Opportunities for Private Sector Engagement in Disaster Risk Reduction

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Overview

Disaster Risk Reduction
Corporate Social Responsibility
Private Sector Overview
Corporate Social Responsibility
Business Continuity Opportunity/Strategy
Methodological Approach to Business Continuity
VISION OF THE CAIC
The creation of a Caribbean Private Sector that is internationally competitive and cohesive in its approach to dealing with opportunities and challenges.

MISSION OF THE CAIC
The Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce is committed to facilitating the development, growth and competitive positioning of Caribbean Businesses in the changing world economy, by providing products and services that are value-adding to our members and representing their interests in regional, international and hemispheric fora.
The role of the CAIC is to foster cooperative relationships between Caribbean business interests and governmental bodies on matters related to Policy Advocacy and implementation that would create the most favourable environment for the Caribbean Private Sector to invest, expand, and generate additional employment.
Issues for the Caribbean Private Sector

- Level of disconnect/mistrust between the Private Sector and Caribbean governments.
- Susceptible to natural disasters: (June-November Hurricane season and effects of Caribbean Sea degradation)
- Unavailability of knowledge and resources in disaster risk reduction, resilience and management within and by the private sector.
Disaster Risk Reduction

Definition:

“DRR aims to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards through an ethic of prevention.”

- UNISDR
Private Sector response to Disaster Risk Reduction

- Focus is on current business
- Not in our budget
- A disaster response will be handled if it happens
- DRR is for Environment Lobbyists
- WIIFM
Corporate Social Responsibility

The social responsibility of the private sector concerns the relationships of a company not just with its stakeholders, suppliers and customers, but also with other groups and the needs, values and goals of the society in which it operates.

- UN
### Business Continuity Opportunity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of investment in the recovery strategy ahead of the disruptive incident</th>
<th>Recovery Time Objective in case of a disruptive incident</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max)</td>
<td>Option of duplication or replication of the primary operation while maintaining operational primary and alternate operations at the same time</td>
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<td>Option to keep an unused alternate operation waiting to be used in case a disruptive incident occurs</td>
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<td>Option of maintaining an alternate operation ready to operate which will be moved to the scene of the incident to replace the affected infrastructure</td>
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<td>Option of maintaining a mechanism of immediate delivery with a provider that will replace the affected infrastructure</td>
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<td>Option of maintaining a reciprocal agreement with another related organization</td>
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<td>Option of having an alternate operation ready to be mounted in the event of the incident</td>
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<td>Option of repairing the damage more quickly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Min)</td>
<td>Not to do anything now</td>
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</tbody>
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"Temperature" of the strategic option

- (Max) indicates maximum level of investment.
- (Min) indicates minimum level of investment.
Methodological Approach to Business Continuity

1) Empowerment and Governance of continuity of business and operations by the Top Management;

2) Identification of priority and urgent activities to be recovered in case a major event occurs that disrupts operations;

3) Protection of the most urgent activities in order to mitigate the chances that a major event may paralyze operations of the MSME;
Methodological Approach to Business Continuity

• 4) Establishing strategies for continuity and recovery of the most critical activities;

• 5) Documenting the plans for continuity to be applied at the moment of the event;

• 6) Train for and test the continuity plans;
Methodological Approach to Business Continuity

• 7) Raising awareness and competences in MSMEs;

• 8) Maintaining continuity of business and operations; and finally

• 9) Use of indicators on continuity of business and operations.
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