</p>	<p>The CDB's main partners are their member countries (English speaking and Haiti). They also work with other bi-lateral financial institutions e.g. IADB and with agencies like the OECS.</p>	<p>IFRCS suggested a co-chairing with CPDC as sector lead.</p> <p>IFRCS is working with NEMA and government in Bahamas.</p>	<p>OECS – Collaborated with UNECLAC and UNDP to look at capabilities of countries post disaster using UNECLAC guidelines. Collaborated with USAID to assist countries with risk performance management through training.</p> <p>CEHI is working closely with CCCCC with models and coastal erosion.</p> <p>The CARICOM secretariat looking at pests and diseases.</p> <p>CEHI worked with PAHO re flooding contingency planning and rapid assessment.</p>	<p>Sector leads must seek opportunities to strengthen and enhance existing multi-sectoral linkages that can advance CDM and to forge new alliances where they do not exist.</p>

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS				<p>agreeing the mechanism for implementing.</p> <p>S. E. Asia has some good examples that would need adapting.</p>				

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS								
IV. INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT <i>Sharing of information plays a key role in mainstreaming. Assessing the current situation to determine the most effective opportunities requires ongoing data collection and analysis</i>	<p>IDB funded a project to look at a strategy for mainstreaming DRM in tourism and found that most people did not incorporate CDM in their planning.</p>	<p>UWI sees one of their contributions to mainstreaming as research and training to strengthen fact-based policy and decision making across all the sectors.</p>	<p>FAO conducts damage and impact assessments. For example in Dominica, Belize and with specific groups, e.g. female nutmeg workers in Grenada in conjunction with UNDP.</p> <p>Hazard profiling and vulnerability assessments in fisheries etc.</p> <p>Assessments in departments and services.</p> <p>There are publications, e.g. CDM in agriculture, fisheries and forestry. These are available</p>	<p>PAHO has done surveys on the general state of disaster preparedness.</p>	<p>Benchmarking tool available for assessing financial needs.</p>		<p>OECS – There is a risk guidelines tool</p>	<p>Sector leads need to identify sources of information and to have access to results on any assessments that are undertaken to share this information with their stakeholders to facilitate their mainstreaming efforts.</p>

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS			<p>online and in hardcopies. They are developing analytical tools for DRM. For example, The Livelihoods Assessment Toolkit (FAO/ILO) – livelihoods baseline compiler at national level, Initial Impact appraisal and detailed assessment months after.</p> <p>Exchanging information on good practices</p> <p>Participating in country level activities</p> <p>IICA – There is a</p>					

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS								
			damage assessment and risk transfer mechanism.					
V. DELIBERATION AND ENGAGEMENT <i>Dialogue is a central aspect in mainstreaming. Once the issue is on the agenda, it remains current as long as it is being examined and discussed.</i>	10 th annual conference theme will be sustaining the Caribbean coastal product (including CDERA and CC presentations)		In June in Rome there will be the, World Food Security and Climate Change Conference. This is supported by several	There is a health professionals/ disaster coordinators meeting from across the region with CDERA involvement on				Conferences, meetings and other international, regional and national gatherings provide for dialogue to ensure that CDM remains active on the agenda of the stakeholders.

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS								
			meetings that have been held in last few months as preparation.	CDM.				
VI. PLANNING AND ORGANISING <i>CDM should become an integral dimension of all planning and organising efforts within the sectors</i>	CTO is establishing a strategy for CDM with CDERA. Good platform for mainstreaming.	Last year UWI had an initial meeting with TLI's to start planning approach to CDM.	Using info from training in damage assessment. National programme of work prepared annually, allows entry point for CDM. Countries dictate what is included. Also UN agencies participate together in various countries.		Have permanent group for CDM within CDB that is multidisciplinary in nature.		OECS – CDM is on the agenda. Working towards consolidating the OECS CDM framework and possibly eliminate some of the tools. OXFAM – Longer term development plans on access to markets in Windward Islands. Now developing strategy plan for next 10 yrs to see where there can be changes in CC, CDM etc. Regionally (including Latin America) a big CC focus coming up CPDC: Need to	

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS								
							revisit the fact that other agencies used to have extended programmes for NGO's.	
VII. MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	Proposal - Consultancy on good practices for tourism sector.	Seismic research unit won contract to monitor Montserrat volcano over the next 5 years.			Ongoing external evaluations of CDM activities may lead into a review of the guidelines above.		UNDP - Working directly with national focal points. UNDP - keep track of countries progress.	Quantitative and qualitative indicators will have to be developed to facilitate ongoing monitoring. Target will also have to be established.
VIII. EDUCATION AND TRAINING INITIATIVES		Curriculum development started since it is long process. Being developed in a modular format. Developing training and manuals on mainstreaming into key sectors.	IICA - Training in damage assessment at national and regional levels. Incorporated sustainable livelihood approach including 5 technical components of sustainability. CEHI: Looking at	CEHI - Community level in Jamaica and Guyana – water safety plans from watershed to consumer.		Response oriented training. Vulnerability Capacity Assessment training – participatory appraisal tool. Using community to prioritise needs. Giving the	OECS - Risk guidelines tool – hoping for fast-track adoption of the Btool. Had in country training in the use of Btool across the region. CPDC - Done training in Risk response but not risk reduction.	Sector leads and their stakeholders will require technical assistance and guidance in moving the mainstreaming of CDM process forward. The Education sector should ensure that regional and national curricula addresses the issues of CDM where necessary.

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS			transfer of technologies. FAO also has a focus on Avian flu in the entire region through training, labs strengthening, response scenarios, simulations etc.			community the tools to respond OECS – capacity building in communities.		
IX. RESEARCH	Proposal - Consultancy on good practices for tourism sector. Completed a report on market responses to CC. CARIBSAVE: looking at CC and tourism. CTO is seeking collaboration	UWI wished to improve research and translation of research into policy. Completed an early warning system for flooding in OECS funded by Japan. Caribbean risk atlas.	Providing germplasm to kick start recovery post disaster. Looking at structures that could be taken down before hurricanes and replaced soon after. Looking at commodities	Impact of Climate Change on health - full-time research officer on that. Elderly – how many in homes? Do they have emergency plans, evacuation plans etc. – collecting data at this stage. This will				All CDM mainstreaming efforts would be bolstered by the results of ongoing research across the sectors. This is linked to information and assessment and the need for an effective mechanism for sharing research results.

SECTORS	TOURISM	EDUCATION	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	FINANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER AGENCIES	OPPORTUNITIES/PRIORITY ACTIONS
MAINSTREAMING MECHANISMS								
	with other agencies.		that are less susceptible to impacts.	probably be a sub-regional activity with guidelines for homes etc.				
X. MEDIA INITIATIVES				World Health Day – theme on Climate Change and health. CEHI – Vulnerability of health to Climate Change.				Bringing the media on board will be a critical step in mainstreaming at the national level.
AVAILABLE RESOURCES				3 people and part time in Jam starting soon.	Limited capacity – part of a project services division – 3 professionals working on env, CDM etc.	Equipping with response materials – boots extinguishers etc.	OXFAM - Capacity in English speaking Caribbean is currently limited.	Each sector-lead in collaboration with their sub-committee will have to assess the resources available to the CDM mainstreaming process and to identify their needs so that funding, technical assistance etc. can be sourced.

