Featured Event

Increasing public-private partnership and investment for DRR

13:00-15:00
Thursday 05 July 2018
Ballroom 2 & 3, Shangri-La Hotel
THE PANEL

CHAIR

H.E. Mr. Tsogtbaatar D.
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia

OPENING REMARKS

H.E. Ms. Bulgantuya Kh.
Vice-Minister of Finance of Mongolia

H.E. Mr. Win Myat Aye
Union Minister, Ministry of Social Welfare and Resettlement, Myanmar

MODERATOR

Ms. Sayanaa L.
Head of Office, Deputy Prime Minister’s Office, Mongolia

SPEAKERS

1. H.E. Mr. Enkhbayar J.
Member of Parliament, Mongolia

2. Mr. Lkhagvajav B.
President of the Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
3. **Dr. Charlotte Benson**  
Principal Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

4. **Mr. Ajit Chaudhuri**  
Assistant Vice President - Community Services, Tata Sustainability Group

5. **Dr. Giriraj Amarnath**  

6. **Mr. Oyunbat T.**  
Head of Department, Agriculture Reinsurance JSC, Mongolia Corporation
Background

Natural and man-made disasters continue to have a detrimental, and even devastating, impact on nations, societies, communities, organizations and individuals. Due to the scale of disasters, effective disaster risk reduction necessitates the collaborative involvement of a number of stakeholders, including governments, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, private companies and community organizations.

In this complex, globalized world, neither the private nor the public sector can act alone if the complex challenge of reducing the risk of hazards is to be effectively addressed. One approach to achieve better disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery capabilities is through the formation of public-private partnerships (PPPs). This is pursuant to paragraph 19 (e) of the Sendai Framework, urging the establishment and operation of coordination mechanisms that require engagement from both State institutions and private stakeholders.

At the global level, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) has taken action in response to this need, establishing the Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE). The overall goal of ARISE is to create risk-resilient societies by engaging the private sector in collaboration with the public sector and other stakeholders to deliver on the targets of the Sendai Framework. Examples at the national and local level have also demonstrated the necessity for, and success of, PPPs in reducing disaster risk.

The private sector’s role in sustainable development, through DRR, must be recognized, in that it has the capacity to protect the investment of individual businesses and the wider economy that compliment government efforts to reduce disaster risk. This is highlighted in the Sendai Framework, which states that addressing underlying disaster risk factors through disaster risk-informed public and private investments is more cost-effective than primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery, and contributes to sustainable development. The need for investment in DRR, through PPPs, is particularly relevant in developing nations, where governments are expected to carry out disaster management programs with limited funds and technical and human resources.

A key element of PPP focuses on building and maintaining trust and strong relationships between the public and private actors.

As in a number of other Asian region countries, the Government of Mongolia has institutionally built the capacity of public and private partnership in DRR by establishing the National Platform on DRR by the decree of the Government on 8 March 2018. The Platform consist of members and representatives from various stakeholders include NGOs and private entities.

Objectives

This Featured Event is being organized by the Government of Mongolia, with UNISDR as a collaborator. The key objectives are:

- To demonstrate how public-private partnerships can support disaster resilience for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery interventions through expansion of the range of service providers beyond the traditional public sector, and inject a measure of dynamism, increase coverage, innovation, efficiency, and cost recovery.
• Provide a set of key recommendations for a roadmap for public-private partnership integrating disaster resilience in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery plans.
• Share knowledge and experiences that demonstrate how government and private sector strengths and weaknesses can complement each other to invest in DRR for resilience, saves lives, protect livelihoods, strengthen economic and social resilience, protect the environment, and preserve cultural heritage.
• Share key regional practices on disaster risk financing and other innovative risk transfer mechanisms such as disaster risk insurance, and fiscal mechanisms.
• Share good practices on how public and private sectors collaborate and coordinate at national, local and community levels to share risk, reduce costs, and support business continuity.

**Intended Outcomes**

• Public-private partnerships (PPP) are necessary to reduce disaster risk.
• Collaboration, involving the sharing of knowledge, skills, networks and finance, between public and private sector organizations is critical to the success of PPP initiatives.
• The pooling of financial resources between public and private sector organizations is a key enabler to effective investment in DRR.
• Both public and private sector investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction strengthens economic, social, health, environmental and cultural resilience.