

Policy Dialogue on Private Investment in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

उत्थानशीलताका लागि विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरणमा निजी लगानी विषयक नीति संवाद कार्यक्रम

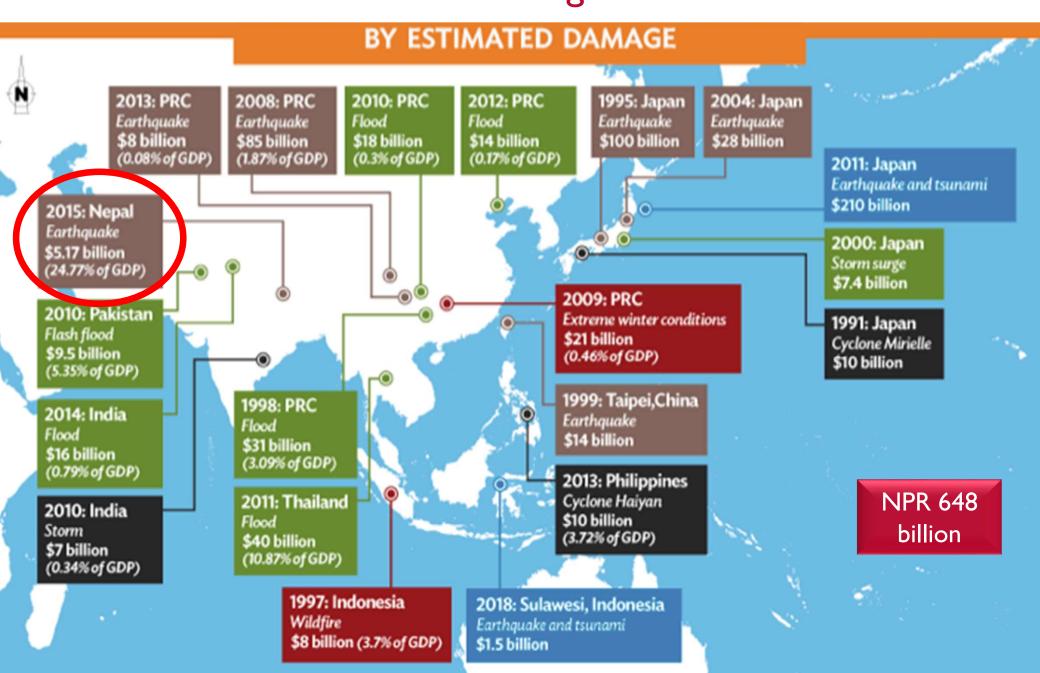
June 12, 2023
Hotel Himalaya, Lalitpur



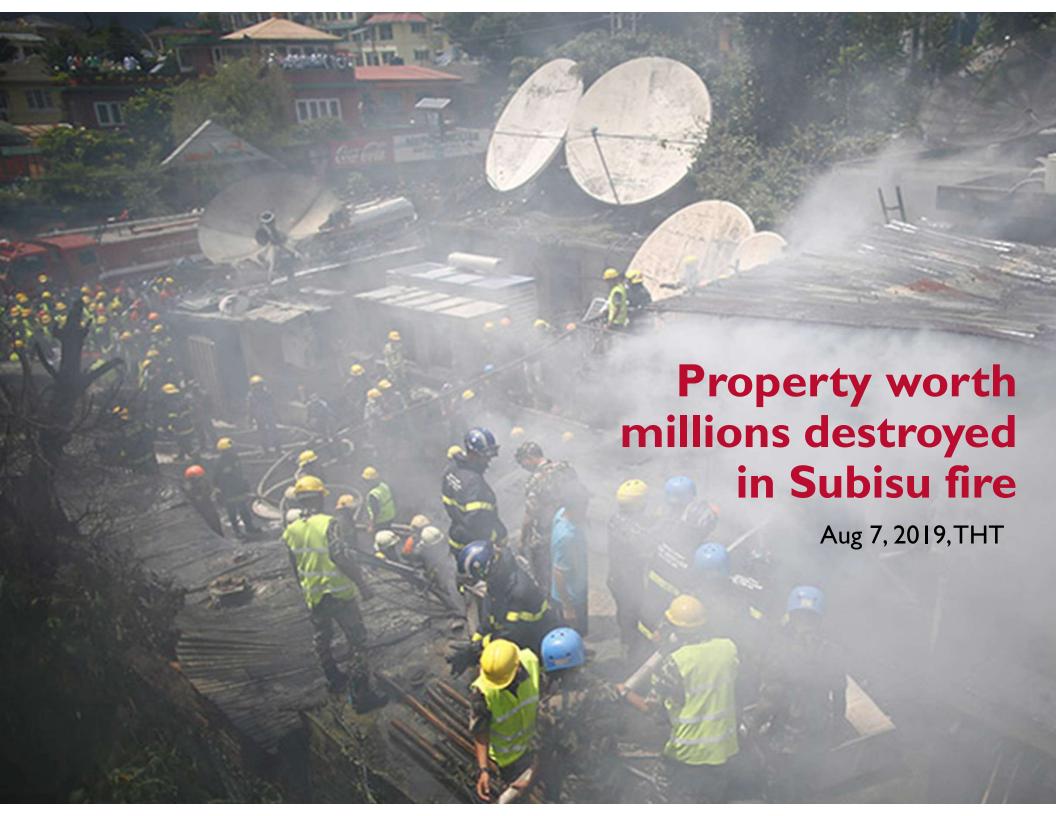
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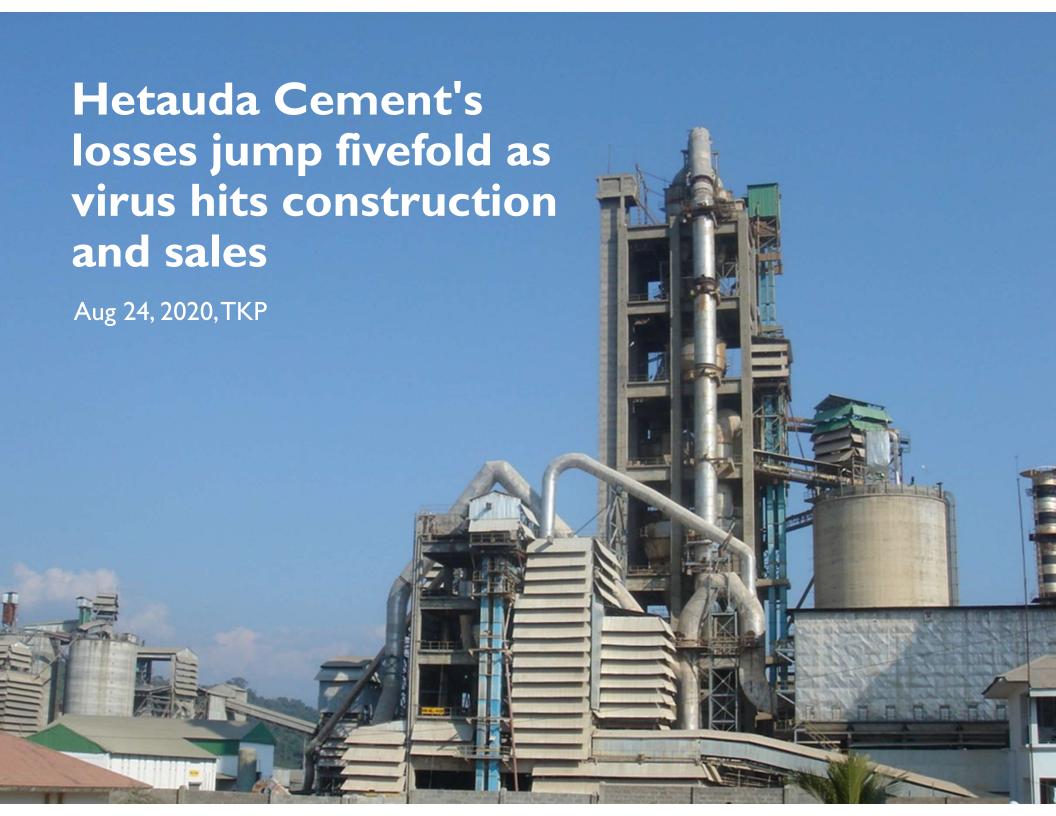
Suman Shakya Advisor, Private Sector Engagement

The 2015 earthquake in Nepal was one of the world's most devastating disasters









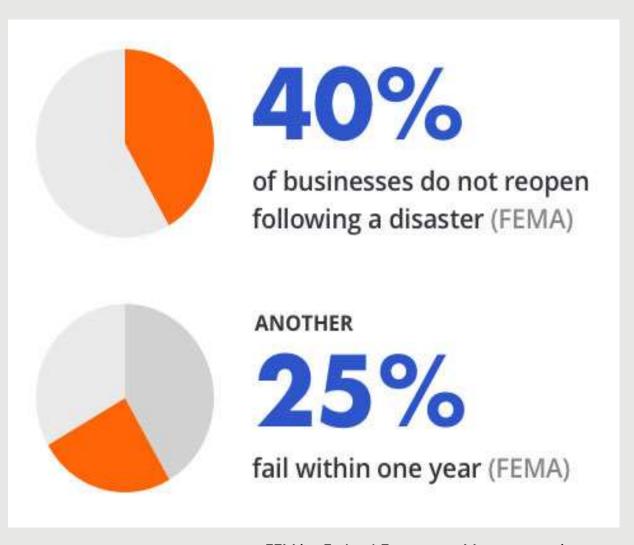
Impact of COVID-19 on Nepali Businesses

- Nepal Rastra Bank survey
- June 2020 only 4.1% of business completely operational. Increased to 54% Nov 2020
- April 2021 81.2% resumed operation but at 60% of their capacity
- Businesses struggled to meet their operational expenditures due to the fall in market demand

M/SMEs in Nepal

- 98% of industrial establishments
- **57**% employment (1.7 million)
- 22% of GDP

Source: World Bank – SME report 2020 / MOF 2016 Economic Survey



FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency





Bottomline

- Majority of nation's critical infrastructure are managed by the private sector. It has resources essential to emergency management, logistic capabilities, etc.
- Though the private sector has been generous with funding support after disasters, businesses in Nepal are themselves not ready to cope with natural and human-induced disasters
- USD I invested in resilience saves USD 4-7* in response
- Only few Nepali businesses have preparatory mechanisms to withstand the impacts of a disaster

Policy dimensions to consider

The Government and CSOs should develop long term relationship with the private sector and consider them as trustworthy partners

- I. Philanthropic initiatives (CSR disaster preparedness)
- 2. To encourage investment in disaster resilience for advocacy and raising awareness
- 3. Businesses with strong risk management programs can reduce their disaster loses seven-folds. Encourage Business Continuity Management BCP
- 4. Allow businesses to seek opportunities in dealing in disaster resilient products and services
- 5. Successful initiatives to prepare, support, and become disaster resilient must be encouraged, shared and recognized





Started making BCP in Nepal in 2001 after earthquake in India

Tayar Nepal's Approaches to Private Sector Engagement

2. Foster partnerships and collaborations

3. Promote disaster risk financing

I. Promote entrepreneurial opportunities in the DRRM landscape

Engage the private sector in disaster preparedness, response and recovery

4. Enhance private sector's resilience

Private Sector Engagement Committee

Orientation/Training/Workshops

Business Continuity Management (BCM)

6/11/2023

Increasing their capacity in DRRM through technical knowledge, peer-to-peer learning, and adoption of best practices

Planned Completed One SIX **THREE** i. Integrate DRRM in your **Training of Trainers on BCM DRRM+BCM BCM ToT** businesses and your to our PSE Committee and **Orientations** to Startup products/ services. other private sector actors. (Startup Ecosystem Ecosystem Actors, Actors, BATAS CNI Swadeshi Foundation, CNI, Hulas ii. Integrate BCM in your members. Batas Steel, RAN) Foundation & product/ services/ develop Colleges your BCP **Three** One Local level Provincial level iii. Explore partnership and **6** BCPs finalized **BCM BCM** Training/ collaboration opportunities 21 BCPs under review **Orientations** Workshop Six Local/ Corporate **Business Continuity Plans BCM** Training/Workshop One (BCP) Finalized Corporate level 55+ BCPs under review Technical support to **BCM** Training/Workshop complete and implement BCPs.

Building partnership

- Three events conducted to build stronger relationship with the private sector
- Agreements with major private businesses houses and leading Associations to facilitate and commit investments in disaster resiliency



Well thought out policy will encourage Private Investment in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience!

THANK YOU