CRF Canada Caribbean Resilience Facility

Key Facts & Figures

Implementation Period Contributing Donor

2019-2023 Canada Cad\$20 million (Est. US\$15.2 million)

Recipient Countries

Amount

Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Caribbean Implementation Support Hub

An implementation support team of experts, based in the region, will be deployed to provide close partnership, collaboration, and just-in-time support to accelerate implementation of reconstruction projects and overall resilience-building efforts across the Caribbean.

ABSTRACT

With support from the Canadian government, the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) are establishing the Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility (CRF), a single-donor trust fund aimed at achieving more effective and coordinated gender-informed climate-resilient preparedness, recovery, and public financial management practices in targeted Caribbean countries.

Context

The Caribbean region is one of the most disaster-prone with average annual economic losses amounting to 3.6% of GDP between 1980 and 2015¹, the highest globally. During the 2017 Atlantic hurricane season, two Category 5 hurricanes, Irma and Maria, hit the Caribbean within two weeks, causing severe damage to several small island states and territories amounting to a staggering US\$ 95 billion².

Canada

¹ Moody's Investor Service, Sector In-Depth, November 2016.



In the context of climate change, institutional capacities in the region are not agile enough to prepare for and respond to disasters before the next hurricane hits; there is often a significant delay between the time a disaster strikes and the time when reconstruction projects are implemented. Since disaster preparation and response rarely apply a gender lens, disasters can often reinforce, perpetuate, and increase gender inequalities, which remain persistent across the Caribbean.

Our Approach

The CRF will provide support to countries so they can respond more effectively to natural disasters and accelerate the implementation of reconstruction projects and other resilient activities, as well as implement institutional reforms for public financial management that incorporate gender-informed disaster responsiveness. Thus, the approach combines disaster risk management and public financial management, which have traditionally been treated separately. Support provided to Caribbean countries through the Facility will be operationalized across the following three components:

Component 1 *Technical Assistance and Implementation Support for Recovery and Resilience-Building Programs*

THE WORLD BANK

The objective of this component is to enhance and complement countries' capacities to accelerate the implementation of efficient

² Weather, Climate & Catastrophe Insight – 2017 Annual Report

1.2 million

people in the Caribbean have been directly affected by natural disasters during the last twenty years.

recovery and resilient investments. This component will establish a multidisciplinary implementation support team of local and international technical experts who will provide technical assistance and capacity building for resilient recovery and reconstruction, as well as other resilience-building activities.

Component 2 Mainstreaming Climate Resilience and Gender across the Public Financial Management Cycle

The objective of Component 2 is to strengthen the capacity of governments within the region to distribute and manage resources in response to natural disasters and similar emergencies. Activities will include providing technical assistance to mainstream resilience and gender into core public financial management functions, systems and protocols in order to enhance the allocative efficiency of emergency financing.

Component 3 *Knowledge Management, Capacity Building,* and Technical Support

Activities under this component include knowledge management, capacity building, and technical support, in line with the priorities and activities in components 1 and 2. Particular attention will be given to linking the Facility with existing knowledge-sharing platforms such as the GFDRR's Small Island States Resilient Initiative (SISRI) and its Practitioners' Network. In addition, this component will provide efficient and effective program management at the program level to the CRF.

Implementation Structure

A Steering Committee reviews the overall operations and progress of the trust fund and ensures coordination, alignment, and complementarity of activities in the region and between sectors.

GFDRR is the secretariat of the single-donor trust fund and administrator of the CRF. As part of GFDRR, SISRI supports GFDRR's secretariat tasks for the CRF.

Two World Bank Global Practices-the Governance and the Urban. Rural, and Social Development Practices-will implement the World Bank-executed activities according to a work plan. The work plan will be driven by country needs and developed in a collaborative effort with the nine eligible countries.

External Partners

The CRF will work in close collaboration with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and other relevant regional organizations, as well as national agencies/ministries in charge of recovery implementation, and build their capacity mainly on technical aspects related to disaster risk management and resilient public financial management. The Facility will actively coordinate and look for synergies with other Canada-supported activities in the region, as well as with the Caribbean Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and other organizations.

Contacts

GFDRR Secretariat Naraya Carrasco ncarrasco@worldbank.org Urban, Rural, and Social Development Global Practice Joaquin Toro itoro@worldbank.org / Yohannes Kesete ykesete@worldbank.org Global Practice Governance Leah April lapril@worldbank.org / Richard Sutherland rsutherland@worldbank.org





