Accelerating SDG implementation through multi-stakeholder engagement in North-East Asia

Building resilient society
– Disaster Risks in North-East Asia

Sung Eun Kim
NEA Multi-stakeholders SDG Forum
15-16 October 2019
Vladivostok, Russian Federation
Does North-East Asia at High Disaster Risk?
Asia-Pacific is the most disaster prone region,

Economic damage from natural disasters, as percentage of GDP

- ESCAP
- Non-ESCAP
- Linear (ESCAP)
- Linear (Non-ESCAP)
North-East Asia has the highest economic losses due to disaster in Asia-Pacific at (409 billion) they comprises 60% of the Asia-Pacific regional average (675 billion).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Economic Losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>$245 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</td>
<td>$251 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>$118.2 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>$412.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>$24.3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>$20.4 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ESCAP, based on probabilistic risk assessment.
Note: Drought average annual losses data of Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is not available.
In North-East Asia, 81% of annualized economic losses due to disaster are caused by climate-related hazards.

Source: ESCAP, based on probabilistic risk assessment.
Note:
1. Volumetric analysis is a measurement by volume (impacted population, geographical area and economic losses).
2. Drought average annual losses data of Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is not available.
Accelerators of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilience

Policy innovations
Risk knowledge
Technology innovations

Risk-informed
Public policies

Risk-informed
Investments

Advances in climate science, nested modeling systems and risk analytics

Big Data
Satellite to mobile platforms

Emerging technologies
Artificial Intelligence, Machine learning, Digital identity
Multi-stakeholder engagement: Who and How?
Key stakeholders in DRR and Resilience

- Community at risk
  - Humanitarian
  - Awareness building
  - ‘last mile’ outreach

- Private sector
  - Investment – resilient infrastructure
  - Innovations
  - Entrepreneurship

- Government
  - Humanitarian
  - Development
  - Investment

- Academia
  - Knowledge and
  - Innovations
  - Intellectual capital

- Civil society
  - Humanitarian
  - Awareness building
  - ‘last mile’ outreach
A Network of the networks – Multi-agency partnership architecture

The Asia-Pacific Disaster Resilience Network

Regional platform for multi-hazard early warning systems

Hazard cluster approach to partnership networks

- Extreme weather events
  - Tropical cyclones/typhoons in partnership with WMO

- Geophysical hazards
  - Tsunamis and earthquakes
  - Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

- Slow-onset hazards
  - El Niño, droughts, sand and dust storms
  - WMO, UNCCD, UN Environment, Partners of UN Coalition SDS

Disaster Information Management
Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management

United Nations ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Sixth Session of the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction (CDRR 6)
Sand and dust storm risk corridors in Asia and the Pacific

North-East Asia is region’s hotspot of Sand and Dust Storms
Managing SDS Risk in NEA: Regional cooperation based approaches

01 UN System
  - Capitalize on UN Coalition partnership framework
  - WMO SDS-Warning Assessment and Advisory System (WAS)

02 Capitalize on regional networks
  - North-East Asian Sub-regional Program for Environmental Cooperation (NEASPEC)
  - Regional Space Applications Programme (RESCAP)

03 Establish sub-regional cooperation mechanism
  - Engaging nodal institutions in China, Mongolia, RoK and Japan

04 Technical coordination – UN/ESCAP
  - ESCAP – to provide risk assessment services, and to organize inter-governmental dialogues at UN Coalition on combating sand and dust storms
The National Climate Outlook Forum
Sustained multi-hazard, multi-timescales approach with multi-stakeholder engagements – Hydro-met/academia, sectors (agriculture, water, energy..), civil societies and farmers based organizations

A multi-stakeholders’ risk communication platform

Source: RIMES
Multi-stakeholders dialogue and cooperation for climate resilience

Review of seasonal outlook
- discuss likely conditions for upcoming season (monsoon) based on historical data, currently observed conditions, and forecast

Impact scenarios
- prepare potential impact scenarios by sector

Preparedness Plans
- develop strategies & plans for addressing potential impacts
- discuss other relevant issues and concerns related to preparedness

Monitoring
- track actions taken during the season, including uptake of seasonal outlooks and constraints in applying them

Enhancing the capacity of hydro-meteorological organizations to develop dynamic risk information, from global/regional resources, for managing drought in Mongolia

Selected resources/tools at:

Regional Climate Outlook Forums

Monsoon Forums
http://www.rimes.int/soc-monsoon

Climate adaptation tool kits
https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publication_WEBdrr01_Agri.pdf
Promote capacity-building regarding climate resilience through multi-stakeholders policy dialogues and the sharing of experiences and information

Joint UN Mission to DPR Korea on Disaster Risk Reduction
17-22 June 2019

Key recommendations:

• With the support of the inter-agency mission team (UNDRR, UNDP, ESCAP, UN Environment, FAO) the UNCT to map existing publicly available international guidance and good practices related to priority areas of action.

• Humanitarian agencies to align their humanitarian DRR interventions- including WFP’s Food for Assets program.

• WFP, with partners, to consider how to undertake nation-wide vulnerability assessments.

• UNDP’s CBDRM project to consider how to incorporate environmental damage and loss data before conclusion of the project planned in 2019.

• The UNCT to adopt the Strategic Approach to Capacity Development for DRR as part of its Strategic Framework implementation.

• The UNCT data working group to integrate DRR and SDG reporting in support of the VNR 2020 and Sendai Framework monitoring.

• The UNCT to consider establishing a National Climate Outlook Forum (NCOF) to provide seasonal climate data to inform decision-making, especially for the food security sector.

• The UNRCO to engage WMO and ESCAP on typhoon-related early warning systems through the Typhoon Committee’s Secretariat.
How to further encourage multi-stakeholder engagement for DRR and resilience?
Thank you for your kind attention!

Sung Eun Kim (Mr)
Programme Officer
Sub-regional Office for East and North-East Asia
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific