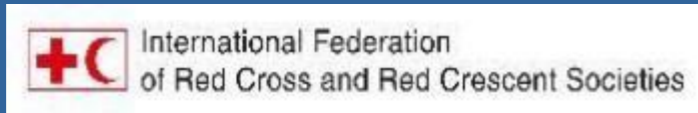
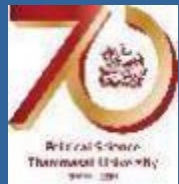


Disaster Risk Governance in South East Asia

Reflections by UNISDR on pathways to Strengthen Disaster Risk Governance in the region

**Southeast Asia Disaster Risk
Governance Academic Seminar
24-25 September Bangkok**



In support of the Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030



Disaster Risk Governance in the Sendai Framework for DRR.

- *Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk*
- Disaster risk governance understood as the system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy.
- *Good governance implies:* transparency, inclusion, accountability for collective and efficient efforts to reduce existing disaster risks and avoid creating new one
- *Key requirements for good Disaster Risk Governance:* Clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders, are needed.

Disaster Risk Governance in the Sendai Framework for DRR.

Global target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by **2020**.

To be measured through two indicators:

- E-1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- E-2 Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies

Regional Snapshot: Progress in Achieving Milestones towards Disaster Risk Governance in ASEAN

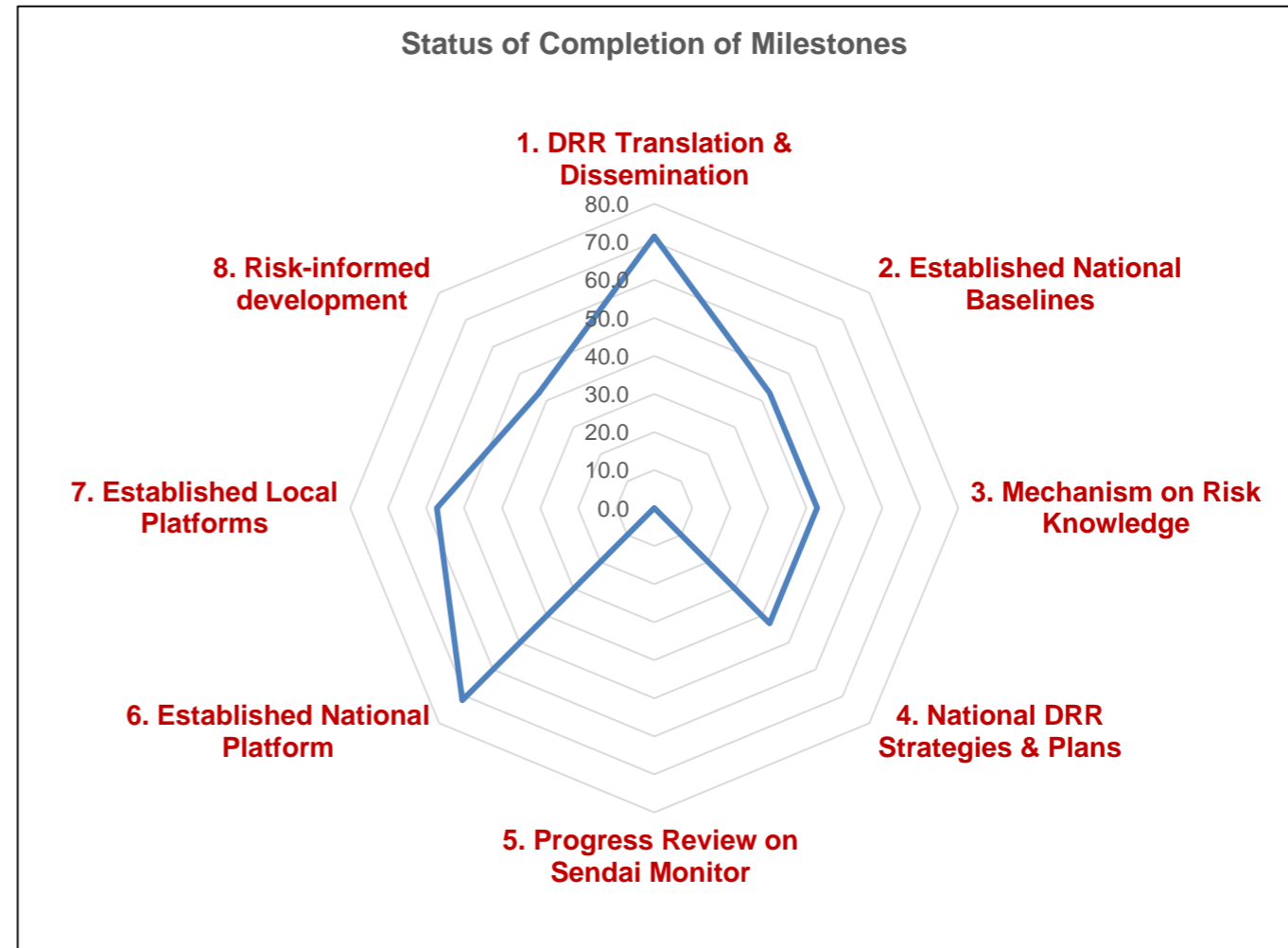


High progress:

- Translation Sendai Framework into national languages and dissemination
- Establishing national coordination mechanism (Platforms)
- Developing National DRR Strategies and Plans

Low progress:

- National baseline assessment
- Mechanism for Risk Knowledge
- Progress review on Sendai Monitor
- Local Platforms

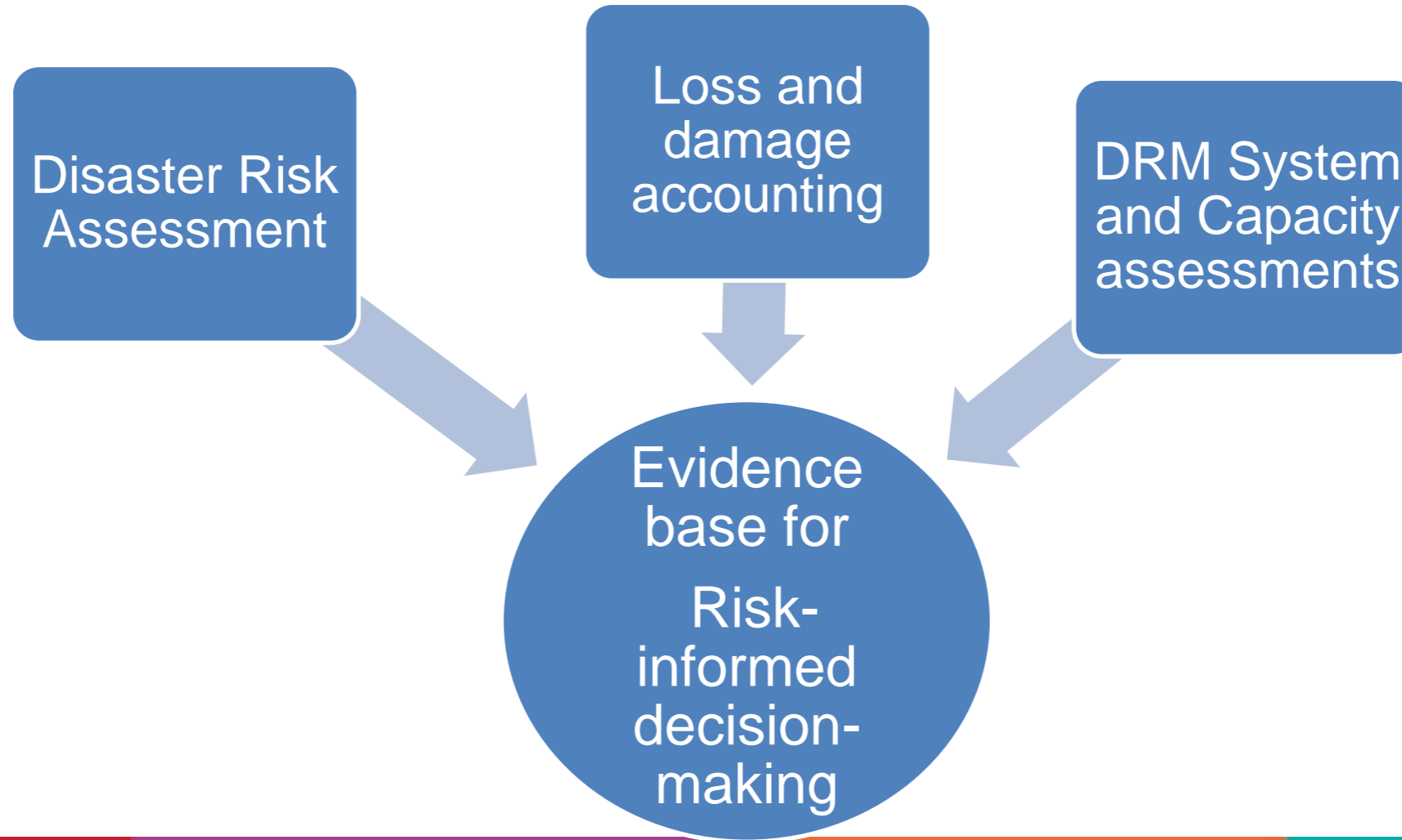


Source: AMCDRR 2018 Survey

Key areas of work to enhance Disaster Risk Governance in the ASEAN countries

1. *Improved risk Knowledge*: DRM systems & capacities; risk assessments; disaster loss accounting.
2. *Decentralized DRM governance systems*:
 1. Local DRR strategies
 2. Local coordination platforms
3. Risk-informed development

1. *Improved Risk Knowledge for a functioning Risk governance system*



2. Strengthened Decentralized DRM systems

- Establish a functional multi-tier disaster risk governance system
- Horizontal and vertical (multi-sector, multi-tier and multi-stakeholder) coordination mechanisms are key for providing spaces for inter-governmental coordination and opportunities for relevant stakeholder engagement.
- Those mechanism should allow clarifying the roles and responsibilities of government and non-government stakeholders
- Development of DRR strategies at local level (target E. Indicator E-1)

3. *Enable risk-informed development*

- Risk-information should be transformed in knowledge to inform all areas of sustainable development.
- Requires mainstreaming DRR into development planning , as well as into all development sector planning, budgeting, programming and evaluation
- Necessitates mechanisms to build coherence and break institutional silos among sustainable development, climate change and Disaster risk reduction agendas.

UNISDR insights: key enablers for enhanced Disaster Risk Governance

- i. Centrality of Target "e" implementation* : Continue encouraging the development/Sendai-alignment of DRR strategies at National and local level.
- ii. Enhancement of Legislative frameworks*
- iii. Disaster risk-financing*
- iv. Invest in capacity development for Disaster Risk Management*

i. Target “e”: Supporting the development/Sendai-alignment of DRR strategies at National and local level

- *Sendai Target:* By 2020, substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- DRR Strategies understood as key instrument to achieve all the other Sendai targets on DRR: Strategies set implementation milestones, establish key roles and responsibilities and create the incentives for risk-informed development
- *Sendai-alignment* (10 Key elements) to strengthen multi-dimensional resilience, aims at reducing existing risk, aims at preventing the creation of new risk and integration implementation mechanisms and monitoring frameworks.
- *Local level:* Local DRR strategies localize and adapt national implementation priorities to their own context.

ii. Enhancement of Legislative frameworks to support DRG

- Disaster Management legislative and regulatory framework are commonly available in many countries, mostly precede Sendai agreement and focus on Disaster Management/response.
- Enhance effectiveness of Legal frameworks for DRR implies:
 - Strengthen dedicated disaster risk management (DRM) Laws and related regulations that prioritize risk reduction over emergency management
 - DRR mainstreaming on key sectoral legal/regulatory framework with potential to contribute to reduce existing risk and avoid creation of new risks (Land-use management, urban development, agriculture, environmental protection, public investment and planning).
 - DRR institutional mandates related to all DRR cycle to be better established : clarify responsibilities on recovery, risk mitigation, risk assessments, etc.
 - Strengthen capacities for DRR legal framework enforcement
 - Ensure legal framework enable dedicating resources for DRR and a whole-of-society approach.

iii. Disaster risk-financing

- Invest in public expenditure reviews: Understand the current allocation of funds for DRR
- Apply risk information (risk profile) to develop risk financing mechanism
- Ensure public investment is risk-informed (risk-proofing infrastructure investments, etc.)
- Pursue multi-layer approaches for Disaster risk-financing:
 - Support the development of more predictable domestic financing sources (dedicated budget lines for DRR or special funds)
 - Understand losses, risks and underlying risk drivers to design efficient risk transfer mechanisms

iv. Invest in capacity development for DRM

- Sensitization: DRR is not merely a technical issue (hazard monitoring, contingency planning) but a complex societal and political development issue.
- Develop DRR capacities across all development sectors
 - Invest in sectoral capacities for DRR (agriculture, land-use management, environmental management, etc.)
 - Specially target planning and financing departments for DRR mainstreaming (DRM beyond NDMO-centric governance mechanism.
 - Support Statistics Bodies for monitoring and reporting on DRR progress as part as SDG progress reporting process
- Unlock the capacities existing in civil society, private sector and academia
- Enhance the nexus science-policy to allow taking advantage of science and technology innovations for DRR.

Sendai highlights: roles for partners in strengthening Disaster Risk Governance

- Sendai shift on governance mechanism from Ministry of interior-centric to whole of government and whole of society approach.
- Roles for partners:
 - I. Regional Organizations
 - II. Academia
 - III. Civil Society Organizations
 - IV. Parliamentarians

a) Civil society organizations in DRG

- States have the overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk,
- But, DRR is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders for an inclusive DRM.
- Non-State stakeholders play an important role:
 - Enablers in providing support to States, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations
 - Support implementation Sendai Framework at local, national, regional and global levels.
 - Localizing and globalizing DRR agenda
 - Brining vulnerable and marginalized groups' needs, perspectives, knowledge and capacities to the DRM system.
- Their commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience and resources will be required

b. Role of Academia in DRG

- Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term:
 - Improve understanding of underlying drivers of risk (vulnerability, exposure and hazard variability)
 - Improve understanding of trends of disaster effects and impacts
 - Explore conducive and hindering factors for effective Disaster Risk Governance
- Increase research for regional, national and local application
- Support action by local communities and authorities
- Support the interface between policy and science for decision-making: from risk and disaster data to actionable knowledge.
- Promote mutual learning and exchange of good practices and information through lessons learned review and sharing.

b. Role of regional organizations

- Support countries on development/Sendai-alignment of their National DRR strategies through regional frameworks and agreements (such as AADMER)
- Continue observing efforts on promoting mutual learning and exchange of good practices and information :
 - Explore mechanisms such as voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among interested States within ASEAN
 - Support regional approaches and schemas for Disaster Risk financing
- Support countries in understanding risk, assessing their DRM baselines and reporting through the Sendai Framework Monitoring systems

b. Role of regional organizations (continued)

- To promote the development of quality standards, such as certifications and awards DRM, with the participation of the private sector, civil society, professional associations, scientific organizations and the United Nations
- Foster collaboration across global and regional mechanisms and institutions for the implementation and coherence of instruments and tools relevant to disaster risk reduction, such as for climate change, biodiversity, sustainable development, poverty eradication, environment, agriculture, health, food and nutrition and others

c. Role of parliamentarians

- Support the implementation of disaster risk reduction by developing new or amending relevant legislation
- Support appropriate funding for Disaster risk reduction and financial protection against disaster risk:
 - Setting/approving budget allocations
 - Backing up the development of disaster risk financing mechanisms
 - Supporting new regulatory frameworks for catastrophic insurance
- Clarify accountability and transparency mechanism for Good Governance on Disaster Risk Management



global platform for disaster risk reduction

Geneva, Switzerland, 13-17 May 2019

www.unisdr.org/go/gp2019

Thanks for your attention!
iria.touzoncalle@un.org