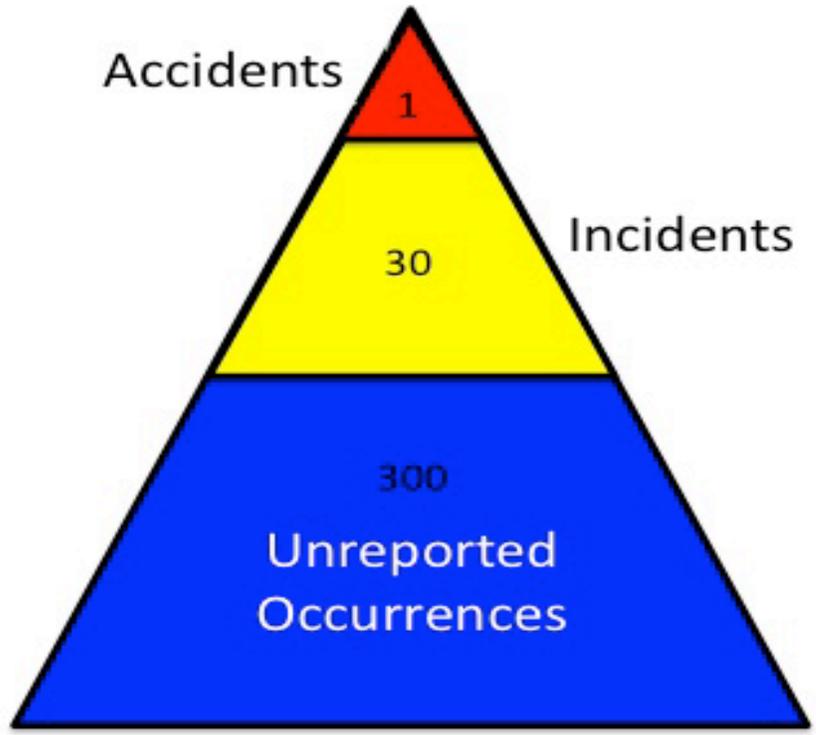




Risk-Informed Governance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience

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■ Presentation Outline

1. **Governance and Risk-Informed Governance for DRR and Resilience**
2. **Public Governance and Innovative Solutions for DRR and Resilience**
3. **Country Case 1) Republic of Korea MV Sewol Ferry Disaster
2) Philippines Project Noah**
4. **Conclusion and Key Takeaways**
5. **Discussion Questions**

1. Governance and Risk-Informed Governance for DRR and Resilience

■ Governance

Public Governance refers to "The exercise of **economic, political and administrative** authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels."

- *World Public Sector Report, 2015*

Governance: generally refers to actions, processes, traditions and institutions (formal and informal) by which collective decisions are reached and implemented.

- *UNDRR, GAR, 2019*



1. Governance and Risk-Informed Governance for DRR and Resilience

■ Risk Governance

Risk governance is defined as “the totality of actors, rules conventions, processes and mechanisms concerned with how relevant risk information is collected, analysed and communicated and management decisions are taken”.

- *UNDRR, GAR, 2019*

***Disaster Risk Governance** refers to “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”.*

Disaster Risk Governance: <https://www.preventionweb.net/terminology/view/51755>

1. Governance and Risk-Informed Governance for DRR and Resilience

■ Risk Governance Components

- **People** (the actors of development)
 - leadership, capacity and knowledge.
- **Mechanisms** (the underlying architecture for development)
 - institutional arrangements, partnerships, coordination networks, and the legal and policy framework.
- **Processes** (the procedures and products for development)
 - budgeting processes, planning processes, tools, and products (e.g. plans).





1. Governance and Risk-Informed Governance for DRR and Resilience

■ The Sendai Framework and Risk-Informed Governance

The Sendai Framework calls on governments to move towards risk-informed governance arrangements that include a broader hazard and risk scope, and incorporate the concept of systemic risk. This requires **integration across different sectors and levels of government, working with scientists, civil society and the private sector to address current and emerging risks.**

PRIORITY 2 of the Sendai Framework Calls for:

Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

1. Governance and Risk-Informed Governance for DRR and Resilience

■ Risk-Informed Governance

- Risk-based decision-making process
- Understanding of threats
- Development should be a vehicle to reduce risk
- Vital to:
 - Agenda 2030
 - Sendai Framework
 - Paris Agreement
 - Addis Ababa Action Agenda
 - Others
- Requires investment in the data, tools, and methods that support risk assessment and management



1. Governance and Risk-Informed Governance for DRR and Resilience

■ Resilience

Resilience is “ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions”.



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/843taskteam.pdf>



1. Governance and Risk-Informed Governance for DRR and Resilience

■ Governance Approaches to Resilience Building

- **Decentralised governance:** the transfer of political power and fiscal and/or administrative functions from central government to lower or local levels
- **Multi-stakeholder governance:** governance structure that brings together different partners across scales and/or sectors in decision-making and implementation of solutions in a coordinated manner.
- **Participatory governance:** governance that includes citizens, or representatives of a particular group of citizens, in decision-making
- **Community-based governance:** governance that often focuses on building resilience for the most vulnerable and lowest-income groups in society
- **Adaptive governance:** governance conditions for adaptive management. This is a structured, iterative process of continual innovation, testing, learning and adjustment

1. Governance and Risk-Informed Governance for DRR and Resilience

■ Challenges of Risk-informed Governance

- **People** (actors)
 - Unclear risk ownership, unknown unknowns, miscommunication due to the lack of an open and transparent culture, and risk-awareness culture
- **Mechanisms** (underlying architecture)
 - Lack of risk oversight and governance structure e.g. lack of crisis preparedness and response institutional arrangements, addressing the sources of risk in isolation and silos, and lack of risk assessment
- **Processes** (procedures and products)
 - Insufficient actions in golden hour, lack of data-driven decision-making, lack of digital government tools, neglect to care for victims and the vulnerable group

2. Public Governance and Innovative Solutions for DRR and Resilience

1 People

I. Leadership in Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

- Integrated leadership and ownership
- Allocating responsibility at different levels
- Central coordination involving experts and technocrats
- Leading agency at the core coordinating DRM
- Help mobilize human and material resources



Leadership and Professionalism

II. Effective Communication Strategy

- Established channels for effective and timely risk communication
 - Personal data protection by Laws and regulations
- Measures to prevent the spread of misinformation

2. Public Governance and Innovative Solutions for DRR and Resilience

2 Mechanism

III. Crisis Preparedness and Response Arrangements

- Established manuals, laws and regulations, and institutional settings
- Infrastructure and systems
- Equipped competent skills and capabilities
- Established response plans/mechanisms



IV. National to Local Government Coordination

- **Whole-of-government** coordination is fundamental
- Multi-sectoral approach in resolving divergences across sectors
- Enhance coherence across levels of governments
- Fully empowered local governments
- National and local governments collaborating



2. Public Governance and Innovative Solutions for DRR and Resilience

V. Stakeholder Engagement for the Whole-of-Society Response

- Government engages and collaborates with key stakeholders (private sector, civil society, academia etc.)
- Local communities and volunteers are actively engaged
- Engagement of and care for the vulnerable at various phases of DRM

VI. Regional and International Partnerships in DRM

- Private and Public partnership for sharing technology & innovative solutions
- Disasters in most cases are trans-boundary or “boundary blind”
- Helps to share information (early warning), expertise, and best practices
- Mobilize/pooling resources for DRM
- Promote multi-country and international cooperation

3 Processes

VII. Responses in “Golden Hour”

- Many lives are lost when disaster strikes
- This require rescue within hours/minutes – called the **Golden Hour**
- Leaders must build confidence and guide others in a concerted effort

VIII. Leveraging Science, Technology and Innovation

- Helps anticipate, respond to, and recover from disasters effectively
- Promotes access to critical and innovative public services during disasters

IX. Data-Driven Decision-making

- Quality data sharing and data analytics is an enabler for DRR and Resilience
- Effective and timely data is key for risk-informed decision-making



3. Country Case 1) Republic of Korea MV Sewol Ferry Disaster

- Occurred on **16 April 2014**
- Ferry en route from **Incheon to Jeju**
- **304** died out of **476** passengers & crew

The disaster is described as:

- the deadliest peacetime maritime accident
- horrifying e.g. of poor emergency response
- weak organizational coordination
- including human error and institutional & legal deficiencies

The disaster also raised questions on lax government regulations as well as:

- the adequacy and incentives of safety regulatory regimes
- safety procedures and emergency preparedness
- the effectiveness of rescue methods
- inadequate preparedness and response.



<https://apnews.com/a0baad21289d4e3baf281b05f069cc4b>

3. Country Case 2) Philippines Project Noah

Project NOAH - (Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards)

- First launched in **2012** by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
- Later established in **2017** at the University of the Philippines
- Regarded as Philippines' primary DRR and Management program
- Uses technology including LIDAR to generate data for **risk-informed decisions**
- Provides open access to accurate, reliable, and timely risk information
- Provides an effective DRR system through early warning systems
- Citizens and local governments** are fully engaged
- Has an **interactive website for citizens engagement**
- Provides useful data for **local governments planning** for disasters





4. Conclusion and Key Takeaways

- **Risk-informed governance** / risk-based decision making, understanding of threats through risk assessment and management harnessing data, tools, and methods.

<People>

- **Integrated leadership** and effective **communication** strategy

<Mechanism>

- **Effective crisis preparedness, response arrangements** / e.g. manuals, laws, skills
- **National to local government coordination** through whole-of-government coordination in a multi-sectoral approach
- **Whole-of-Society approach** through stakeholder engagement and social inclusion
- **Building partnership** through regional/international collaboration & cooperation

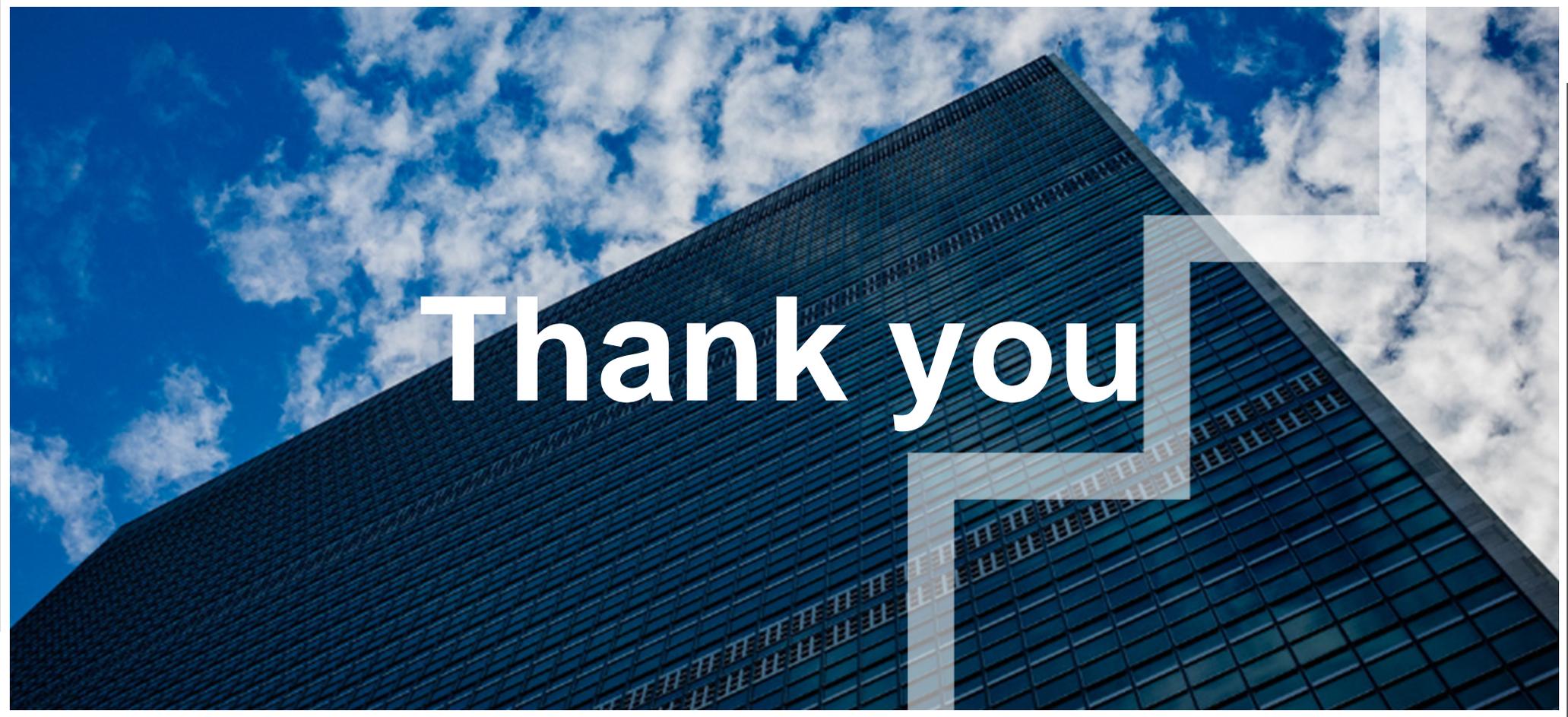
<Processes>

- **Effective Response in Golden Hour, Leveraging ICTs and frontier technologies** and harnessing **data analytics**



5. Discussion Questions

- 1) When you detect a disaster risk signal, how would you respond first?
- 2) What examples or best practices of innovations for DRR and management would you like to share with other participants in this training workshop?
- 3) Are there any governance approaches that you would like to reinforce for DRR and Resilience in your country or organization?
- 4) What do you think is most necessary for effective coordination between central and local governments?



Thank you