



ARISE Network Leaders Calls All regions: Africa, Asia Pacific, Arab States, Americas & the Caribbean

14 April 2021

Agenda

Welcome remarks

Session 1: SMEs

- *Brief presentation of SME projects' recommendations followed by in-meeting poll*

Session 2: Resilient Infrastructure

- *Presentation on ARISE contribution to CDRI*
- *Followed by in-meeting poll*

Session 3: Insurance

- *Brief presentation of UNDRR-ICMIF project & ARISE work followed by in-meeting poll*

Update

- *Release of Risk-informed investment report*
- *Briefing on the four priorities: baseline*
- *Briefing on the four priorities: dashboard development*

Summary & Next steps

Session 1: SMEs

Reducing Risk and Building the Resilience of SMEs to Disasters

Masato Takamatsu, ARISE Japan Network Lead

Nana Yaa Amoah, ARISE Affiliate, Africa

Lizra Fabien, DAIC; ARISE Global Board Member



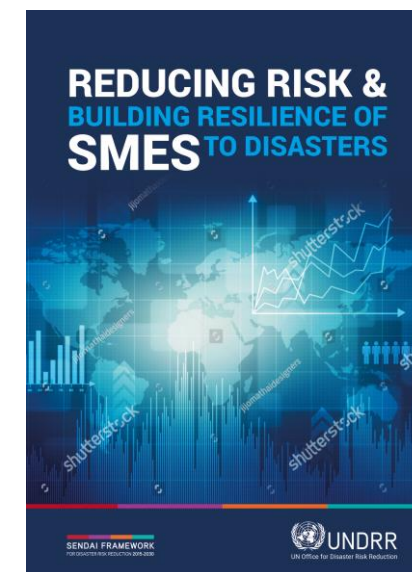
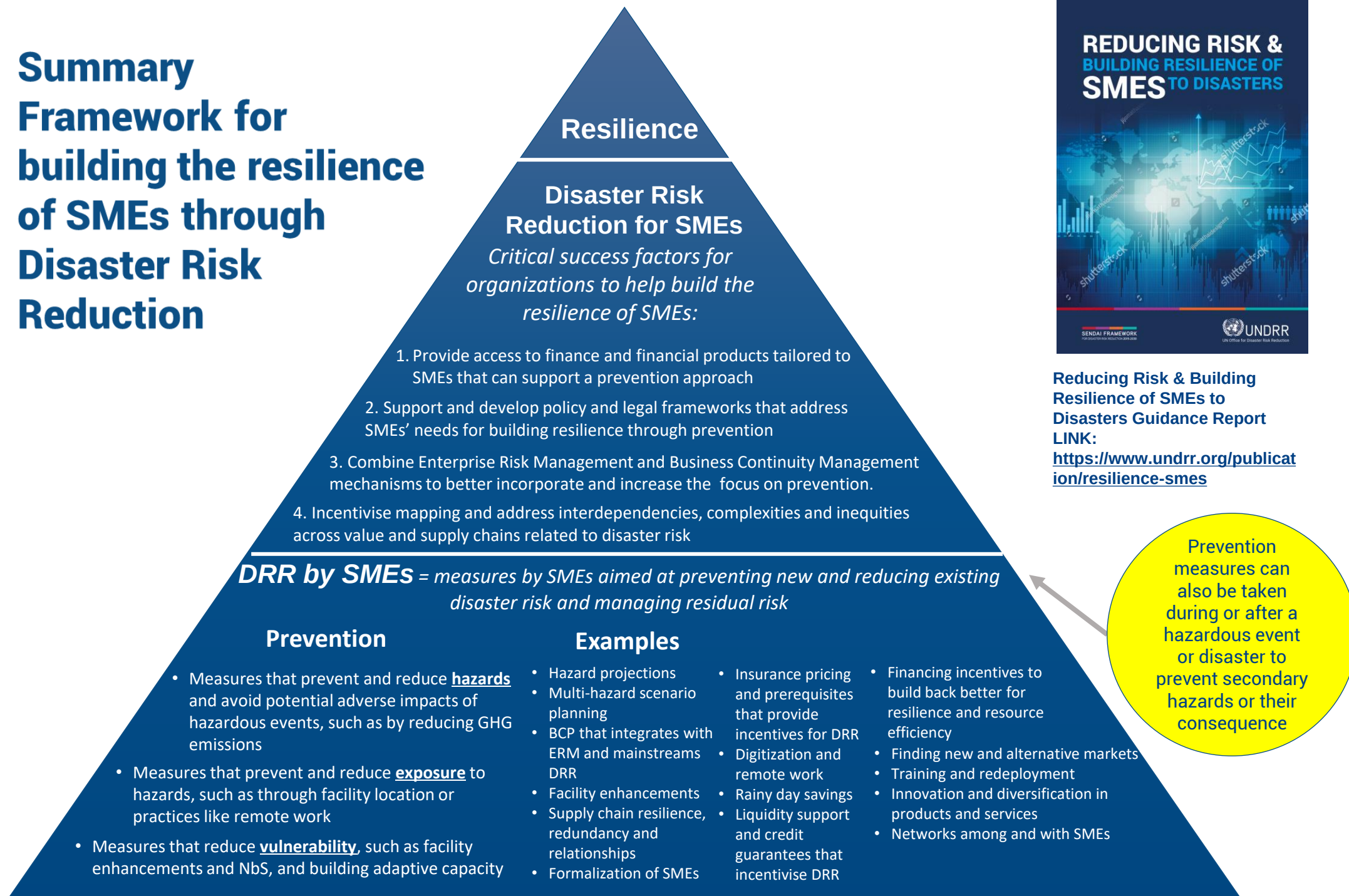
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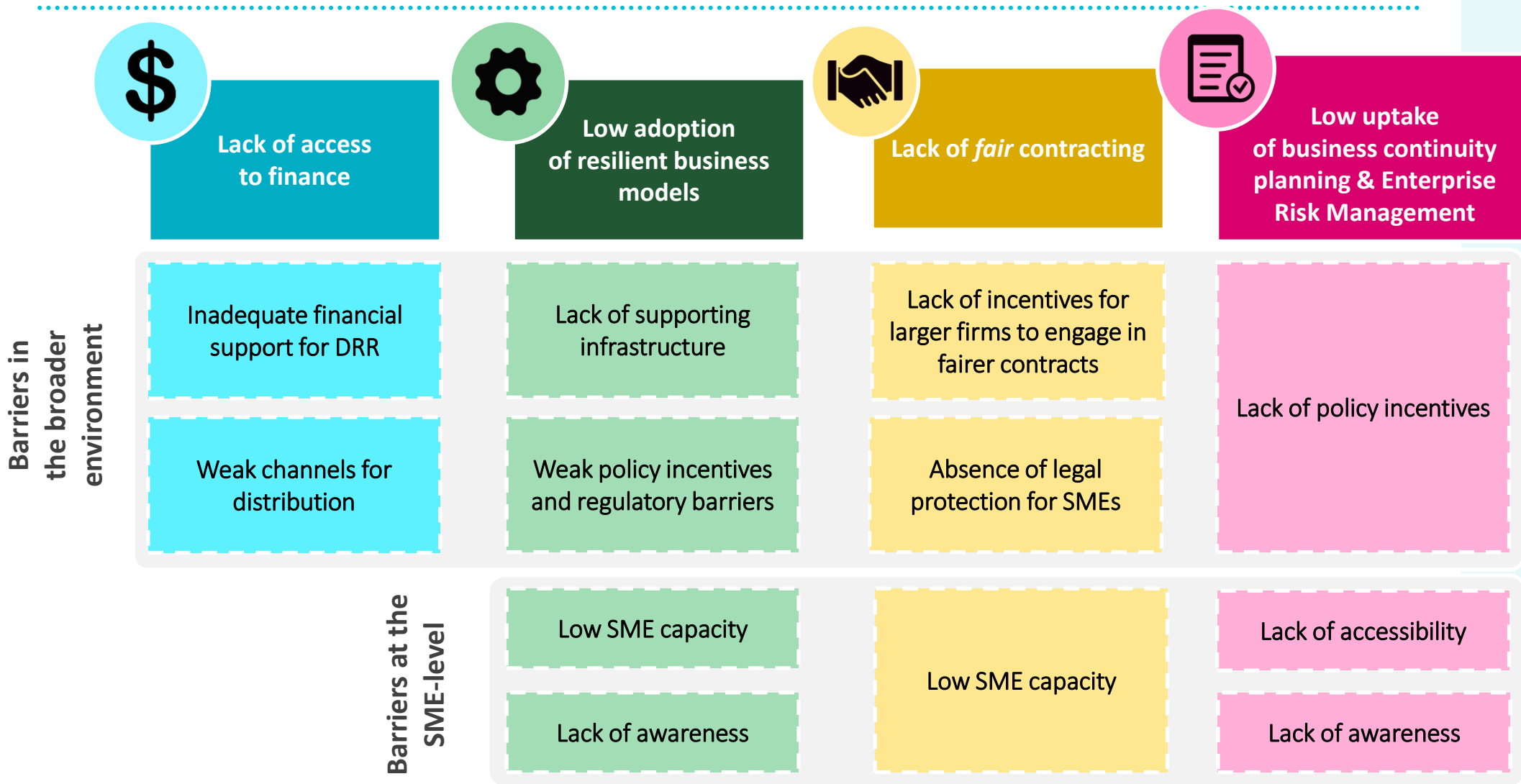
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Summary Framework for building the resilience of SMEs through Disaster Risk Reduction



Reducing Risk & Building Resilience of SMEs to Disasters Guidance Report
LINK:
<https://www.undrr.org/publication/resilience-smes>

UNDRR SME forthcoming report identifies key barriers to SME resilience:



Enhancing the Resilience of SMEs in the Travel & Tourism Sector

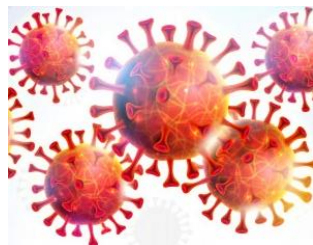
A Joint Initiative by the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI) and the Japan Travel and Tourism Association (JTТА)

*Tourism
Resilience
Japan*

SMEs in the travel & tourism sector



Vulnerable to disaster risks:



Government Policy
SME Business Enhancement Act
(2019) encourages and
incentivizes SMEs to implement
disaster preparedness and
recovery measures

Challenges and barriers

Tourism businesses, SMEs in particular, are less prepared for the disaster risks than larger businesses in other sectors.

Only 15%- of the lodging and food service businesses have a written BCP.

The rate is the lowest among other major sectors in Japan.

Low uptake of business continuity planning & Enterprise Risk Management

Low SME capacity

Combine Enterprise Risk Management and Business Continuity Management mechanisms to better incorporate and increase the focus on prevention.

JICC-JTТА Joint Initiative

1. Develop BCP template models for four industries in the sector.
2. Run a trial project to assist the tourism businesses to develop their BCPs.
3. Train the Trainer program to educate the potential experts.
4. Extend the project nation-wide to promote and assist developing BCP including ERM among the SMEs in the sector.



Support by ARISE Japan members

CORAF: Experiences, Challenges and barriers on SMEs in Africa



Limited role of science, technology and innovation (STI)

Erratic policies in agricultural output, agribusiness, input markets and trade.

Limited access and use of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer, pesticides)

Involvement of small farmers in the agro-industry supply chain is limited due to low practice of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)

Risks associated with negative outcomes deriving from extreme weather shocks and biological factors

It is crucially essential to support SMEs on a national and regional level in their planning and implementation of actions aimed at ensuring their agricultural transformation is inclusive, science and innovation-led, sustainable and climate relevant. **CORAF is positioned to facilitate collective actions, knowledge spillovers and sharing, capacity strengthening, advocacy for enabling environments, strengthening regional markets and trade, and accountability with the region.**

>90,000

Businesses represented
through CARICHAM

21

National
Chambers of
Commerce

20

Countries
represented in
CARICHAM



PILLARS

The Network of Caribbean Chambers of Commerce

- Advocates for and creates enhanced value for members
- Increases resilience of Members and their countries
- Shares knowledge and best practices
- Enhances transportation, trade facilitation, and promotion

Business Resilience Toolkit

Created in collaboration with the UNDRR Regional Office and McAllister Craig

Business Continuity Planning Template

Editable BCP Template to be personalized by each MSME

Business Continuity Planning Guide

BCP Guide to be used by businesses and Chambers

Support to MSMEs in completing BCPs

Training and guidance provided to MSMEs in completing their BCPs

Session 2: Resilient Infrastructure

Building infrastructure resilience

Abhilash Panda

Deputy Chief, Intergovernmental processes, Interagency cooperation
and Partnerships Branch, UNDRR



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Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure



Coalition for **Disaster** **Resilient Infrastructure**



New Delhi

Announcement at AMCDRR 2016

Announcement by Hon. Prime Minister at Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in New Delhi in November 2016

“...India will work with other partner countries and stakeholders to build a coalition or centre for promoting disaster resilient infrastructure in the region...”

Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

- Launched at the UN Climate Action Summit on 23 September 2019.
- A multi-stakeholder partnership of national governments, UN agencies and programmes, multilateral development banks and financing mechanisms, the private sector and knowledge institutions that aims to promote the resilience of infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks, thereby ensuring sustainable development.
- The CDRI Secretariat is based in New Delhi, India.



21 Countries

1. Afghanistan	12. Japan
2. Argentina	13. Maldives
3. Australia	14. Mauritius
4. Bhutan	15. Mongolia
5. Chile	16. Nepal
6. Fiji	17. Peru
7. France	18. Sri Lanka
8. Germany	19. Turkey
9. India	20. United Kingdom
10. Italy	21. United States of America
11. Jamaica	

4 Multilateral Organizations

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
2. The World Bank
3. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
4. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

Private Sector Organizations

1. UNDRR Arise Network
2. Coalition for Climate Resilient Infrastructure

CDRI Membership

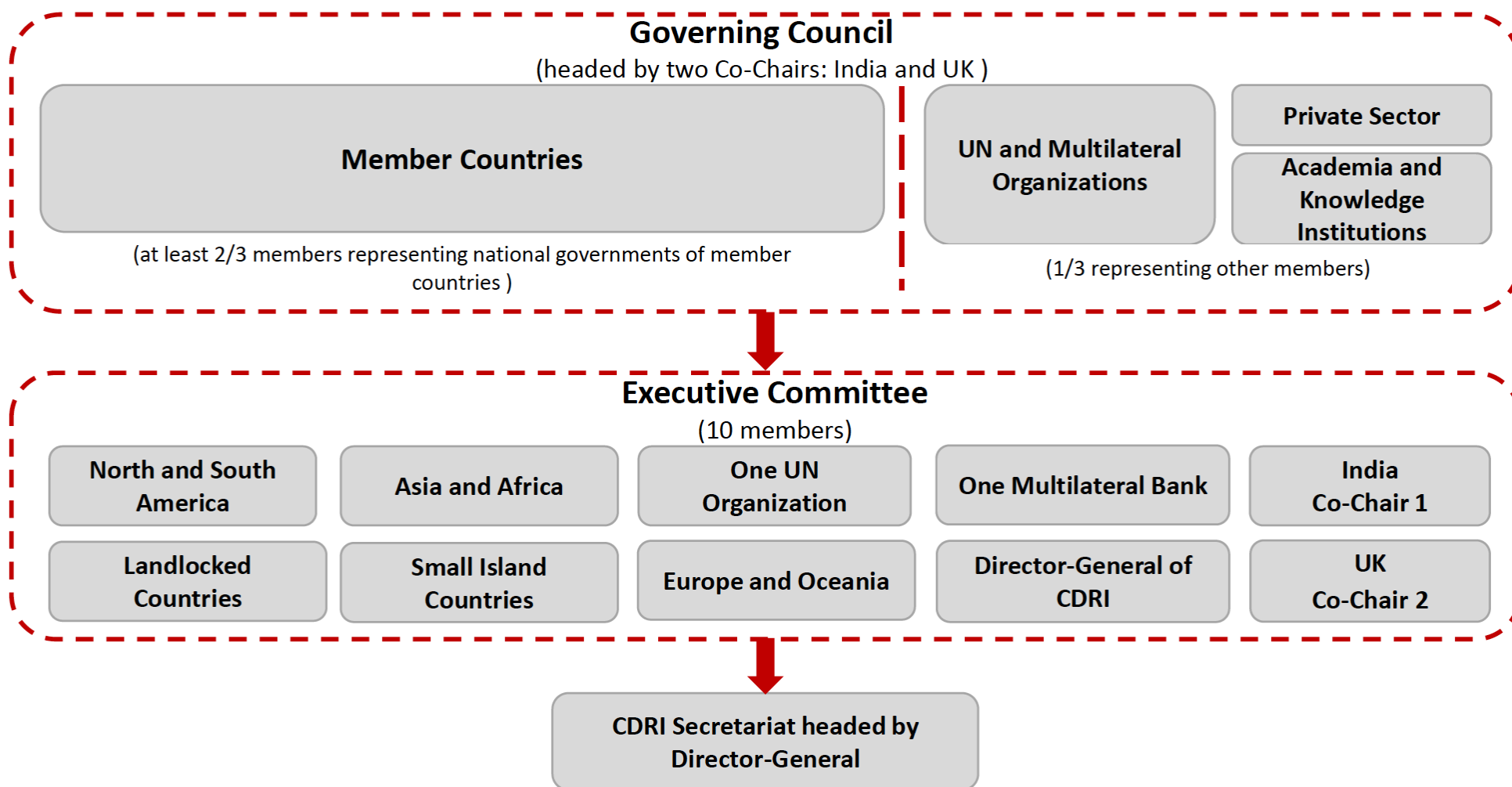
➤ 21 countries, four multilateral and two private sector organizations have joined CDRI.

CDRI Member Countries



Governance Arrangements

Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)



CDRI Executive Committee

S. No	Notional Constituency	Name of Member	Represented By
1	Co-Chairs	India	Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), India
2		UK	H.E. Mr Alex Ellis CMG, British High Commissioner to the Republic of India.
3	UN agencies / Other institutions	UNDRR	Ms. Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction.
4	Multilateral Development Banks	World Bank	Mr. Deepak Singh, Lead Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank (authorised to attend the meeting).
5	Landlocked Countries	Afghanistan	Mr. Mohammad Qaseem Haidari, Deputy Minister for Policy, Planning, and Coordination, State Ministry for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs, Afghanistan.
6	Small Island Countries	Fiji	Ms. Vasiti Soko, Director, National Disaster Management Office, Fiji
7	North and South America	USA	Ms. Ramona El Hamzaoui, Acting Mission Director, USAID/India.
8	Asia and Africa	Japan	Mr. Shingo Miyamoto, Minister (Economic and Development), Embassy of Japan.
9	Europe and Oceania	Australia	Mr. Rod Hilton, Deputy Head of Mission, Australian High Commission, New Delhi.
10	Ex-Officio	Director-General	Mr. Sandeep Poundrik, <i>Pro tem</i> Director-General, CDRI Secretariat, India

CDRI Thematic Areas of Work



Governance & Policy



Risk Identification &
Estimation



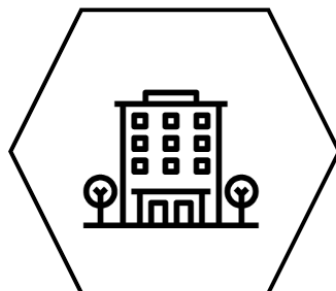
Resilience Standards &
Certifications



Capacity Development



Innovation & Emerging
Technology



Recovery &
Reconstruction



Finance



Community Awareness
& Capacity

CDRI MISSION

Increase availability of technical assistance and improve capacities

Improve availability of knowledge systems

Increase awareness and commitments of governments and other stakeholders

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- > Disaster Response and recovery support
- > Innovation, institutional and community capacity building assistance
- > Standards and certification

RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

- > Collaborative research
- > Global flagship reports
- > Global database of infrastructure and sector resilience

ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS

- > Global events and initiatives
- > Marketplace of knowledge financing and implementation agencies
- > Dissemination of knowledge products

WORKPLAN COMPONENTS

- 1.1 – Building back resilience
- 1.2 – Financing
- 1.3 – Strengthened governance
- 1.4 – Risk & resilience assessments

- 2.1 – Learning from disaster
- 2.2 – Decision support platform
- 2.3 – Technical standards
- 2.4 – Certification
- 2.5 – Promoting innovation

- 3.1 – National CDRI workshops
- 3.2 – Marketplace for DCRI
- 3.3 – Flagship reports and dissemination
- 3.4 – ICDRI
- 3.5 – The Resilience Challenge

Resilient Infrastructure Marketplace

- The CDRI Resilient Infrastructure Marketplace at ICDRI 2021: a virtual exhibition and networking space; participants can learn about new solutions offered by public and private sector agencies.

- Categories:



Technology Products



Design Solutions



Knowledge Products



Policy Solutions



Financial & Insurance
Instruments



Competitions



5 possible areas for cooperation between ARISE and CDRI

Based on CDRI workplan for 2020-22

CDRI workplan item 1.2 Financing Disaster and Climate Resilient Infrastructure

CDRI's objective	ARISE contribution
CDRI will provide technical support to Member Countries to develop portfolios of bankable projects for disaster and climate resilient infrastructure and will convene national and regional dialogues that contribute to expand the flow of finance into disaster and climate resilient infrastructure and to identify innovative approaches to financing. The dialogues would bring together the governments of Member Countries and regional and metropolitan governments with portfolios of bankable projects with multilateral development banks (MDB), the insurance and reinsurance sector, private equity, philanthropists and investors.	ARISE through its global and national network in partnership with UNDRR, and by leveraging opportunities such as the five Regional Platforms which will be convened during 2021, would convene regional dialogues to identify innovative approaches to accelerate financing into disaster and climate resilient infrastructure and to identify innovative approaches to financing.

CDRI workplan item 2.3 Technical standards for disaster and climate resilient infrastructure

CDRI's objective	ARISE contribution
CDRI will convene dialogues in the telecommunications; energy and electric power and transport sectors to develop appropriate resilience standards. The sector dialogues will bring together major infrastructure providers in each sector, global, regional and national professional bodies in engineering, regulators, the financial and insurance sectors and experts in modelling disaster and climate risk to agree to a structured approach to the development and adoption of appropriate and recognized performance-based resilience standards.	A more integrated view of resilient infrastructure – as expressed in CDRI's work plan it is very relevant and priorities for the next period should take recent developments on global health threats and – consequently – economic distortions into account. Strengthening healthcare systems and digital infrastructure are essential parts of resilient infrastructures on the ground and need to get prioritized. Sectoral dialogues as expressed in the work plan are excellent tools but need to be complemented by healthcare with a balanced approach including supply chains. ARISE members are relevant stakeholders and interested in resilient infrastructure in both areas. Risk modeling and standard setting as well as baseline assessments seem to be appropriate tools to progress on these matters.

CDRI workplan item 2.5 Promoting innovation in disaster and climate resilient infrastructure systems

CDRI's objective	ARISE contribution
To systematically capture the rapid process of change occurring in different infrastructure sectors and to identify innovative approaches and solutions, CDRI will convene a series of innovation conclaves to examine new approaches to achieving disaster and climate resilient infrastructure. CDRI will also periodically undertake global reviews that research, document and disseminate information on the application of innovative technologies and methodologies that have been successful in practice.	ARISE with national networks in more than 25 countries, could organize national innovation challenges (or hackathons) in partnership with relevant Ministries to generate solutions targeting country specific infrastructure priorities and supporting capacity development.

CDRI workplan item 3.2 - Marketplace for disaster and climate resilient infrastructure systems

CDRI's objective	ARISE contribution
To strengthen the market for disaster and climate resilient infrastructure systems, CDRI will develop an on-line Marketplace which will facilitate the matching of demand from Member Countries requiring technical services and assistance with companies, universities and other organisations that can offer and provide those services. The Marketplace will be more than a transactional facility and will help to structure and integrate the market for disaster and climate resilient infrastructure systems. It is envisioned that the Marketplace will also provide mechanisms for South-South and triangular cooperation to maximise opportunities for cooperation and collaboration between Member Countries.	ARISE with 350 plus members globally, could support by bringing in the network members into the market-place and extend their expertise to member states looking for technical services and assistance. Note: Earlier this week COP26 President Mr. Alok Sharma (CDRI Co-chair) had a meeting with Dr P K Mishra (CDRI Co-Chair) and announced the launch of the Marketplace. The details of this launch are still expected.

Strategic Priority 4: Advocacy & Partnerships

- Reinforce Advocacy & Communication through ARISE's National Networks and own communication channels (ARISE Website and Social Networks). ARISE members can contribute to promote CDRI global progress at national level, and raise awareness on importance of Resilient Infrastructure.

Supporting infrastructure resilience beyond CDRI



UNDRR

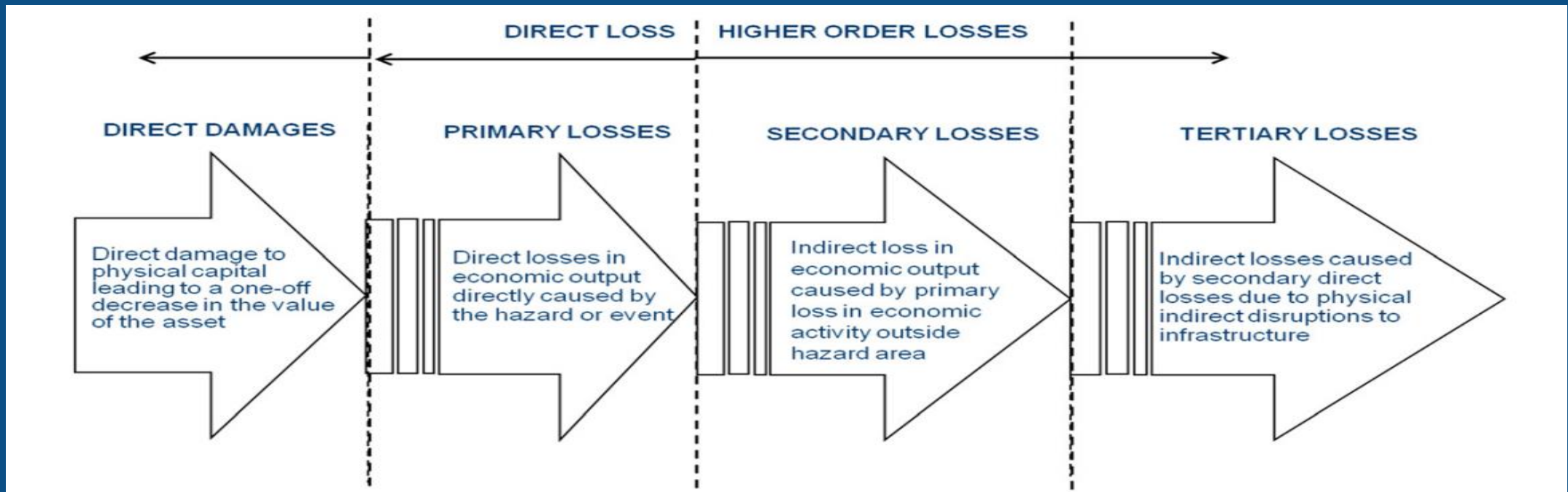
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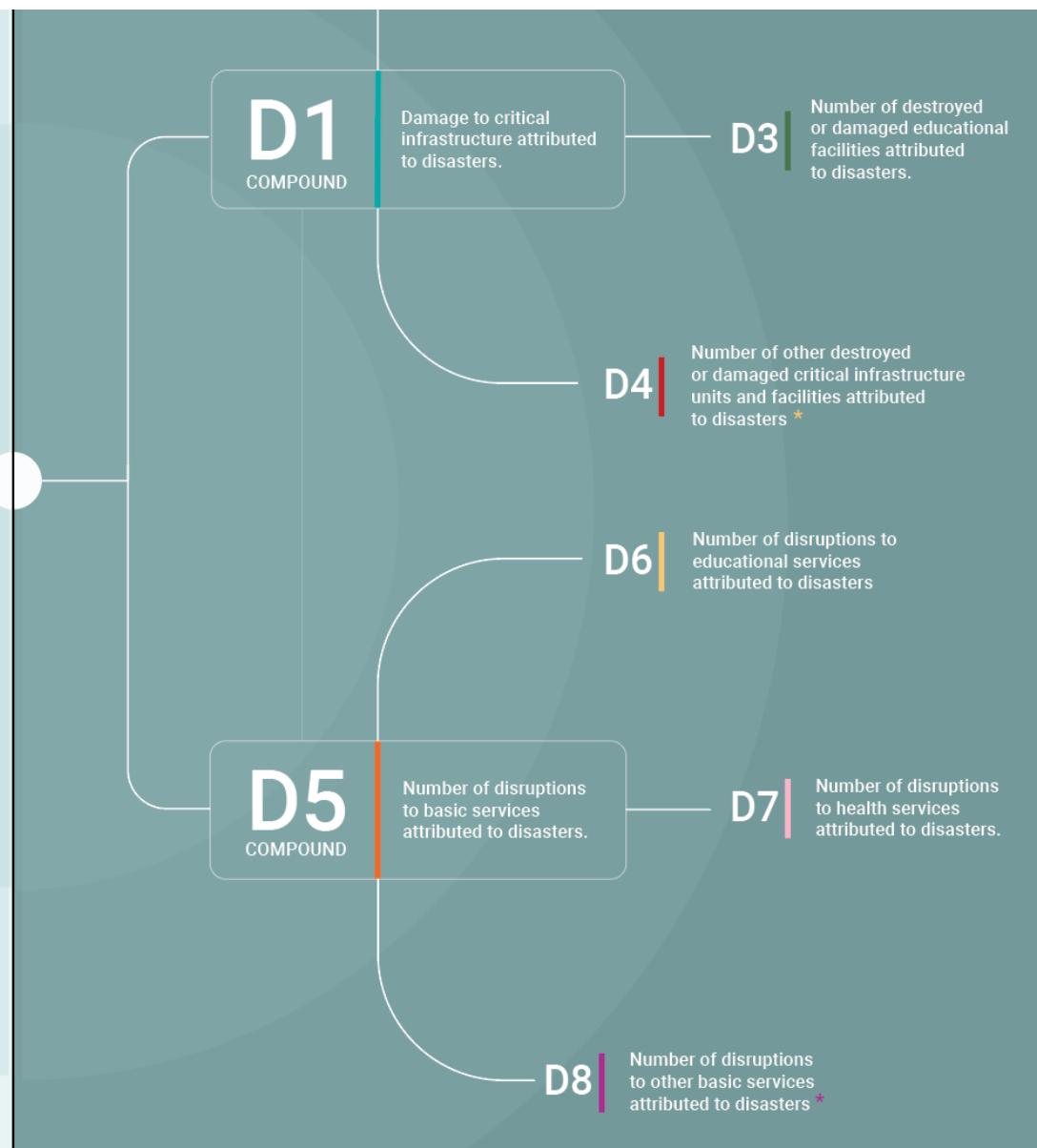
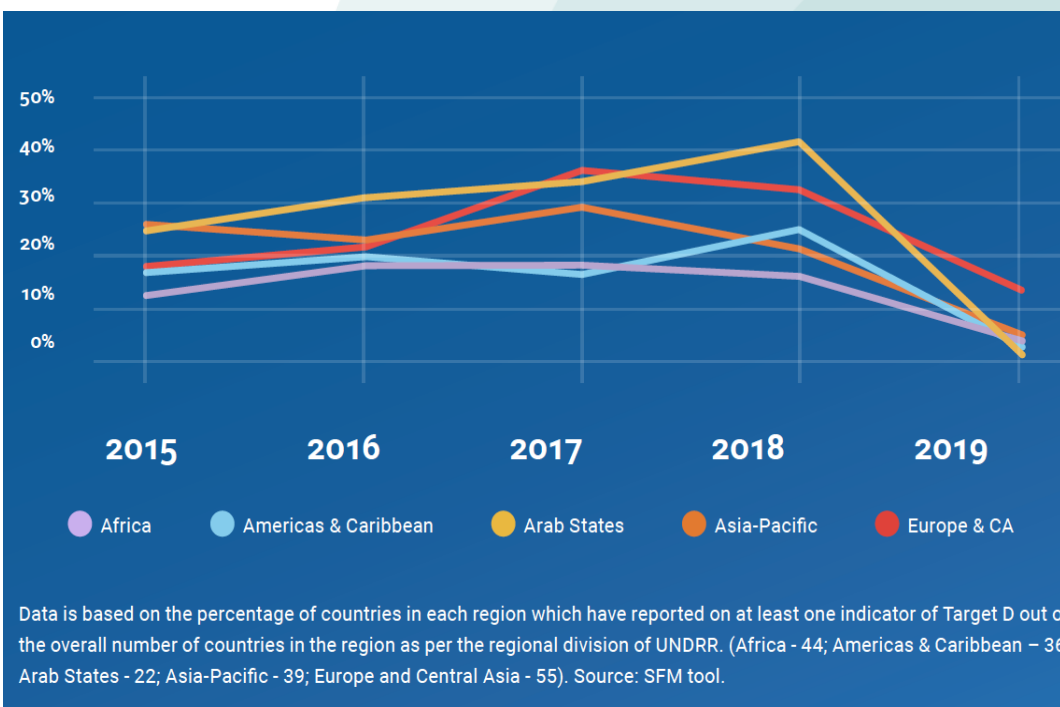
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Objective

- Target D: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.

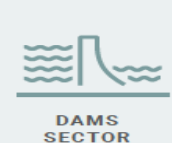


Reporting challenge



Other challenges

- What is resilience in infrastructure?
- Adequate financing
- Capacity
- Risk information
- Stakeholder engagement
- Understanding of inter-dependency
- Data is mostly missing
- Sectoral silos – who owns, manages and is responsible?
- NBS is an afterthought
- Cost-benefit
- Building back better or Building future better?



Suggested areas of engagement

Areas	2021-2024
● ESTABLISH a national definition for 'resilient infrastructure'. ● INCORPORATE AND LINK infrastructure resilience in national and local disaster risk reduction strategies. ● DEVELOP a better understanding of inter-dependencies, interaction and connectedness of infrastructure systems. ● IMPROVE coordination at different levels and among all relevant parties.	■ Strengthen national Infrastructure regulation. ■ A 'resilience rating' standard to benchmark infrastructure. ■ Stress-test inter-connected infrastructure systems. ■ Help integrate infrastructure in national – local strategies
● ACTIVELY ENGAGE AND CREATE incentives for private sector participation supported by risk-based performance. ● FACILITATE the collection of risk data and make disclosure of information on climate disaster risks mandatory. ● ENHANCE knowledge and build capacity.	■ Provide better risk information and analysis ■ Pursue risk-disclosure for all infrastructure investments ■ Promote NBS in construction practices – not as an afterthought

Thank You

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Session 3: Insurance

From Protection to Prevention: The Role of Insurance sector in DRR

Michael f. Rellosa, Executive Director, PIRA

Jihad Faitrouni, General Manager, AMAN

Ruben Leonardini, Manager, SANCOR Seguros



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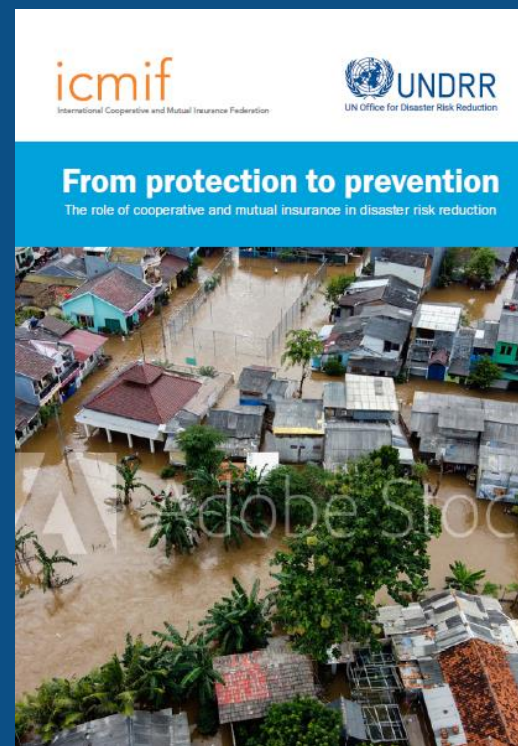
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From Protection to Prevention: The Role of Insurance sector in DRR

- UNDRR collaborating with ICMIF - the International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation
 - Forthcoming report on **seven mechanisms** for supporting DRR
 - **Pilot initiatives** to explore practical implementation aspects

Report launch 30th April 2021
<https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/329588919742368014>

UNDRR-ICMIF report launch 30th April



Report identifies seven mechanisms to drive DRR:

- Direct mechanisms, such as pricing and investment
- Indirect mechanisms such as raising risk awareness

ICMIF-UNDRR: Seven mechanisms for supporting DRR and resilience through cooperative and mutual insurance

- **Direct mechanisms** – for insurance products to reduce disaster risks:
 1. Apply **variable pricing of insurance** to provide incentives for risk reduction
 2. Include **prerequisites and exceptions** to provide incentives for risk reduction
 3. Ensure **investment reduces and prevents risks** and builds resilience
- **Indirect mechanisms** – for insurance providers to reduce disaster risks:
 4. Raise awareness of the **systemic nature of risks** and provide **transparent information** and advice for **reducing hazards, exposure, and vulnerability**
 5. Build and share **capacity and technology** for risk modelling, analysis and monitoring
 6. Promote and enhance **local social capital** local social capital for responding to disasters and innovating to reduce risks
 7. Collaborate with the public sector to signal unsustainable development and **support decision-making** towards DRR and risk-informed investment while closing **protection gaps**

Insurance Related Projects in the Philippines

Proponents	Project
PIRA / ADB	Reinsurance Facility for high valued crops.
GIZ / PIRA	A Parametric Product for MSME's
PIRA / IC / WB	The Philippine Catastrophe Insurance Facility
PIRA / Earth Security	The Protective Value of Ecosystems for Insurance Risk Modelling and Pricing



Risk reduction with prevention approach

Ongoing approach

- ❑ Identification of potential exposures by underwriting and claim data analysis
- ❑ Pre-risk surveys and recommendations
- ❑ Risk based pricing approach – incentives for implementing best risk management practices
- ❑ Post loss surveys and risk improvement measures
- ❑ No claim incentives on policies
- ❑ Create community awareness on best practices for risk reduction

Innovation - Moving forward

- ❑ Adapting technology like telematics for risk control
- ❑ Formulating individual risk scores based on the data from telematics devices and building the transparent mechanism to focus on prevention instead of cure

Seguros como mecanismo de transferencia de Riesgos:

- **Ante un hecho catastrófico que afecta seriamente la continuidad de la producción en una región los Gobiernos responden:**
 - Apoyando a los afectados con la suspensión de la carga impositiva
 - Aportando capital proveniente de fondos de catástrofes (escasos y fuera de tiempo).
 - El pequeño productor recibe beneficios mínimos.
- **Los Sistemas de Seguros, debidamente diseñados, son un mecanismo de probada eficiencia para transferir riesgos, sobre todo para productores pequeños y medianos.**



Ejemplo de experiencias exitosas del Grupo Sancor Seguros:

ARGENTINA:

- **Prov. De Mendoza y San Juan:** Póliza de Seguros para productores de fruta, de hasta 20 Ha. Desde hace 18 años se ha recolectado gran cantidad de datos estadísticos y estimaciones de Riesgo.
- **Prov. De Corrientes:** Cobertura especial para pequeños productores de hortalizas BAJO INVERNADERO. Implementación de un sistema de gestión y transferencia de riesgos (proyecto de adaptación y resiliencia de la agricultura familiar ante el impacto del cambio climático), financiación con el fondo de adaptación al cambio climático de ONU.

URUGUAY:

Prueba piloto para pequeños productores familiares ganaderos. Riesgo a Cubrir: costo incremental de alimentación del ganado en caso de sequía definida por desvíos negativos del NDVI (Índice de Vegetación Normalizado). Seguros Parametrizados.



Resumen y conclusiones:

- Las distintas experiencias proporcionan una fuente de datos extensa, precisa y de alta calidad que permite diseñar y adecuar coberturas haciendo el sistema de Seguros más sustentable y que fomenten la Resiliencia.
- Se impulsa claramente la inversión privada en la investigación sobre el cambio climático.
- La transferencia del riesgo a los sistemas de Seguros es un instrumento de Política Social dado que, fortalece los sistemas financieros locales y regionales, reduce la vulnerabilidad de productores pequeños y medianos y evita la migración Rural-Urbana. Es necesario coordinar incentivos y capacitación, brindar información y asesoramiento transparente.
- La plataforma de RRD y ARISE es un adecuado ámbito multisectorial para promover estos temas y colaborar con el sector público.