

SFDDR - Priority 3

Investing in DRR for resilience

Policy recommendations (1)

(M): To promote, as appropriate, the integration of disaster risk reduction considerations and measures in financial and fiscal instruments;

Specific action:

Promoting awareness of the relationship between disaster and social-economic impacts.

Stakeholders: Public sector/ policy-makers; financial institutions; academia; industries; media; science advocates; NGOs; civil society, including vulnerable groups.

Resources: Financial resources; trained human resources; data (quality and data collection); information based on data; methods for public engagement.

Timeframe: Short term (pre-requisite for other actions).

Policy recommendations (2)

(B): To promote mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk-sharing and retention and financial protection, as appropriate, for both public and private investment in order to reduce the financial impact of disasters on Governments and societies, in urban and rural areas;

Specific action:

Introducing financial risk-sharing mechanisms into the activities of owners and managers of critical infrastructure (i.e.: insurance, financial incentives for fast recovery measures in the case of events).

Stakeholders: Experts (academia, private and public sectors); Public sector/ policy-makers / regulatory authorities; insurance companies; financial institutions; civil society, including vulnerable groups.

Resources: Public budget; financial resources from the private sector; institutional and legal framework; human resources; methods for public engagement; media.

Timeframe: Short term (with a good monitoring system).

Policy recommendations (3)

(C): To promote and enhance, through international cooperation, including technology transfer, access to and the sharing and use of non-sensitive data and information, as appropriate, communications and geospatial and space-based technologies and related services; maintain and strengthen in situ and remotely-sensed earth and climate observations; and strengthen the utilization of media, including social media, traditional media, big data and mobile phone networks, to support national measures for successful disaster risk communication, as appropriate and in accordance with national laws;

Specific action:

Including people with life-threatening and chronic disease in the design of policies and plans to manage their risks before, during and after disasters, including having access to life-saving services.

Stakeholders: Patients in critical condition and their families; health professionals; public sector (policy-makers); health-related industries (pharmaceuticals, insurance...); academia.

Resources: Life-saving services, devices and medicines; institutional framework; financial resources; human resources; mapping of population health priorities.

Timeframe: Short term (for most vulnerable groups) and medium-long term for other groups.

Policy recommendations (4)

(O): To increase business resilience and protection of livelihoods and productive assets throughout the supply chains, ensure continuity of services and integrate disaster risk management into business models and practices;

Specific action:

Integrating risk and resilience into business strategic planning of companies, accounting for internal and external aspects affecting the production due to disasters. That could be done through disseminating evidence.

Stakeholders: Industries; Academia; Public sector (policy-makers); Communication vehicles.

Resources: Data (evidence and case studies); Human capital; Financial resources; media; tools and methodologies.

Timeframe: Medium term.

Policy recommendations (5)

(A): To allocate the necessary resources, including finance and logistics, as appropriate, at all levels of administration for the development and the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies, policies, plans, laws and regulations in all relevant sectors;

Specific action:

Development of a national DRR action plan based on priorities identified at the local level by adopting methodologies such as risk matrices, impact and vulnerability assessments.

Stakeholders: Public sector (policy-makers at the local and national levels); experts; civil society, including vulnerable groups; media.

Resources: Data; financial resources; human capital; institutional framework.

Timeframe: Medium term.