



International Organisation of Employers
Organisation Internationale des Employeurs
Organización Internacional de Empleadores

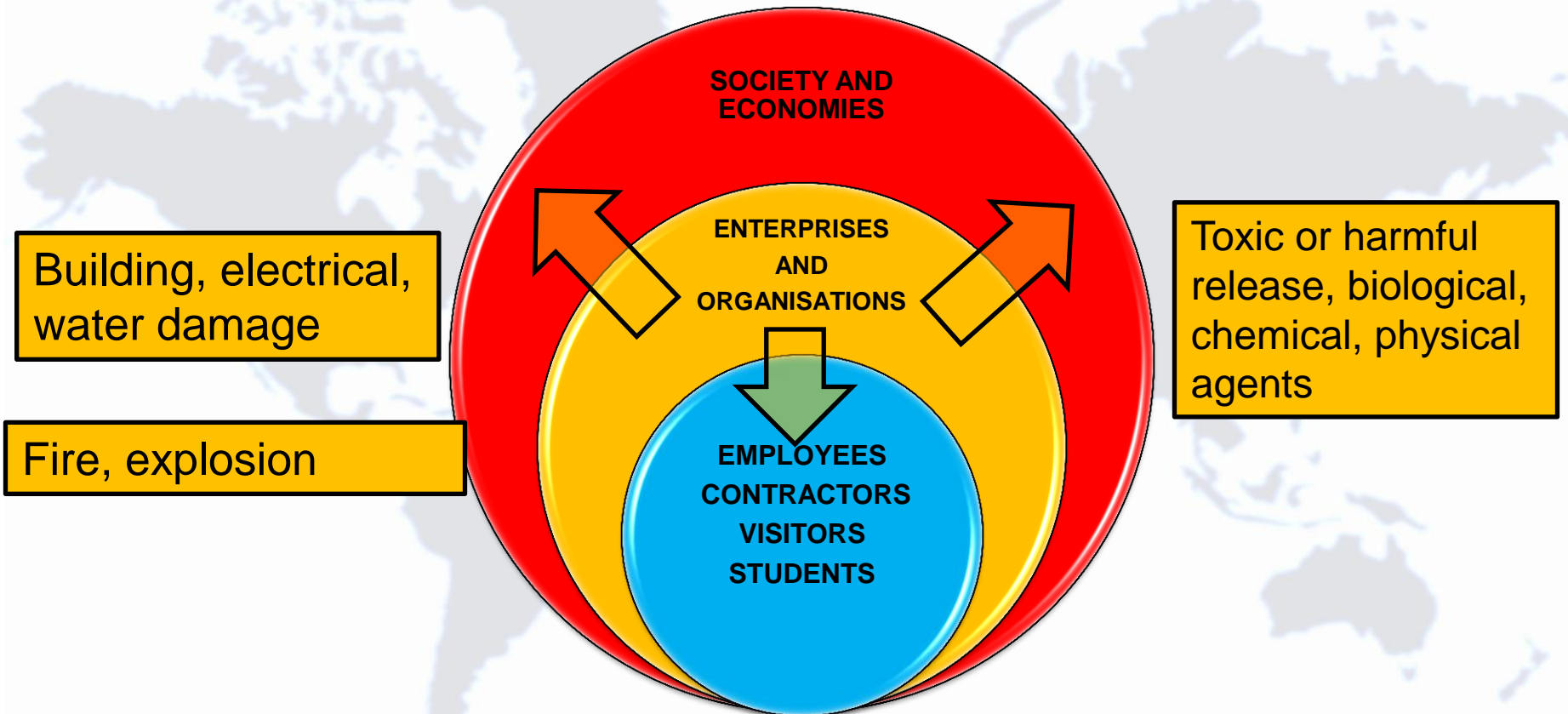
THE LINK BETWEEN ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

**International Recovery Forum 2014
~ The Role of Private Sector in Disaster Recovery ~
21 January 2014
Kobe, Japan**

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BUSINESS RISK MANAGEMENT

SIGNIFICANT THREATS FROM INTERNAL BUSINESS OPERATIONS



BUSINESS RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH FOR RESILIENCE AND RECOVERY

ACT

Review adequacy
of prevention and
recovery measures

Identify hazards

PLAN

Consider the
people exposed

CHECK

Monitor the
people

Identify the risks
(effects)

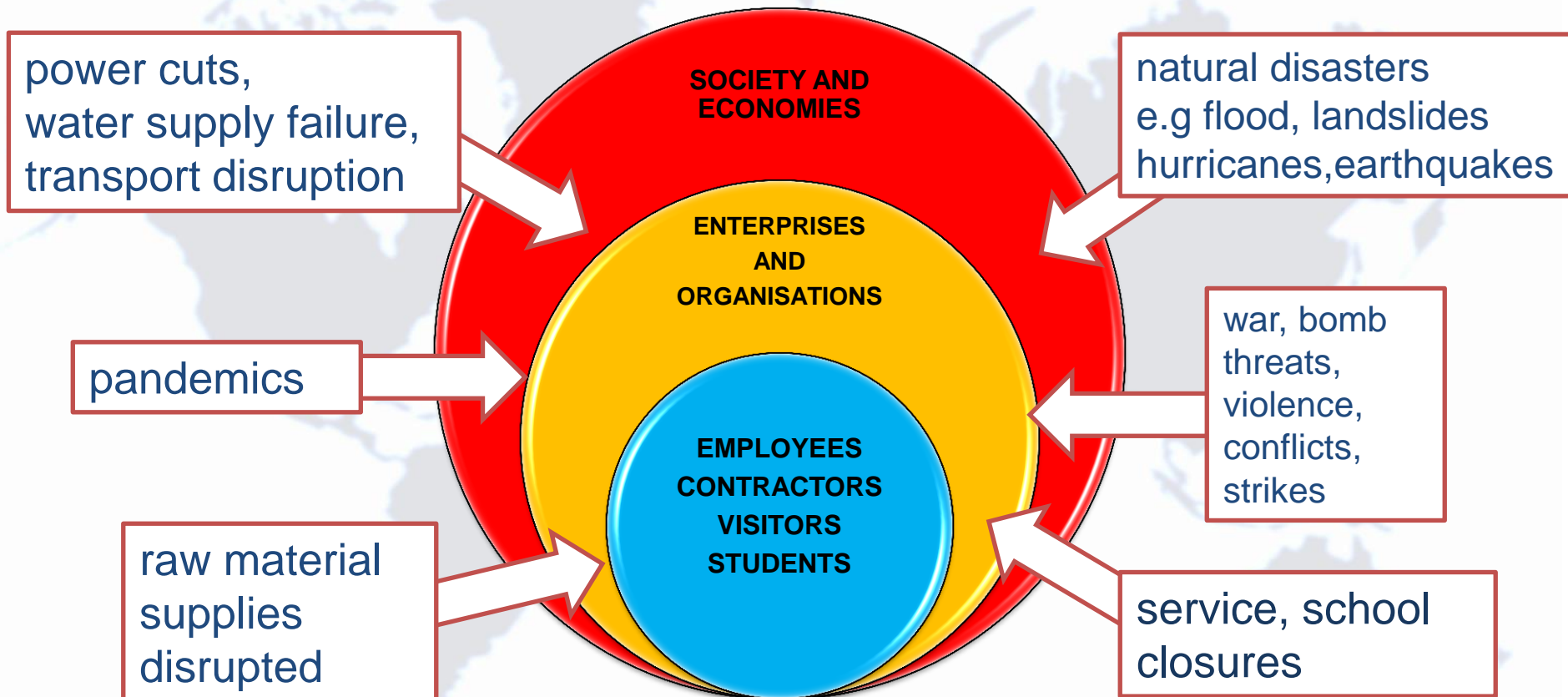
DO

Monitor the
workplace

Implement
prevention
measures

BUSINESS RISK MANAGEMENT

THREATS FROM OUTSIDE THE ORGANISATION



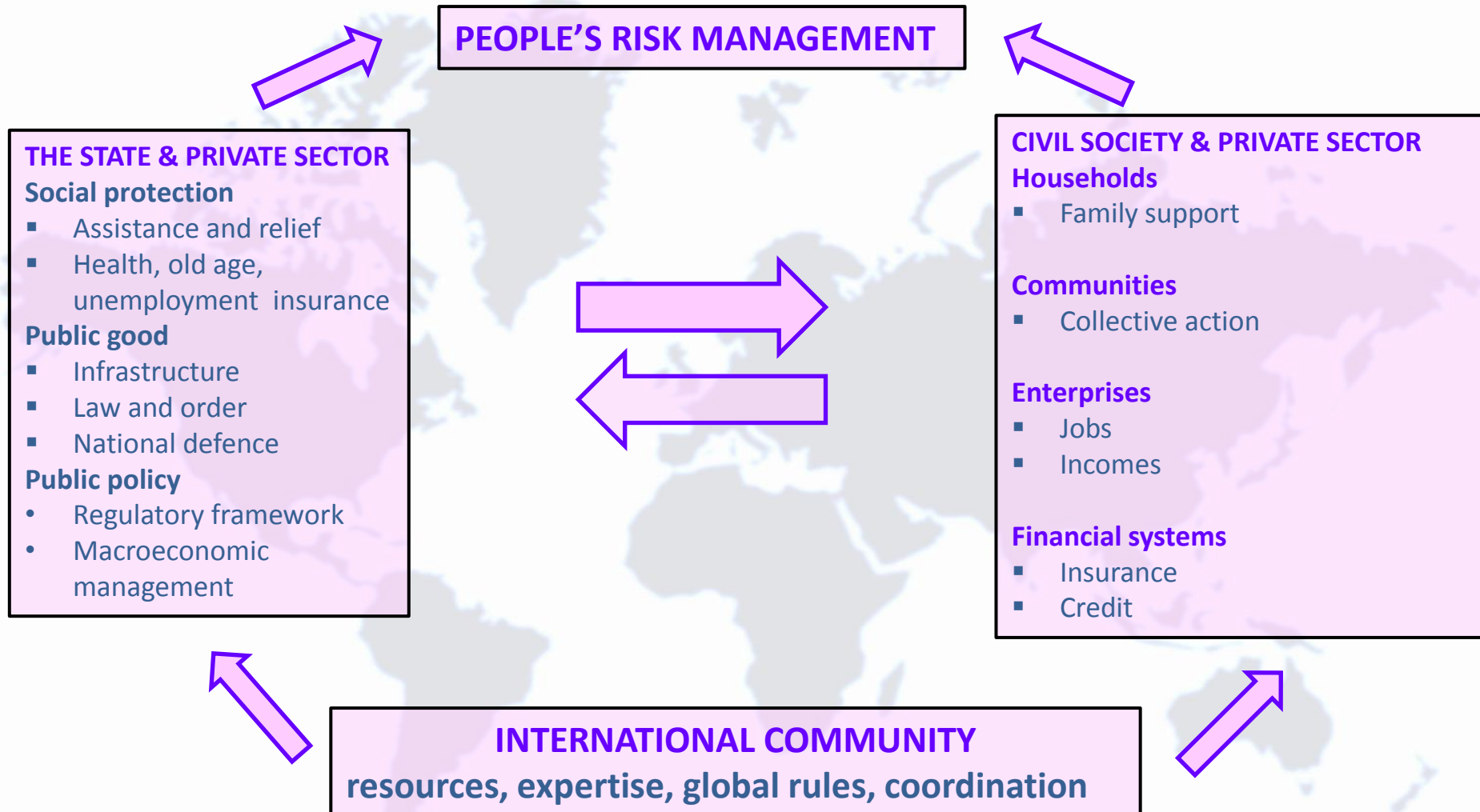
MANAGING THREATS TO BUSINESS

Business needs to act to

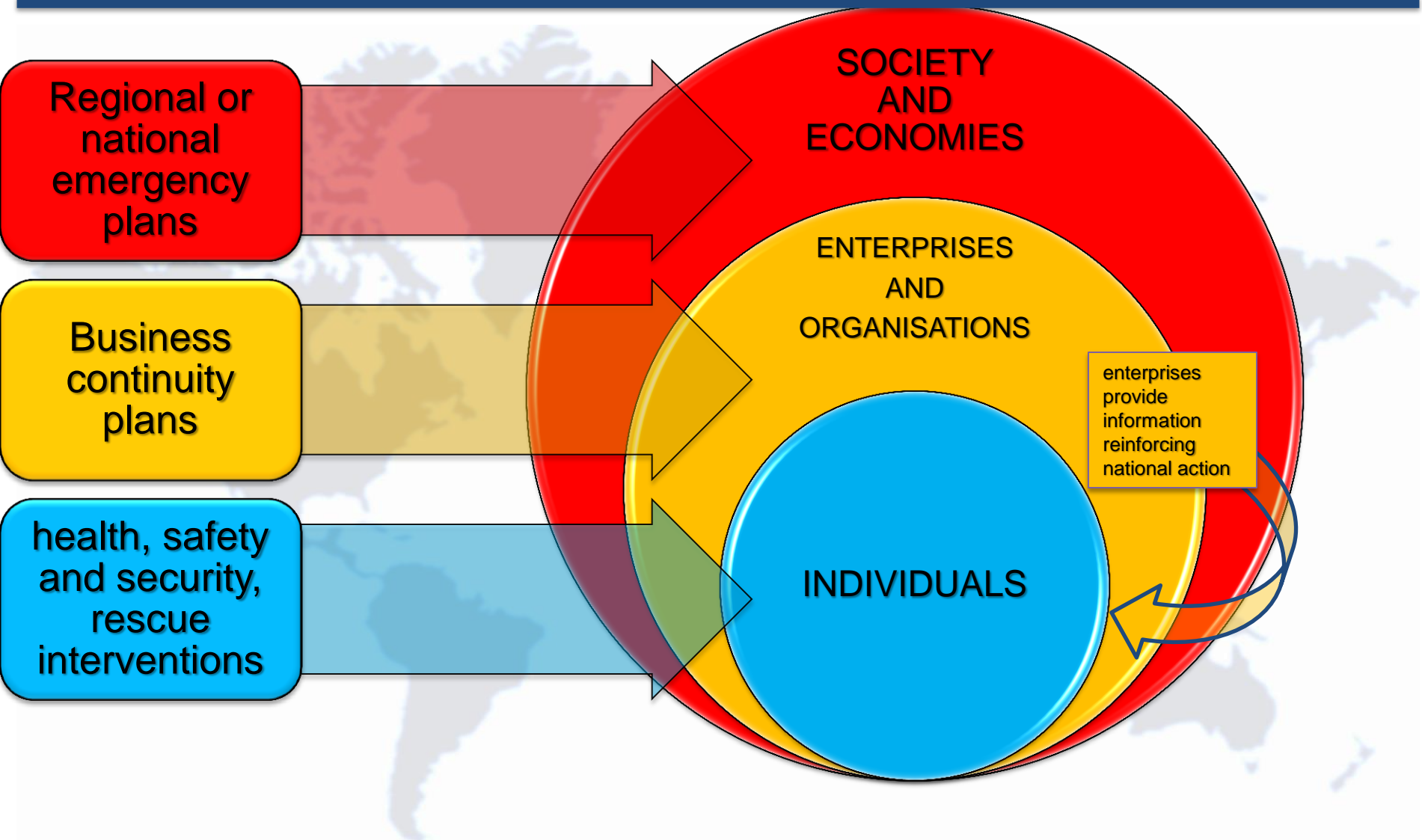
- **protect its employees and others**
- **protect essential business functions**
- **minimise net financial impacts**
- **assist communities in recovery, providing the expertise in their sector**

□ Many businesses, NGOs and charities provide what nations used to - in developing resilience and assisting recovery

SYSTEMS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO MANAGING AND RECOVERING FROM INCIDENTS



MINIMISING IMPACTS MAXIMISING RECOVERY



GENERIC BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANS

- normal and integral part of organisation's management processes.
- identify key products and services and the threats to these
- identify critical activities and resources supporting key areas
- identify the impact of a failure of these.
- identify circumstances in which they are initiated
- identify key roles for business continuity at critical level
- engage senior staff in development and planning
- plans to be written and tested in simulated conditions
- be flexible and capable of adaptation should the emergency response require it.
- be aligned with local, regional and national emergency plans
- The enterprise is a key learning environment for transfer of information and practice on resilience and recovery to workers, their families and communities**

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND NATIONAL RESILIENCE

- ❑ International coordination at UN level
- ❑ National plans aimed at state civil protection professionals and trained private sector coordinators

Generic plans for emergencies when extensive disruption to normal services, developed from

- anticipation,
- assessment,
- prevention,
- preparation,
- response
- adaptation
- recovery



RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLANS FOR NATIONAL RESILIENCE

Identify roles and responsibilities of

National agencies, disciplined services
Medical and health sector

Private sector water, electricity, fuel,
chemicals, security, health and safety

Ensure they all have

- Information on how to respond to emergencies
- Information on how to recover from emergencies
- Effective communications
- Understood the hierarchy of command and control
- Resources to play their part in meeting the needs of those affected
- Arrangements to coordinate working with the media
- Coordinating arrangements between regional and national administrations and authorities
- Emergency powers that may be necessary
- Practiced the plans

PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT IN MANAGING MAJOR INCIDENTS

In UK COBRA civil contingencies committee may be invoked

Fire, rescue, police and ambulance services control immediate incident

Oil and chemical companies have expertise and equipment, water and electricity companies contain pollution, remove other dangers, others support the emergency workers



INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS WITH GLOBAL CONTRACTS PROVIDE RESOURCES



GLOBAL DIFFERENCES, KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE TRANSFERABILITY

- High risk industries where OSH and security risks are known in developed world are transferring to developing world
- Information, systems and resources to deal with failures may not have transferred or been acted on
- Economic sectors are different. High % of economically active in agriculture in developing world
- Safety, health and security at work and at home is often more blurred in developing world
- There is more informal working, less organised business engagement
- Infrastructure may be fragile to start with and easily affected by incidents
- Resources for resilience, incident management and recovery may not be available
- Different cultural barriers to effective interventions
- There should be after-the-event analysis and learning so that the business engagement can be maximised and the global response improved**



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Thank you
Any questions?

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