

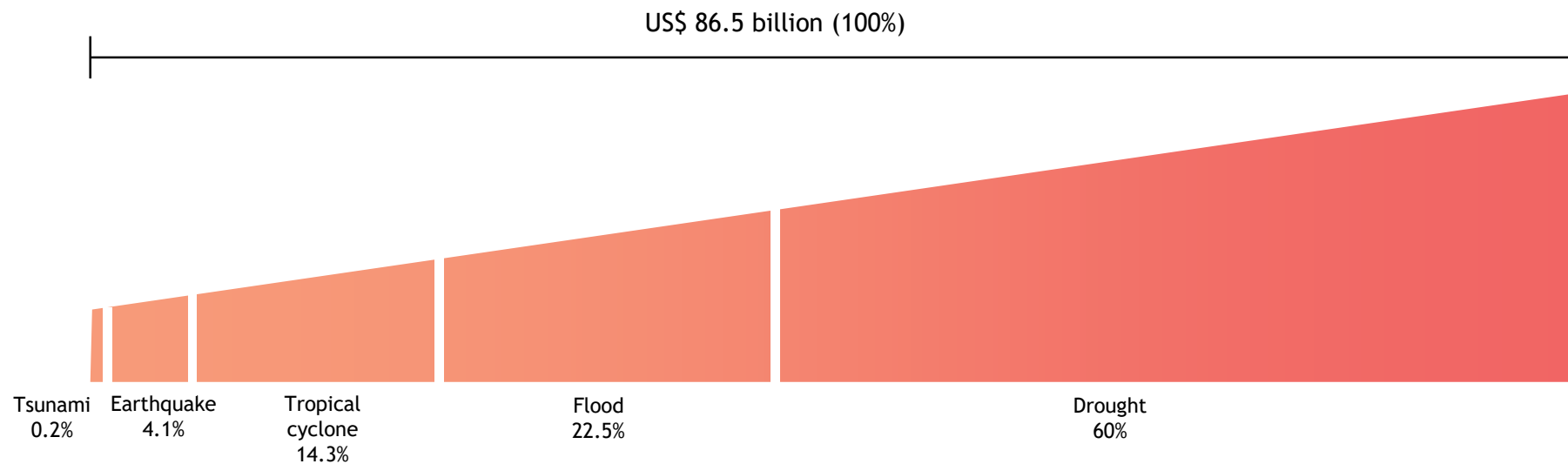
Overcoming challenges in the implementation of the SDGs in South-East Asia

Opportunities for regional collaboration to support disaster risk reduction and resilience

4 October 2019
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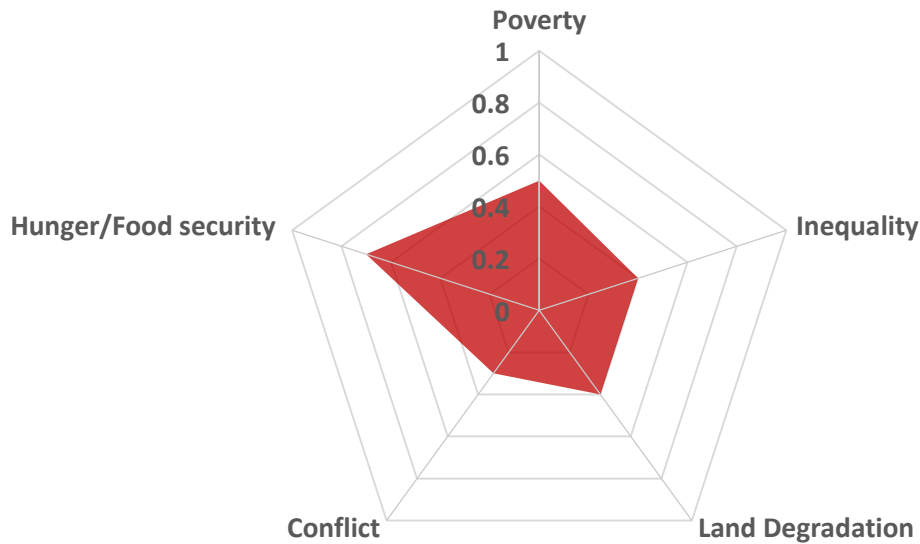
South-East Asia sub-regional riskscape (average annual losses) – volumetric analysis



Source: ESCAP, based on probabilistic risk assessment.

Note: Volumetric analysis is a measurement by volume (impacted population, geographical area and economic losses).

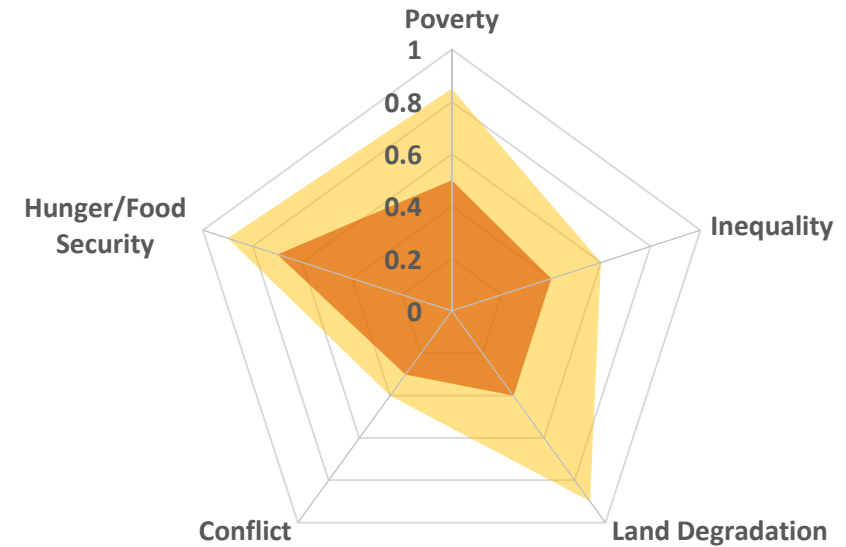
Drought impacts multiple SDGs



Standard Scenario

Droughts are closely linked to – and interact with –

Poverty **SDG 1**
Inequality **SDG 10**
Food security **SDG 2**
Conflict **SDG 16**
Land resources/degradation **SDG 15**



Interconnected Scenario

Drought is a stressor for each of these factors

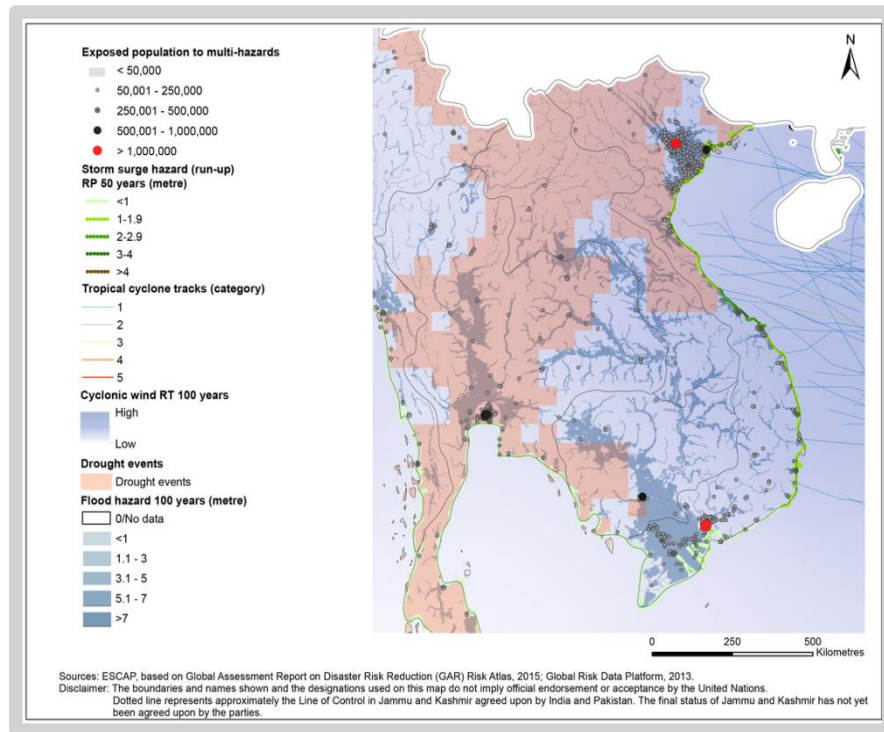
An increased stress from drought in land degradation will affect all other outcomes, increasing overall socio-economic vulnerability.

Drought impacts on one SDG can have cascading impacts on all related SDGs.

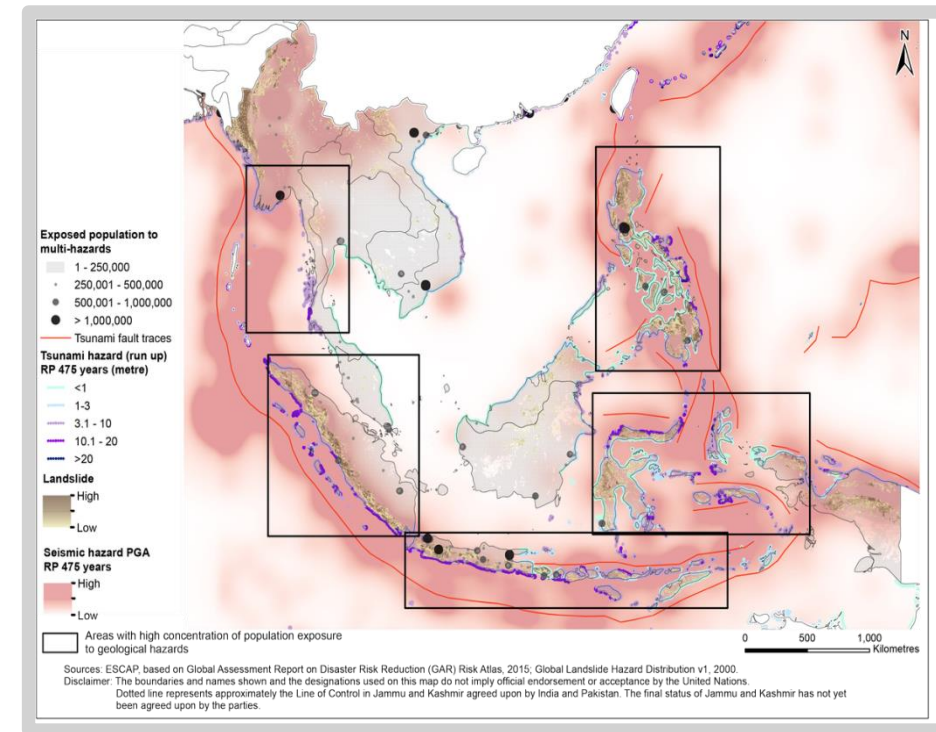
The riskscape in South-East Asia is becoming more complex, with higher annual economic losses and hazards that are deviating from their usual tracks.

Environmental fragility, poverty and inequality are converging in a 'perfect storm' within two transboundary disaster risk hotspots

Lower Mekong River Basin



Pacific Ring of Fire

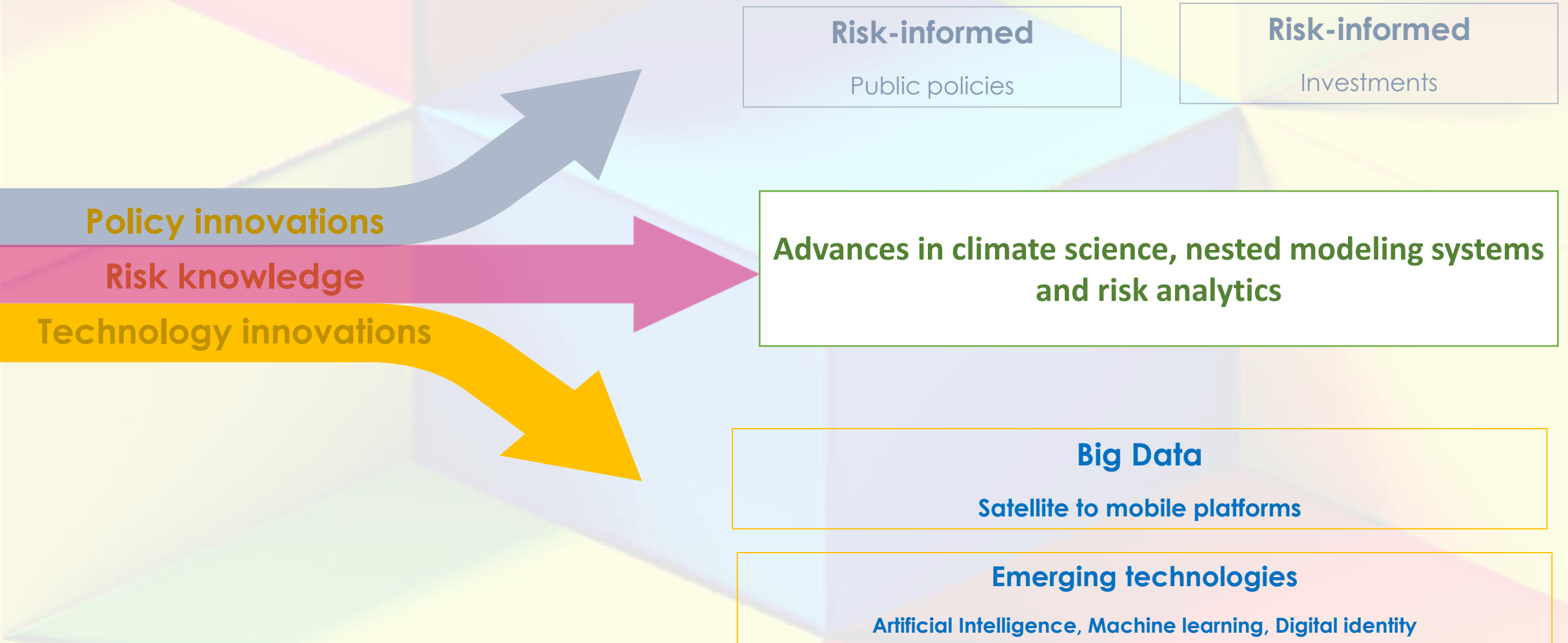


The regional road map: Disaster risk reduction and resilience (In specific context of South East Asia)

Opportunities for regional cooperation are to:

- a) Strengthen disaster risk assessment and multi-hazard early warning systems of common and transboundary disasters
- b) Facilitate regional dialogue and cooperation in integrating disaster risk reduction into related development activities
- c) Maximize the efficiency of existing regional cooperation mechanisms
- d) Improve analysis to enhance regional knowledge on disaster risk and resilience, promote the wide dissemination of such knowledge
- e) Promote capacity-building regarding climate resilience through policy dialogues and the sharing of experiences and information
- f) Develop and implement holistic and participatory disaster risk management at all levels
- g) Promote a “Build Back Better” approach in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

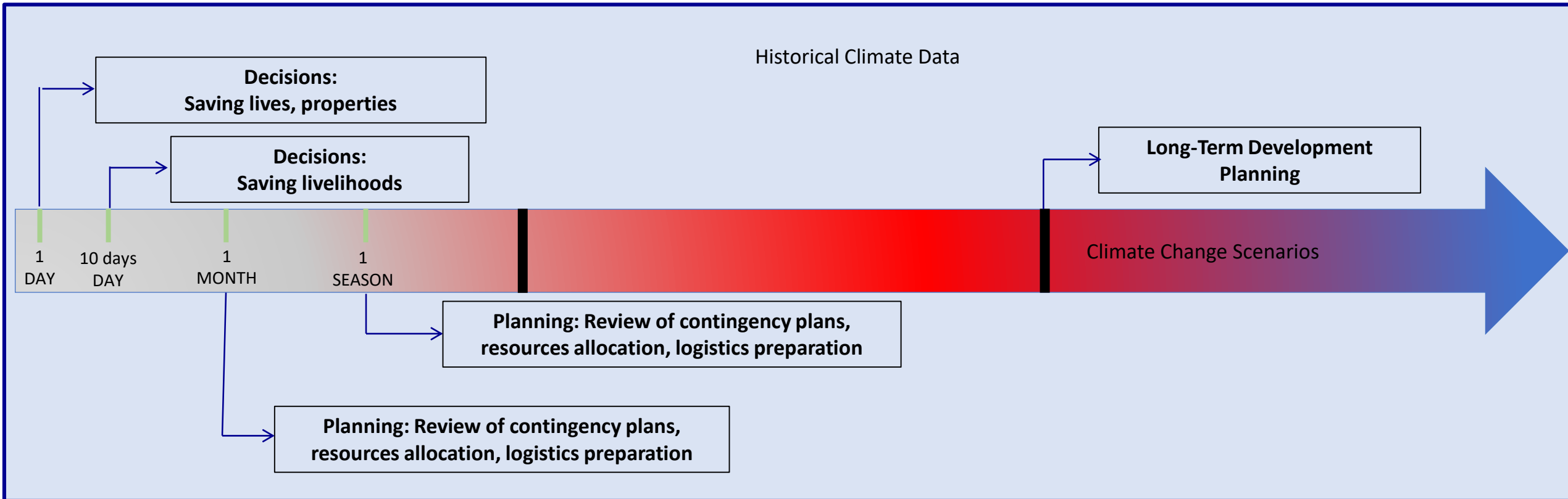
Accelerators of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilience



A risk assessment platform for managing drought

The National Climate Outlook Forum process:

Sustained multi-hazard, multi-timescales approach for capacity development



Managing drought with weather and climate related risk information

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

Selected resources/tools at:

Regional Climate Outlook Forums

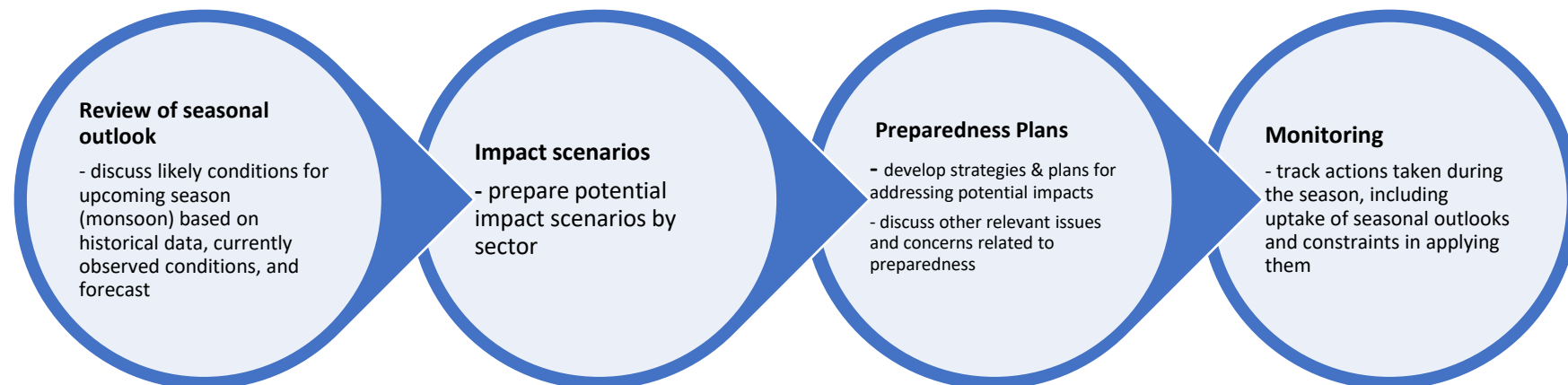
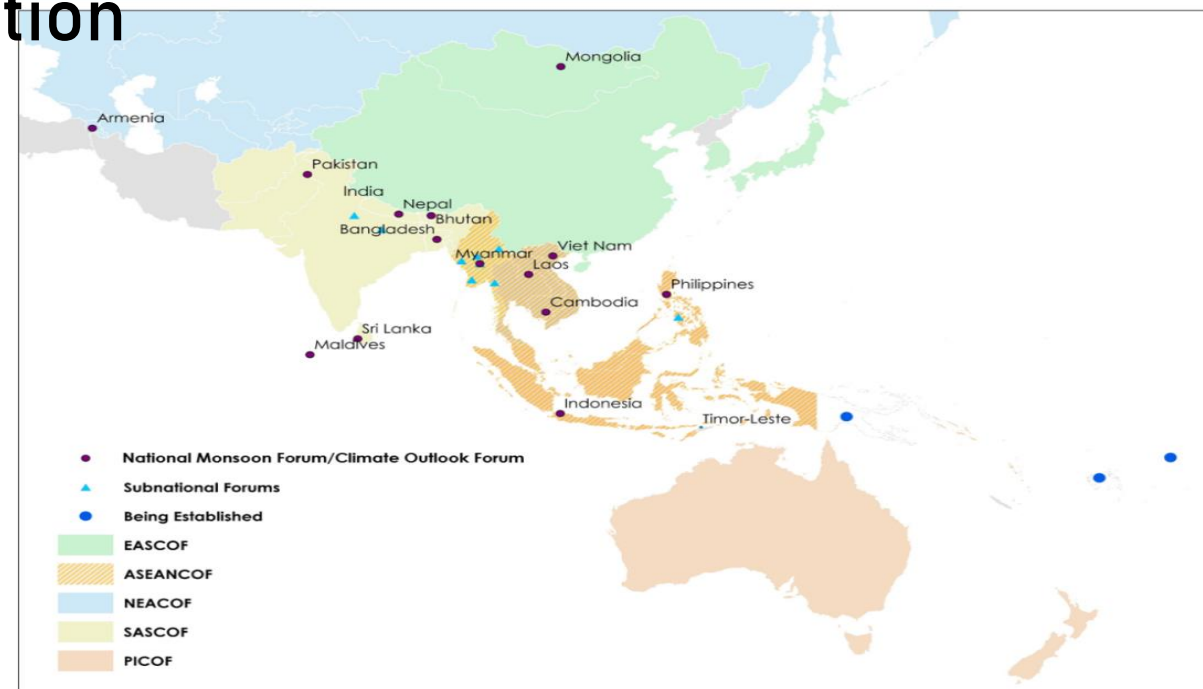
<https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/climate/regional-climate-outlook-products>

Monsoon Forums

<http://www.rimes.int/soc-monsoon>

Climate adaptation tool kits

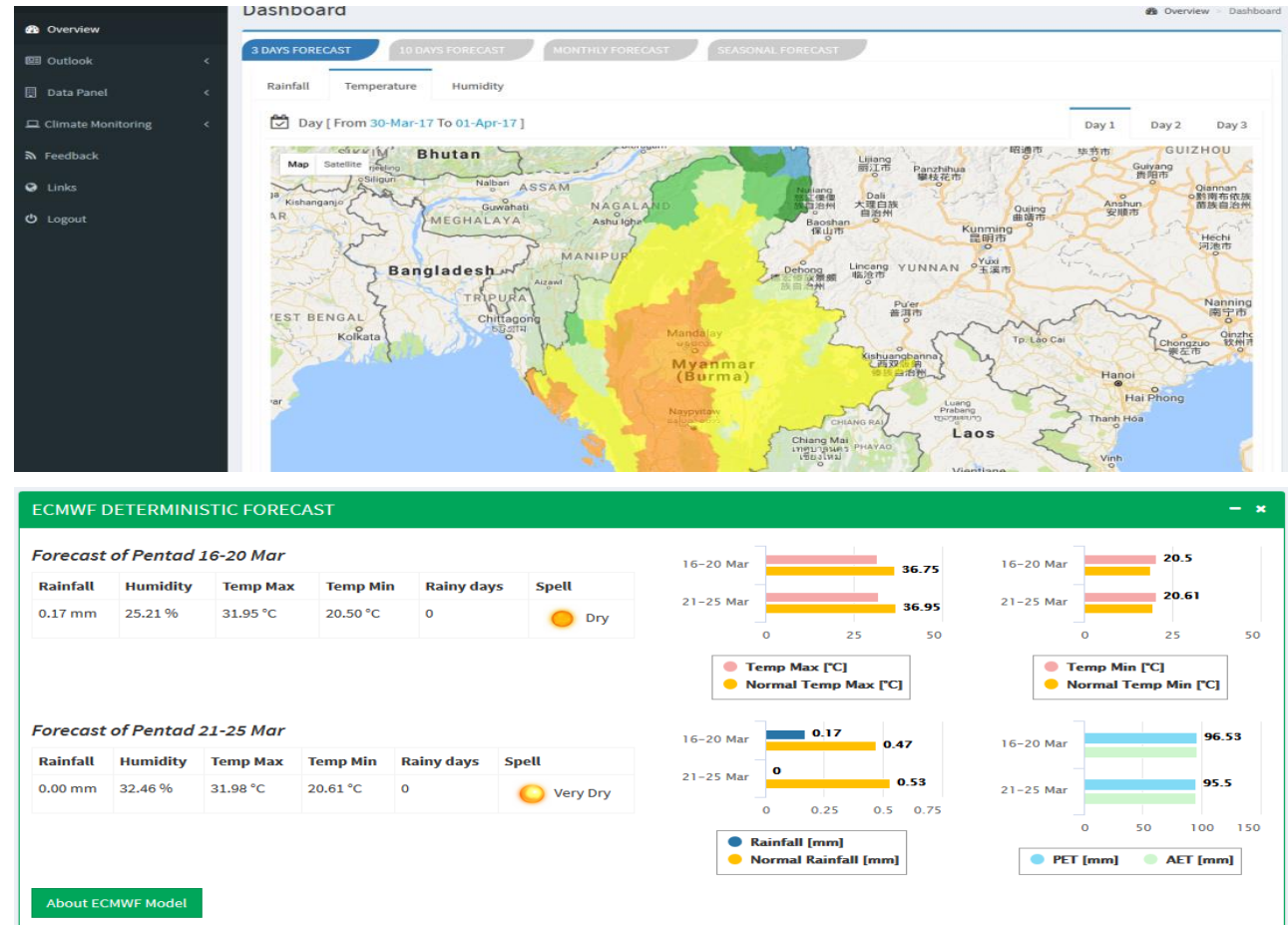
[https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publication WEBdrr01_Agri.pdf](https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publication_WEBdrr01_Agri.pdf)



SESAME

Specialized Expert System for Agro-Meteorological Early Warning for Climate Resilient Agriculture

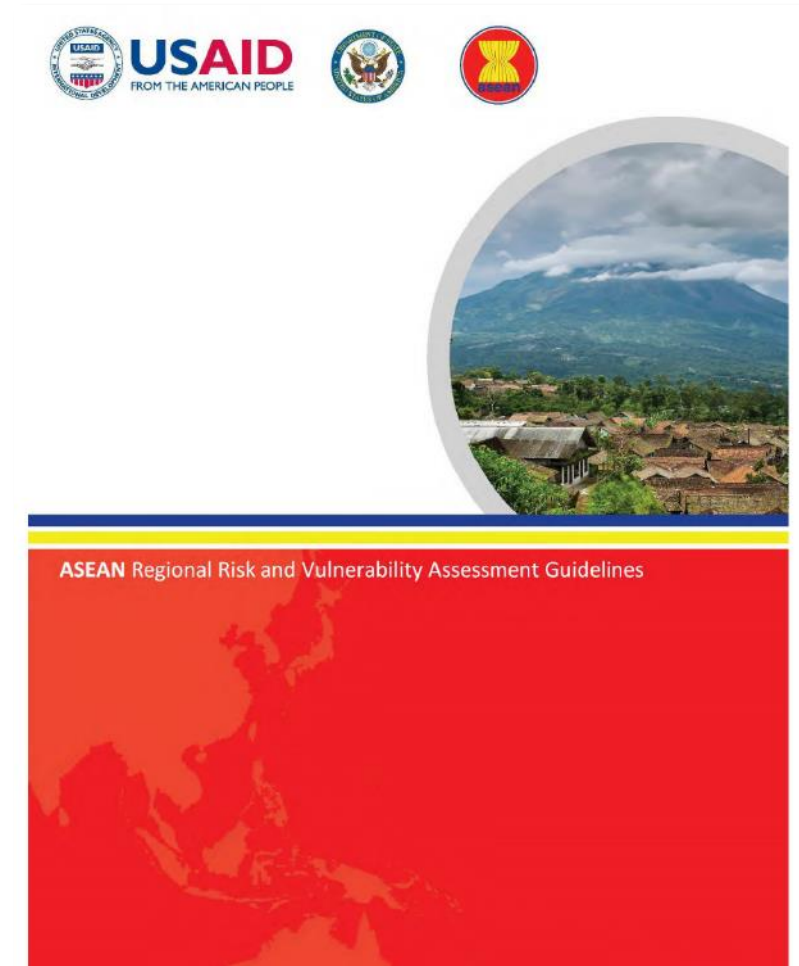
- Forecast Component of different lead time
- ECMWF
 - Seasonal and Monthly outlooks
 - Monthly update
 - 10 days – Pentad (averaged condition over 5 days)
- RIMES WRF model
 - 3 days high resolution forecast
- Parameters:
 - rainfall
 - temperature (Tmax, Tmin)
 - wind speed and direction
 - humidity



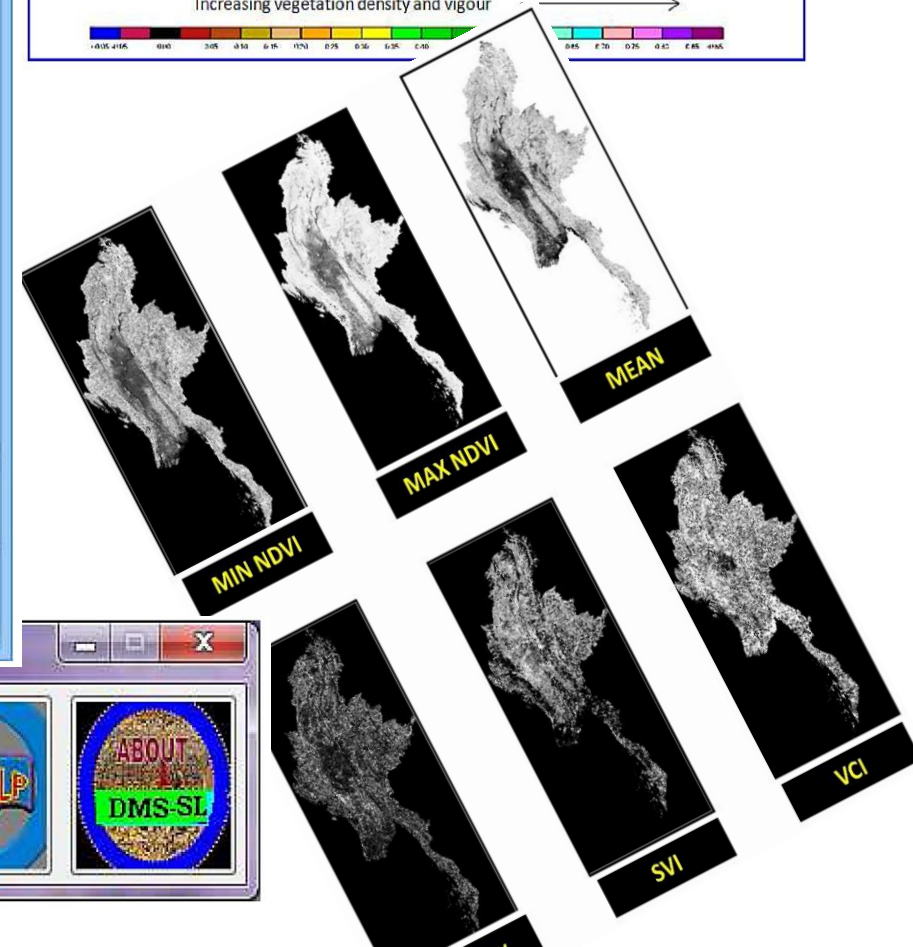
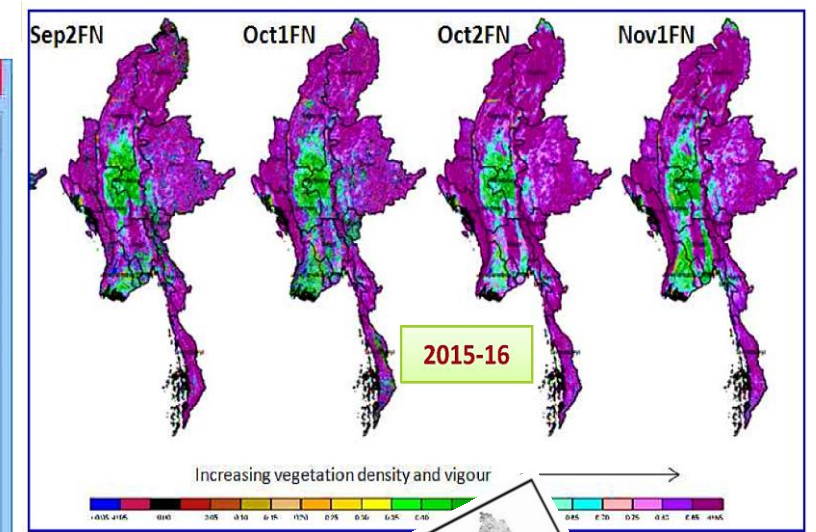
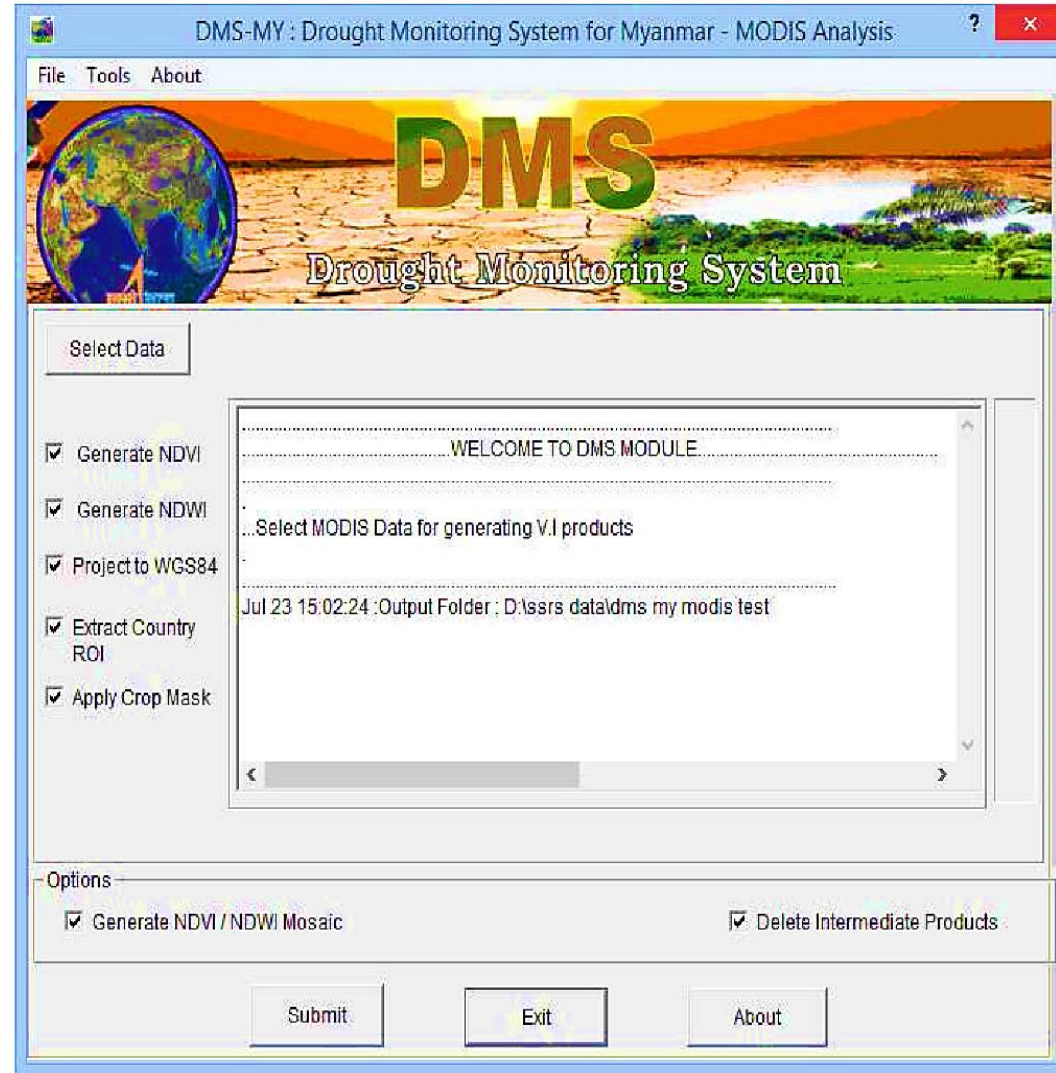
Dynamic risk assessment

ADAGE

(ASEAN Dynamic Risk Assessment Guidelines and Experiences)



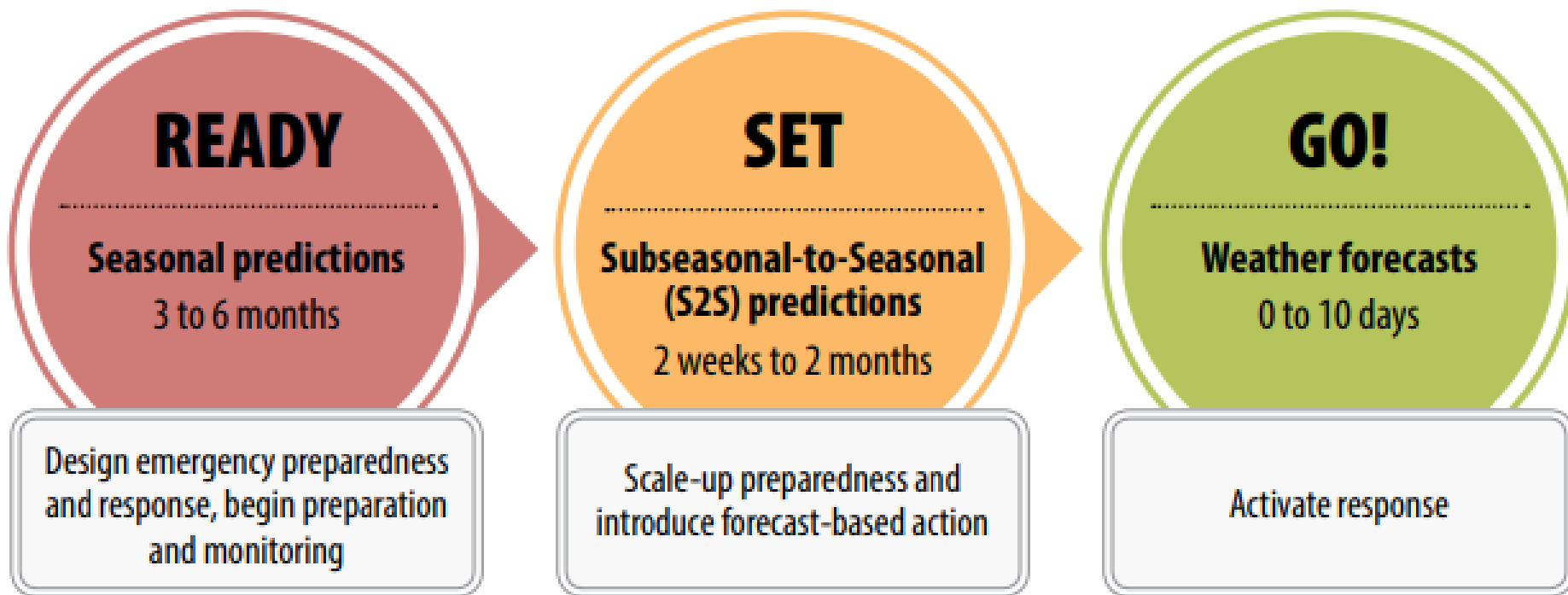
ESCAP Regional Drought Mechanism Myanmar and Cambodia



b) Facilitate regional dialogue and cooperation in integrating disaster risk reduction into related development activities

Subseasonal-to-seasonal (S2S) scale climate predictions are being applied to enhance disaster preparedness

ESCAP, ASEAN ASMC, RIMES and the S2S Prediction Project are collaborating to ensure that countries can successfully apply S2S predictions for DRR, by enhancing dialogue between National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and National Disaster Management Agencies

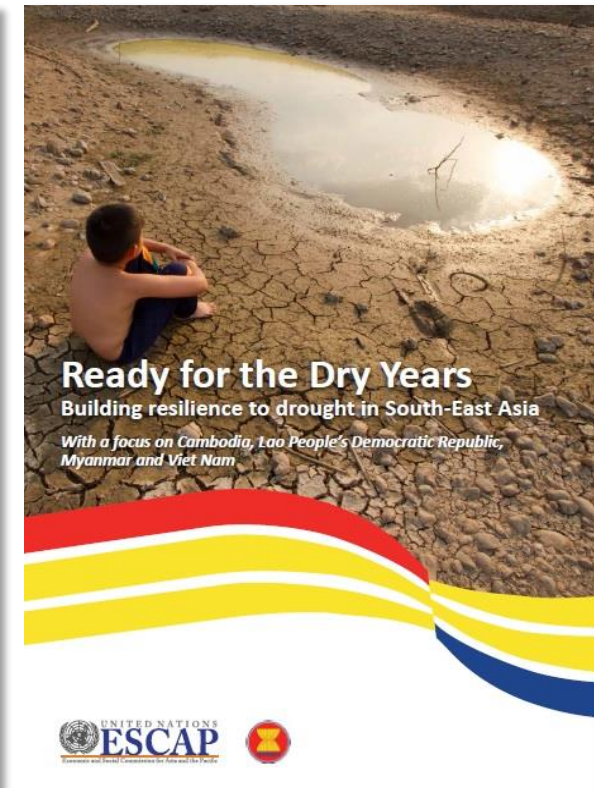


Source: Applying subseasonal-to seasonal predictions to improve disaster risk reduction in South-East Asia: 10 key takeaways for disaster management authorities. Available at: <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Applying%20subseasonal-to-seasonal%20predictions%20to%20improve%20disaster%20risk%20reduction%20in%20South-East%20Asia.pdf>

c) Maximize the efficiency of existing regional cooperation mechanisms, including the World Meteorological Organization/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones and the Regional Cooperative Drought Mechanism for Drought Monitoring and Early Warning

Regional cooperation mechanisms in South-East Asia:

- ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management
- ASEAN-United Nations Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management
- ADAGE
- Regional Cooperative Mechanism for Drought Monitoring and Early Warning



Thank you for your kind attention !

For any query – please do consult:

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