# Managing Resilience Across Sectors

# "The Morocco Integrated Risk Management Experience"



The World Bank

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# Different exogenous shocks are impeding Morocco's economic development, i.e. natural disasters

#### Agadir 1960 and Al-Hoceima 2004 Earthquakes 12,000 and 600 dead respectively

#### Tsunamis

Repeat of 1755 Lisbon earthquake > 10 meter waves in Casablanca



#### **Tangier Floods 2008**

30 dead; economic loss in industrial zones

# **Extreme Economic Losses are Possible!**

#### Morocco National Hazards Probabilistic Risk Assessment (MnhPRA)

	Worst Case Impact * (US\$)	AAL (MAD)	GDP**	Budget**
Earthquakes	5.4 billion	98 million	5.5%	17.1%
Floods	3.9 billion	485 million	4.0%	12.4%
Tsunamis	6.8 billion	14 million	6.9%	21.4%

\* 10,000 event

\*\* Based MhnPRA; I-O model and a CGE model data also available

# **Commodity Price (Energy) Volatility**

#### **Cost of Subsidies-Actual versus Budgeted**



Subsidy expenditures are now the second line item in the budget of the government, after employee salaries, and, in 2012, reached a high of 6.2% of GDP.

# **Risks in the Agriculture Sector**



Risks in the agricultural sector which constitutes 15% of GDP and 40% of employment matter significantly



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## Towards a Public Sector "Integrated Risk Management (IRM)" Model

- Traditional Risk Management in the Public Sector
  - Fragmented information sources
  - Risk management often conducted in silos
  - Risk management rarely coordinated and risk interdependencies not recognized
  - Focus on the "ex-post" disaster response instead of "ex-ante" risk mitigation activities



### **Morocco** "Risk Management and Resilience Fund"

**Objective** is to improve integrated decision making and finance high priority risk mitigation activities

1) National Steering Committee across Line Ministries

2) Financing Mechanism: Fonds de Lutte Contres des Catastrophes Naturelles

3) Systematic Decision Making and Investment Allocation Process

### Significant Opportunities and Benefits of IRM....

- Identifying Risks and Preparedness
  - ✓ consistent identification and prioritization of key risks facing a country
- Improving understanding of risk interdependencies

✓ risks are too often treated in silos but they are becoming more and more interdependent—i.e., climate change/ urbanization

• Enhancing communication and coordination

 $\checkmark$  enhances vertical and horizontal integration within the government and involves other key stakeholders

• Making Informed and Cost-Effective Decisions

✓ helps answer questions on "biggest bang for the buck" in terms or risk reduction by looking at risks cross sectorally

Based on good risk analytics can thus providing top decision makers with a more complete "dashboard" of exposure and possible solutions

### ....But Many Challenges and Questions Remain

- Data availability/ consistency challenge for "risk analytics"
  - ✓ Easiest for natural hazards, but other sectors
  - ✓ What is the common metric?
- Lead agency and coordinator for risk management across sectors
  - ✓ What is the most appropriate institutional set-up
  - ✓ National Steering Committees (a la Singapore, Netherlands)
  - ✓ Dedicated national risk management office (a la Japan/ UK)
  - ✓ Central fiscal risk unit in Ministry of Finance (a la Columbia)
- Most appropriate role for Line Ministries/ Local Governments
  - ✓ Even with central coordination Line Ministries/ Local Governments remain key
- Best mechanisms to incentivize risk mitigation actions
  - Dedicated financing windows/ conditional grant making mechanisms
- Complex stakeholder engagement and coordination!!!

New 2015 World Bank financed project in support of Integrated Risk Management in Morocco

### World Development Report 2014: Risk and Opportunity



