

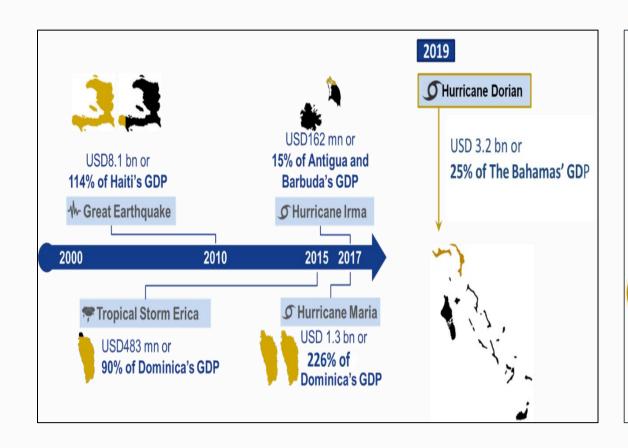
## Agenda

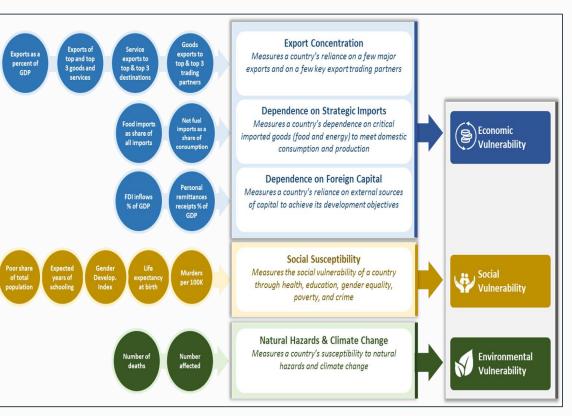
- 1. Our challenges and vulnerabilities
- 2. What is required for building resilience
- 3. How do we finance resilience building
- 4. Implementing Disaster Risk Management and

Finance

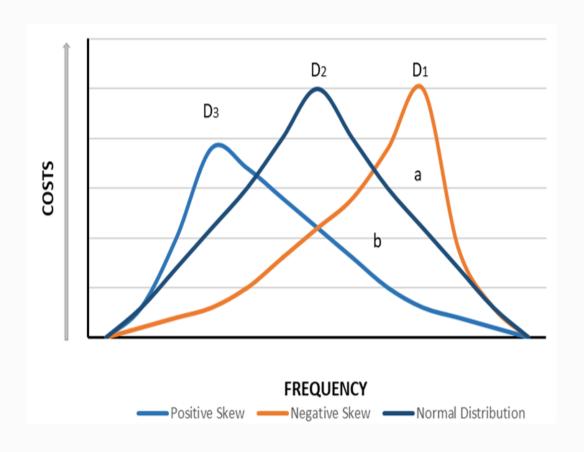


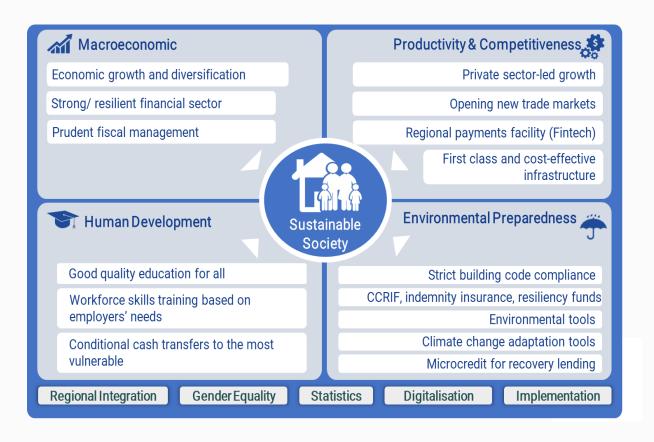
## Multi-dimensional vulnerability in the Caribbean





# Bell Curve" is negative - skewed to the right - So we need to step back in order to jump better





- 1 Macroeconomic management and creating fiscal buffers
  - 2 Climate-proofing critical economic infrastructure
    - Reliable inter-island transportation network
      - Shift from imported fossil fuels to RE/EE energy sources

# Sustainable Society

- 5 Diversified Disaster Risk Financing
- 6 Co-ordinated Regional Approaches
- Stronger Institutions and Communications Infrastructure
- 8 Protecting the environment
- 9 Global/regional disaster and loss database
- Fostering stronger communities, preserving the socio-cultural heritage and supporting vulnerable groups

## Building Resilience:

Key Components

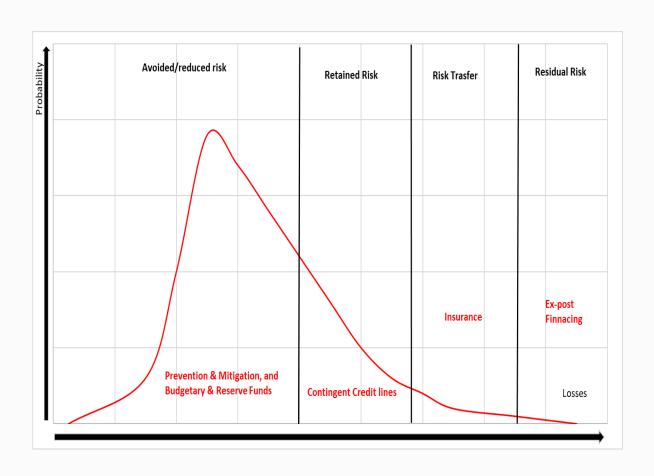
# Integration of Disaster Risk management and Financing

#### Reducing Risk/ Vulnerability

- Build resilient infrastructure
- Build risk maps, EWS
- Enforce land use/zoning rules, building codes, retrofitting

# Mitigating Risk - Build risk into macro-fiscal macro-financial frameworks - Build fiscal buffers/self-insurance - Risk-transfer instruments - Ex-ante financing arrangements Disaster response - Contingency plan for better post-disaster intervention - Rapid access to financing resilience to natural disasters and climate

change



Source: Adapted from IADB

#### DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Disaster risk management strategies include risk reduction by increasing investment in mitigation and prevention—but also include a series of alternative instruments for loss financing – commonly referred to as risk financing instruments



Ex-ante risk financing instruments require proactive advance planning and really involves investing in national catastrophe risk management prior to a natural disaster occurring



Ex-post instruments are sources that can include budget reallocation, domestic credit, external credit, tax increase, and donor assistance

Ex-post strategies **provide emergency** response, rescue and emergency relief services in the aftermath of **natural disasters** and really is an example of a pure public good

#### **Building Fiscal Buffers**

Disaster Risk Management Financing Approaches **Insurance Approaches** 

Mainstreaming Climate Risk into Infrastructure Lending

**Innovative Financing Mechanisms** 

**Blended Finance Approaches** 

Public spending/investment on risk reduction should be consistent with fiscal space, debt sustainability and macroeconomic absorptive capacity

Resilience involves budgeting for disaster *before* it occurs



#### **EX-ANTE BUDGETING**

the practice of recognizing the cost of public policy for disaster relief and recovery *before* a loss event"

- OECD

#### If Governments:

Adopted effective ex-ante policies

Focused on disaster risk reduction and management

Recognized the fiscal risks and the attendant implicit contingent liabilities

Facilitated increased national savings

They could **increase long-term well-being**in the face of disasters

Increased savings

Effective mitigation

Disciplined precommitment to provide post disaster relief and recovery



Governments can transfer some of their natural disaster risk through the use of:

**Traditional Insurance** 

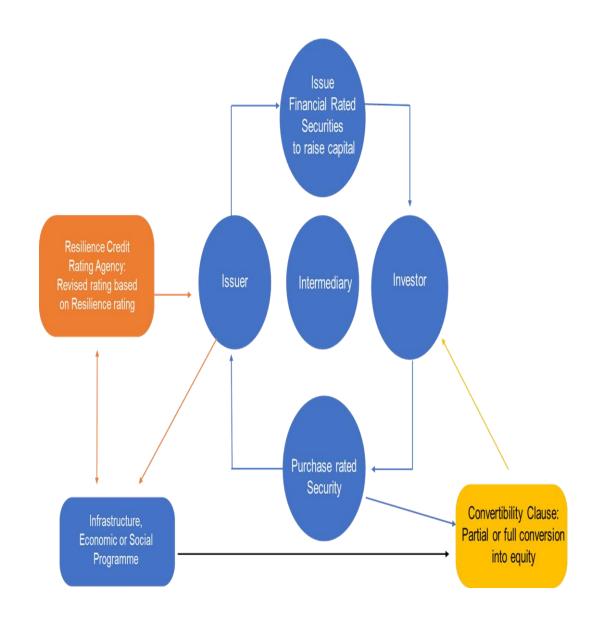
Parametric Insurance e.g. CCRIF SPC

Both are required to ensure there is adequate coverage to mitigate risks of damage to critical public assets as determined by disaster risk assessments.

## Resilience needs innovative finance

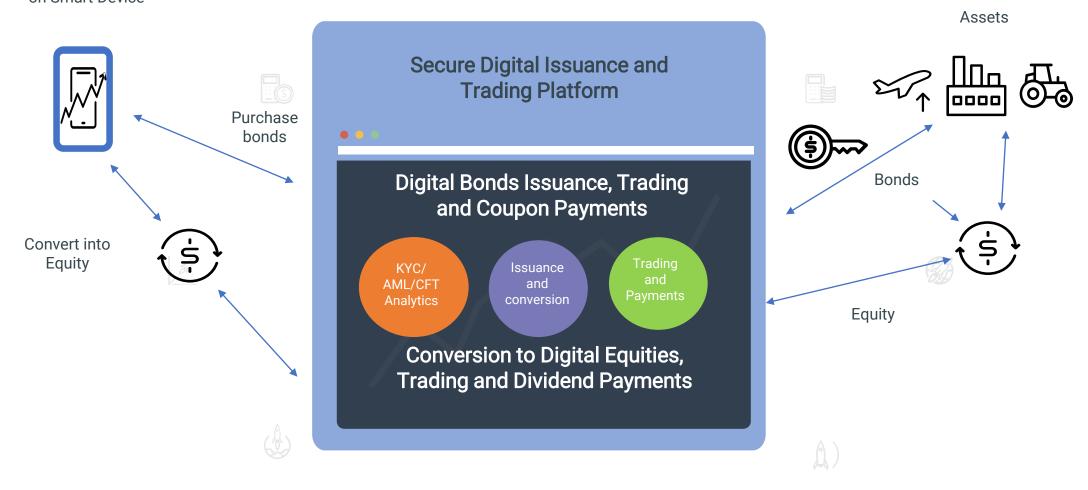
## But the traditional financing architecture must change – we must democratize finance

- Finance currently penalizes vulnerability via high interest rates
- We discount the future heavily, so this goes against the type of finance that we need
- We need finance that recognizes that resilience building is costly at first but bring tremendous long-term rewards and avoided costs
- We therefore need finance that is inexpensive upfront but has an opportunity to share in the long-term rewards of resilience building
- That encourages citizens to invest and provides an opportunity for them to have an equity stake. Financing resilience does not require debt, but rather equity investment.



### Democratizing Resilience Finance: Through microbonds/equity, and doing this digitally is an imperative

Investor transactions on Smart Device



# How to avoid Culture eating Disaster Management and Finance Planning for breakfast

8 steps to delivery



We can leverage the Delivery Unit model to design and strengthen our institutions and regulations to encourage competitiveness and guarantee equal opportunity for all

Source: PEMANDU







