

Section D: Private Sector inputs at a glance (private sector inputs in blue)

13 Overview of Section D:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mention the role of stakeholders Refer to practical guides and tools, incl. UNISDR's Making Cities Resilient Campaign tools (LG SAT and Resilience Scorecard) 					
	Understanding disaster risk	Strengthening governance	Build back better	Investing in social, economic and environmental resilience	
					New priority area?
I	National and local level				
	14 DRM should be based on a clear understanding of risk in all its dimensions. Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public private collaboration and partnerships. Use of corporate reporting data. Use of tools (LGSAT, Disaster Resilience scorecard). Building codes and updates. Resilience rating system. 	15 Governance is of paramount importance for effective/ efficient DRM. Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder governance. Community-based resilience. Building codes. Resilience rating system. Tax and other incentives for improving building resilience. 	16 Early warning and preparedness; cost/ complexity of reconstruction. Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of cooperation and coordination mechanisms between stakeholders and governments. Recognize changing requirements due to climate change to improve building codes. 	17 Social, economic, and environmental investments are essential. Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary steps to move from adequately resilient to optimally resilient. Use of international codes and standards. Apply disaster resilience metrics across public, private and mutual/ cooperative sectors. Build consensus with public and private sector on priorities and focus investments of time, volunteer talents and capital. 	New paragraph: Building better from the start makes economic and environmental sense. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentives from both public and private mechanisms. Create process with increased transparency to build confidence in process and engagement from public.
II	Global and regional level				
	18 Understand risk drivers and trends, all-states and all-stakeholder efforts. Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better use of scenario planning for preparation. Make two-step 'typical' and 'worst-case' 	19 Continue existing effective activities. Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector indicators in monitoring. Build community 	20 Global and regional cooperation for building back better. Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting coordination mechanisms between stakeholders and 	21 Investments for data development and sharing – hazards, risks, impacts, losses. Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid duplication of existing efforts. Engage with 	New paragraph: International collaboration, particularly between the science and private sector, will ensure consistent efforts in building better from the start. Improve process for

	assessments. ● Partnership between science and private sector ● Corporate reporting.	engagement. ● Partnership between science and private sector.	governments.	institutions involved with financial regulation.	best practice sharing.
III	Role of stakeholders				
	Reason to engage stakeholders (22)	Name the stakeholders. Engage business and industry federations in key sectors.			
	How various stakeholders may be engaged (23)	Include the role of States.			
	Voluntary commitments (24, 25)				

Section D. Priorities for Action (Preview Version – All Inputs to Date)

Section & article	Ideas and suggestions	Rationale and references
Introduction		
Par. 13 (main)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mention the content of paragraph 22-25, the role of stakeholders. 2. Recommend new tools and resources to be developed in cooperation with UNISDR. If a commentary or practitioner’s guide will be created, mention these resources here. 3. We recommend the addition of a separate section entitled: ‘Create Enabling Environments to Drive Resilient Investment –Build Better from the Start’. (See details below). This section should also be mentioned in this paragraph. 4. Introduce building strong partnerships. 5. Improve processes for sharing / distributing best practices in ‘learning from others’. <p><i>Recommended amendment:</i> “...; and investing in social, economic, and environmental resilience. Additionally, there is a need for the full commitment, knowledge, experiences and resources of all stakeholders in the building of strong partnerships at all levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNISDR's Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LG SAT) and City Disaster Resilience Scorecard tools enable cities to assess their level of preparedness; to identify areas needing effort and investment; and to track how their preparedness has improved over time. - Create better access to tools and techniques in the market place. - Certify service providers who have proper credentials to provide assistance.” 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Because paragraph 13 serves as an introduction to Section D. 2. UNISDR’s LG-SAT and Resilience Scorecard describe how cities may assess their level of preparedness against all aspects identified in this document, and develop a multi-year plan to improve resilience. They are important resources for the public sector. Also, if a commentary or practitioner’s guide is to be created, such resources may also be mentioned here. 3. Building better from the start makes both economic and environmental sense. The incremental cost of building more resilient during the initial investment is a fraction of the cost of retrofitting years later, or even worse, rebuilding post-disaster. While Build Back Better is an important point to make, the framework needs to equally emphasize resilient new investment. 4. This is the main point from the OECD Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation¹ and from the SDGs 5. Incentives are needed for retrofit inferior structures.

¹ See also references on paragraph 24

I. National and local context			
Par. 14	(main)	<p><i>Recommended amendment:</i> “National and local policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on clear definitions and understanding of risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability and exposure of persons and assets and hazards characteristics, particularly at the local level. This should not be limited to an understanding of past and present hazard information, but also on scientific projections of hazard levels over the next century.”</p>	It is important to mention projected hazard levels here i.e. a multi-century ‘timeframe’ to our understanding of risk.
	b	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommend drawing on existing corporate reporting tools for assessment of economic and fiscal assets’ exposure and vulnerability, not just public sector statistics, and the need for voluntary commitments to transparently report disaster risk in corporate reporting. Encourage private sector in promoting DRR and integrating DRR into their business through annual reporting. Vulnerability assessments must have mitigating measures. 2. Add a reference to the existing tools for assessment, including the Resilience Scorecard and LG SAT², if not included in 13 above. 3. Mention projected hazard levels. <p><i>Recommended amendment:</i> “...characteristics, including projected hazard levels over the next century. This requires assessing exposure and vulnerability of assets in the private sector through corporate annual reporting, and use of standardized tools such as the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool and City Disaster Resilience Scorecard.”</p>	The ability to develop and publicly report on an agreed upon set of DRR/R initiatives 1) engages and focuses an organization on both whether to include and, if so, how to include DRR/R in their operations; 2) it sets the bar for where and how to move beyond compliance; 3) it often results in leaders and pathfinders to push the bar; and 3) it drives the inevitable journey for competitive advantage as corporations learn from each other, compete, and move through the journey from compliance, to commitments, to competitive advantage and finally to innovating for resilience. In short, reporting initiatives creates levels of transparency, collaboration, disruptive thinking and innovation. Better linkage is needed between centers of expertise and cities requiring assistance.
	-	<p><i>Recommended amendment:</i> (new point above c) “Adopt an internationally accepted resilience rating system to rate all public facilities and all critical private facilities regarding their ability to withstand current and future hazard levels, specific to their locations.”</p>	
	c	<p><i>Recommended amendment:</i> “...categories of users. Publish the resilience ratings of facilities under [new point above] online to make it available to the public.”</p>	

² Scorecard and LG SAT, see <http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/>

	d	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “...and promote the engagement and partnerships with the private sector for resilient investments and delivery of services ”	Building trust is requirement to productive partnerships; Every area of DRR requires a strong public-private collaboration, and a formal public-private partnership (PPP), on the local level, to ensure resilient infrastructure in cities. Private companies are innovators as well as providers of technologies that are critical for DRR and resilience. Private companies may be aware of risks to their own operations and supply chains in particular locations, and should communicate these to city governments, and they may be able to help with planning and response, and they may offer a way to assemble groups of volunteers; likewise city governments should advise private companies of risks in its area and required responses. There is a huge role for employers to act as a channel for awareness, training and communication, especially for their workforces.
	f	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Strengthen networks among disaster experts including those in the private sector, managers and planners across sectors...”	
	h	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “... and practitioners working on disaster risk management including those in the private sector. ”	
	k	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Promote public education and awareness through campaigns, social media, corporate communication, community mobilization and other available means.”	
Par. 15	(main)	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “... and conditions the effective and efficient management of disaster risk and productive multi-stakeholder collaboration. All stakeholders, including NGOs and the private sector, must be involved in a dialogue to build consensus on goals and a strategy to achieve the goals. ”	
	a	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “... and the strengthening of economic and social resilience. Annual Multi-stakeholder Resilience Round Tables with the private sector, NGOs, science and technology, and other stakeholders may be necessary to ensure such national and local plans are effective as well as up-to-date in terms of information and processes. ”	The word “social” is necessary in this context. The UNEP-FI/PSI ³ Global Resilience Project’s first step was as the 2014 Australian Disaster Risk Reduction Round table. It showed to have been very successful. It is a concrete way to ensure the private sector is in the loop in a concrete way.

³ UN Environment Programme-Finance Initiative, Principles of Sustainable Insurance Initiative

d	<p><i>Recommended amendment:</i> “...volunteerism. Such mechanisms should increase the level of preparedness and cohesion at the community level, so that community organizers for disaster risk reduction understand the risks that the community faces, work with governments to identify mitigation and preparedness steps, maintain that level of preparedness over time, and identify the most effective way to communicate risk and preparedness actions to individuals and families in the community.”</p>	<p>Community-based disaster risk reduction, which is more about promoting social cohesion than training people and having volunteers available. There is much evidence that one of the major factors that determine the actual impact of a disaster of any given severity is the level of preparedness and cohesion at the community level.</p> <p>Communities need to assemble community organizations such as churches, unions, schools and dedicated community emergency response teams, as well as other groups and individual volunteers.</p> <p>There is a need for awareness-building and education to channel energies of the youth and the public to have productive volunteerism. Preparedness at this level requires knowledge of how individuals are situated - for example that there may be a disabled person living in the basement of a given building who will require help, or that there is a family in an outlying farm who have not been seen since the disaster. Cities should think about creation of cellphone or smart-phone enabled tools to help them communicate with communities, but also that help the communities prepare themselves. Proper planning will reduce response costs by a factor of 4 to 10 times, and facilitate more rapid recovery.</p>
e	<p><i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Establishment or further strengthening of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms at national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction, with official coordinators for each level. ...national and local disaster management plans and information-sharing commitments.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clearly identified coordinators should be named at each level to ensure clarity in responsibilities. - Coordination requires information sharing. Stakeholders will not share information optimally without establishing commitments, in advance of a disaster, to do so.

	g	<p><i>Recommended amendment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulate and provide incentives for actions by households, individuals, and communities, particularly at the local level. - Encourage the private sector, through laws, policies, and regulations to contribute as a partner of national and local governments to the management of disaster risk at the local and national level. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Separate out the discussion of businesses from individuals, households, and communities in 2nd sub-bullet. This topic deserves a section of its own, rather than being a sub bullet of a subparagraph. 2. Rephrase entirely to avoid negative implication that coherence is achieved by regulating business. Without a partnership framework, it will not be possible to bring business on board.
	-	<p><i>Recommended amendment:</i> (new bullet between g and h) “Review and update building codes with improved enforcement to reduce fragmentation and inconsistent implementation; upgrade building codes to best international practices (i.e. similar codes for similar hazards globally).”</p>	
	i	<p><i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Stimulate the development and adoption... of... quality standards and mechanisms for compliance, including certification, in specific sectors. This includes adopting an internationally accepted resilience rating system for public and critical private facilities and adapting it to local current and projected future hazards. Governance should be strengthened to manage disaster risk and integrate DRR technology into DRR policies, by reinforcing communication with the research community and networking across multiple sectors.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adding the word “adoption” indicates that a common (international) standard is better than adding to the plethora of existing standards and certification practices. - Additional sentence provides an example of what a quality standard/mechanism would be. - Research communities are sometimes limited in their access to policy makers.
Par. 16	b	<p><i>Recommended amendment:</i> “... social and cultural requirements. It is important to ensure real time access to reliable data, and use ICT innovations to enhance collection, analysis and dissemination of data and financial transactions.”</p>	<p>This would include working with cell phone companies to ensure dissemination of information to remote communities. Particularly in Africa where vulnerabilities are greatest, there are no existing weather data systems, but cell phone penetration and utilization is very high. Building new partnerships with innovators and providers will be critical.</p>
	c	<p><i>Recommended amendment:</i> “... to local needs. To this aim, promote the development of predictable cooperation and coordination mechanisms for preparedness and response, which may include the usage of business facilities and services, in addition to national or</p>	<p>The promotion of predictable cooperation and coordination mechanisms with businesses, mentioned in Paragraph 20 c) is better suited to be mentioned at the national and local level.</p>

		local governments.”	
	e	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Engaging diverse institutions, multiple authorities and stakeholders at all levels in “building back better”, in view of the complex and costly nature of post-disaster reconstruction.”	Add the phrase “building back better” to clarify what everyone would be engaged in.
	f	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Promoting the incorporation of disaster risk reduction into post-disaster recovery...”	The phrase disaster risk management must be disaster risk reduction in this context.
Par. 17	(main)	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “... education, agriculture, food security,...”	
	c	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Protect and strengthen critical public facilities and physical infrastructure... through proper design, retrofitting and re-building to internationally proven standards, in order to render them adequately resilient to hazards. Encourage the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, through incentives, to take voluntary steps to raise resilience from adequate to optimum for these critical facilities.”	Mention that voluntary engagement of stakeholders may contribute to move from adequate to optimum in resilience. Truly ‘resilient’ decisions and investments involve setting the bar above the minimum, which may vary by area. The focus of efforts should be to both raise the minimum governed by laws and regulations to ‘adequately resilient’, and also to encourage voluntary commitments that raise this to the optimum.
	f	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Review existing financial and fiscal instruments and standards, including the application of disaster resilience metrics across public, private and mutual/cooperative sectors, in order to support risk-sensitive investments and to allocate climate-smart and disaster resilient financing.”	
	g	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Strengthen... capacities in local and national disaster risk management, including those related to technology, training, and human material resources, for example by utilizing locally available resources through public-private partnerships.”	
	m	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Adopt internationally proven building codes, standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices...”	In Haiti, adopting a standard similar to the International Building Code (IBC) would be effective in not only explaining methodology for material assembly, sizes but also the required strengths of material. Adoption of IBC on our projects has helped, with little to no cost increase,

			to improve the strength of concrete masonry units from just over 1,000 psi to well over 2,200 psi simply by changing their recipe and how manufacturers were curing the block; this now needs to be considered and adopted at a national level. Infrastructure is the means and the path to poverty reduction. Codes and standards with enforcement are some of the primary tools for community, regional and national resilience. Anything short of approving proven standards is akin to supporting substandard development. Sustainable development will not be possible without standards and the corresponding enforcement.
	-	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> (new bullet after m) “Establish national and regional multi-purpose weather data collection and dissemination systems. Improve early warning systems, harmonize communication systems and link emergency responders to early warning systems to shorten response time.”	Climate Smart Agriculture is becoming a pillar of resilience. WEF based Grow Africa is looking at risk and resilience as well as climate. To support this, access to real time weather data is necessary for Ag/Water/Climate/Insurance/Resilience.
		<i>Recommended amendment:</i> (new bullet after m) Enhance press / media protocols and etiquettes during disasters that will prevent cultural and economic demoralization.	Some media / press people overstress (‘risk amplification’) event in the expense of others just to attract more viewers / readers
NEW		New paragraph with sub-bullets will be proposed for <i>Investing in Social, Economic, and Environmental Resilience</i> , or as a new, fifth priority area. For draft content, see column on right.	“Building better from the start makes both economic and environmental sense. The incremental cost of building more resilient during the initial investment is a fraction of the cost of retrofitting years later, or even worse, rebuilding post-disaster. The significant environmental impact of debris disposal and resource use to rebuild post-disaster can wipe-out the benefits of even the greenest initial investment. Actions that both raise the bar and encourage voluntary investment above code requirements include:
			a) Adopt regional, national and/or local tax, finance, permitting, fast-tracking and other incentives to support private investment made

			above codes, which results in greater resilience against future hazard levels.
			b) Make resilience above codes a prerequisite for green investments
			c) Encourage private insurance, finance and reporting organizations to incentivize investments made resilient above codes
			d) Publicize both public and private investments made resilient above code."
II. Global and regional context			
Par. 18	(main)	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> "... practices and learning. The specific need for access and dissemination of real time, reliable and useable weather data should be addressed. Having strong regional data hubs will support national systems, and public-private or multi-stakeholder management of these hubs will ensure effective and sustainable implementation. In that connection:	
	a	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> "Common methodologies for risk assessment, such as two-step assessments involving a "typical" case and a "worst" case scenario, projections of future hazard levels over the next century, monitoring, disaster recording and statistics, and sharing of information should remain a priority."	Add mention of "typical" and "worst" case risk assessments, as it is an approach recommended on the local scale by the Cities Disaster Resilience Scorecard, as well as on the global scale by re/insurance industries.
	c	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> "... to support disaster risk reduction. Both "top down" (government-to-citizen) systems such as warning systems and "bottom up" (citizen-to-government and citizen-to-citizen) systems that enable data to be crowd-sourced and enable the peer-to-peer social cohesion should be promoted."	Describe the two types of information and communication necessary.
	-	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> (new point after d) "Common effort in partnership with the scientific community and the private sector to create an internationally accepted resilience rating system for public and critical private facilities that can be applied using local future hazard projections."	

	-	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> (new point after d) “Encourage publicly listed companies in promoting DRR practices through annual / sustainability reporting and adopting reporting guidelines by a certifying body that are documented in Business Continuity Plans. These plans should be inventoried to local governments and incorporated into community response plans.”	
Par. 19	(main)	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “... need to be further strengthened. In particular, the public and private sectors need to develop partnerships to develop strategies and systems for effective risk detection and mitigation. In that regard:	
	e	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “... The current HFA Monitor will be enhanced..., including in terms of outcome and output indicators, inclusion of indicators that measure risk sensitivity in both the public and private sectors, ...”	Add the phrase “indicators that measure risk sensitivity in the private sector” in point c), to ensure the survival of the proposed system of indicators.
	-	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> (new point after e) “Common effort in partnership with scientific community and the private sector to establish best international practices, (similar codes for similar hazards globally) is essential.”	
Par. 20	a	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “...regional policies, operational mechanisms, plans, information-sharing and collaboration procedures, and communication systems to prepare for and ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities	General comment: This is one of perhaps the most important actions we can take going forward. The private sector is only slowly beginning to deal with the reality of things themselves. What I mean is that 7B people and a world of resources for 4B if they are to live above substandard existences means we cannot, must not waste, for example. To build, destroy, build the same and destroy again, and then again is not “sustainable,” nor does it feed the economy or create resilience of any kind. In fact, it destroys value and robs capital away from better ways of living and thriving.
	c	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Promote the development of predictable cooperation partnerships and coordination mechanisms, making use of best technologies and innovation, which may include...”	

Par. 21	(main)	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “...and losses, and to develop systems and mechanisms where they do not exist, support national and regional capacities for data collection and dissemination.”	A lot is already being done in this area (resilience approaches). Make a suggestion to look into what is being developed as to not reinvent everything
	-	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> (new point, no positional preference) “Engagement with institutions involved with financial regulation should be enhanced in an effort to better understand the impacts of natural disasters on the financial stability of countries, companies and individuals, and thereby promote key policy developments around financial stability and inclusion.”	
NEW		New paragraph with sub-bullets will be proposed for <i>Investing in Social, Economic, and Environmental Resilience</i> , or as a new, fifth priority area. For draft content, see column on right.	<p>“There is much opportunity for international collaboration in ‘Building Better from the Start’, not just amongst the public sector, but in collaboration with the scientific community and private sector on a global and regional level. A degree of consistency in using best practices, albeit adapted to local conditions and constraints would benefit all, such as:</p> <p>a) Sharing experience in the effectiveness of incentives that support private resilient investment made above codes.</p> <p>b) Setting common strategies on aligning resilience and green investments.</p> <p>c) Encouraging a common approach to financial reporting that recognizes resilience and makes it an integral part of CSR and sustainability reporting.</p> <p>d) Recognizing and publicizing on an international basis both public and private investments made resilient above code.”</p>
III. Role of stakeholders			
Par. 22		<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “...all stakeholders, including the public and private sectors, including MSMEs, to work with NGOs and local communities... predictable system for cooperation. In order to leverage the expertise of sectors exhibiting major risks and/or that are	Stakeholders should be named here. Some sectors are more ‘risk-relevant’ than others and their role as risk prone or risk preventive should be highlighted as an important focus.

		drivers of prevention and resilience, such as the building sector, infrastructure contractors or the insurance industry, formal partnerships between the public sector and industry federations and business associations in these sectors should be built. “	
Par. 23	1 st bullet	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> “Business, professional associations, private sector financial institutions including financial regulators and accounting bodies, and philanthropic foundations are encouraged to: ...integrate disaster risk management in business models and practices and engage in awareness-raising, training, and communication toward of their employees; ensure the full use of innovation and technologies towards implementation, particularly the dissemination of data; give special attention to strengthen disaster risk reduction and management practices in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), in enterprises run by women and young entrepreneurs and in the informal sector; ... customers. Telecommunications and water supply companies are particularly encouraged to integrate disaster risk management in their core business models and practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaborate on the role of employers as channels for awareness, training and communication for their workforces - Mention the need to develop partnerships for ensuring the full use of innovation and technologies, and for dissemination of data. It could be useful to state that insurance/re insurance companies, cell providers, technology/ICT companies are looking for partnership models for supporting resilience. (Michel Lavollay) - The description of MSMEs, including women and young entrepreneurs, come from the Recommendations from the <i>Asia-Pacific Input Document for the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2)</i> (p.24). - The role of private sector involved in key infrastructure is particularly important, and needs to be called out.
	-	<i>Recommended amendment:</i> (new sub bullets) - Local and national governments are encouraged to collaborate with other local and national governments on topics of common concern. - (as last sub bullet) In pursuing their strategies and plans for a more resilient future, States are encouraged to actively seek partnerships with the private sector, the scientific community and other stakeholders, at the national and local level, that initially will involve dialogue, but quickly move on to plans, actions and joint implementation.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any one city government may have neighboring city governments as stakeholders - for example where they share infrastructure or where one controls an ecosystem service such as a wetland on which the other one depends. - The role of States in stakeholder engagement should be clearly stated in this paragraph.
Par. 24		Include mention of other key discussions of modalities of cooperation.	We suggest adding: The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, July 2012, Korea, OECD

			http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/busanpartnership.htm COP19, November 2013, Poland, UNCCC http://caringforclimate.org/forum/ Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, April 2014, Mexico, Global Partnership http://effectivecooperation.org/2014/04/17/global-leaders-pledge-new-action-to-boost-development-co-operation-in-mexico/
Par. 25			