

ASEAN-ROK Project : Building Resilience for Sustainable ASEAN (from Water-Related Disasters)

Synthesis Report

21 September 2017

10th HELP Meeting, Gyeongju, Republic of Korea

- Objectives
 - To share the experience and know-how of participating countries to cope with water-related hazards and disasters
 - To present a policy-related agenda for a resilient ASEAN
 - To build regional cooperation in tackling water and water-related disaster issues from a policymaking perspective

- Outputs
 - 1) A <u>National Assessment Report</u> on the current status of ASEAN water-related disasters and policy recommendations for each ASEAN Member State
 - To give an overview of current situation, the changing scenarios and the future direction
 - Identify the potential for technical assistance from Donor Countries

• Outputs

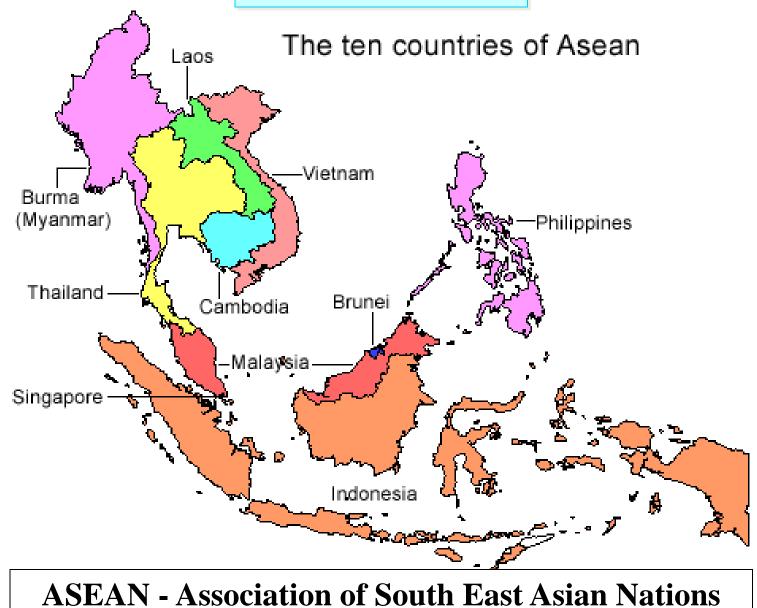
- 2) A "Building Resilience for Sustainable ASEAN" Workshop to stimulate multi-lateral dialogue and to assist national policy-making processes and regional cooperation to deal more effectively with the negative consequences of water-related disasters
 - To develop an <u>ASEAN Regional Agenda</u> for a safer ASEAN
 - Identify the potential for <u>technical assistance</u> from Donor Countries

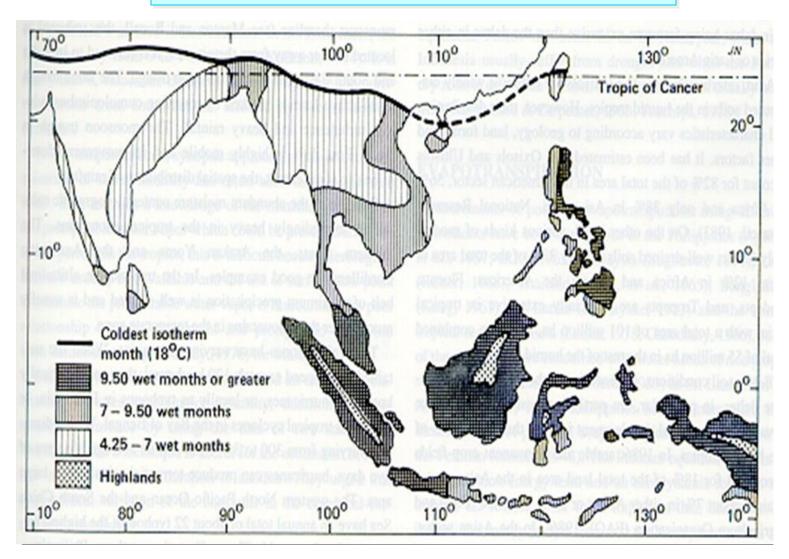
• Outputs

- 3) To share the results and achievements at the global level so as to further <u>contribute to the</u> <u>global discourse</u> on water and water-related disasters
 - a) HELP → High-Level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disaster
 - b) HLPW → High Level Panel on Water

Synthesis Report

ASEAN





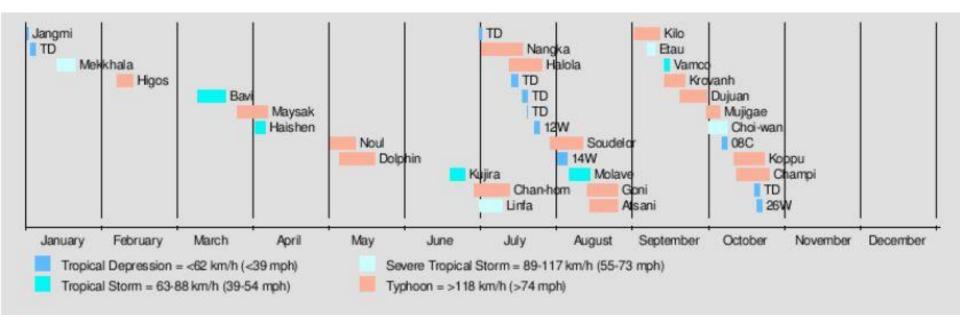
Monsoonal Humid Tropics : Annual Rainfall : 1,500 to 5,000 mm

| Country | Rainy Season | Annual Rainfall (mm) |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Brunei DS | October to December | 2,500 to 4,000 |
| Cambodia | May to October | 3,000 |
| Indonesia | November to March | 1800 to 6,000 |
| Lao PDR | May to October | 1,400 to 3,500 |
| Malaysia | November to March | 2,940 to 3,640 |
| Myanmar | May to October | 750 to 5,000 |
| Philippines | July to November | 1,000 to 4,000 |
| Singapore | December to March | 2,330 |
| Thailand | May to October | 1,000 to 4,000 |
| Viet Nam | April to November | 600 to 5,000 |

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| Viet Nam | April to Novemb | North East Monsoon |

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| Viet Nam | April to November | Tropical Cyclones |

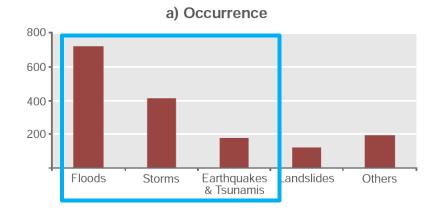
Typhoons (in red) Jan-Oct 2015



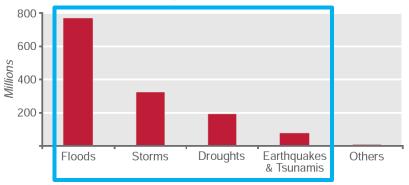
Typhoon Season : July-October

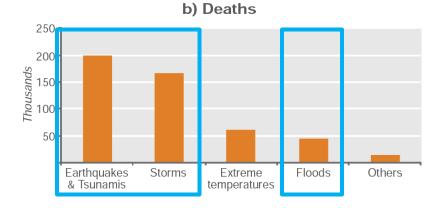
FIGURE I-1

Disaster occurrence and impacts in Asia and the Pacific, total 2005-2014

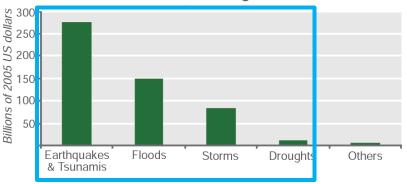








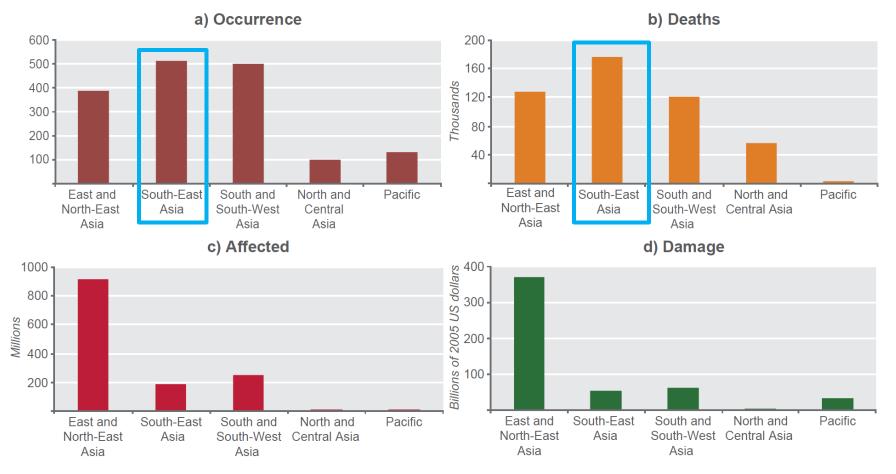
d) Damage



Ref : ESCAP Asia Pacific Disaster Report 2015

FIGURE I-3

Occurrence and impacts by subregion, total 2005-2014



Ref : ESCAP Asia Pacific Disaster Report 2015

| Country | Water-Related Hazards |
|-------------|--|
| Brunei DS | Floods, Flash Floods |
| Cambodia | Floods, Droughts, Storms, River Bank Collapse |
| Indonesia | Tsunamis, Floods, Landslides, Droughts, Debris Mudflows |
| Lao PDR | Floods, Droughts, Storms |
| Malaysia | Floods, Flash Floods, Droughts, Landslide, Debris and Mud Flows |
| Myanmar | Tropical Cyclones, Floods, Droughts, Landslides |
| Philippines | Typhoons, Floods, Tsunamis, Landslides, Droughts |
| Singapore | Flash Floods |
| Thailand | Floods, Droughts |
| Viet Nam | Floods, Typhoons, Storms, Flash Floods, Droughts, Landslides |

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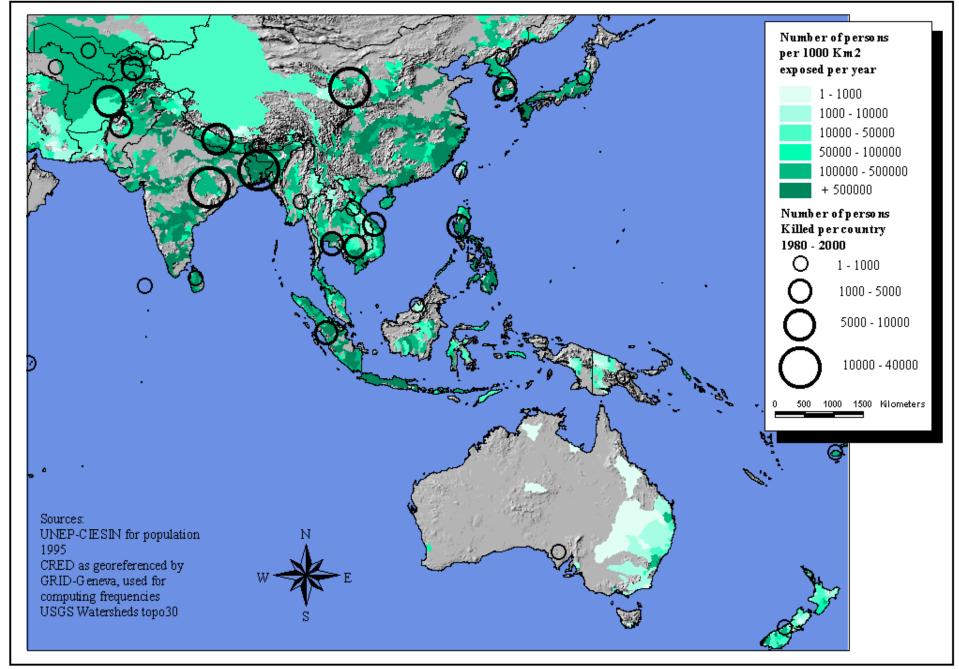
- Tsunamis
 - Most devastating water-related disaster to hit ASEAN → 26 Dec 2004 - Aceh tsunami
 - Death toll \rightarrow 230,000 to 280,000 people

| Country | Water-Related Hazards |
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- Tsunamis
- Tropical Cyclones
 - Myanmar → Tropical cyclone Nargis → 2 May 2008
 - Death toll \rightarrow 138,000 people
 - 2.4 million people severely affected
 - Philippines → Super Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) : Nov 2013
 - Strongest typhoon ever to strike landfall
 - 6,300 people killed, US\$ 9.7 billion losses

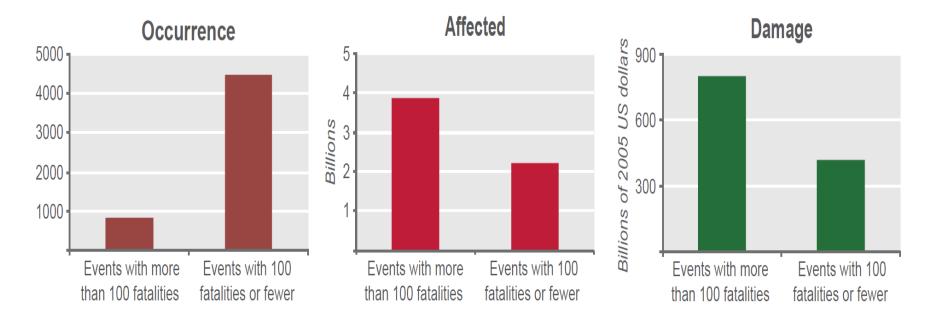
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Density of persons exposed to Flood in Asia and Pacific



- Tsunamis
- Tropical Cyclones
- Floods
 - The most pervasive water-related hazard
 - Thailand → Great Flood of 2011
 - Total damage and losses → US\$46.5 billion
 - A few large scale events, but majority are smaller events
 - Cummulatively, smaller events have affected more people and caused higher damage

Cumulative impacts of smaller, recurrent disasters, 1970-2014



Source: ESCAP based on data from EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database. Available from http://www.emdat.be/ (Accessed April 2015).

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- Tsunamis
- Tropical Cyclones
- Floods
- Droughts
 - Lesser impact
 - Strongly influenced by El Niňo
 - Affects agriculture production
 - Sometimes domestic and industrial water supply



El Niňo Affected Countries

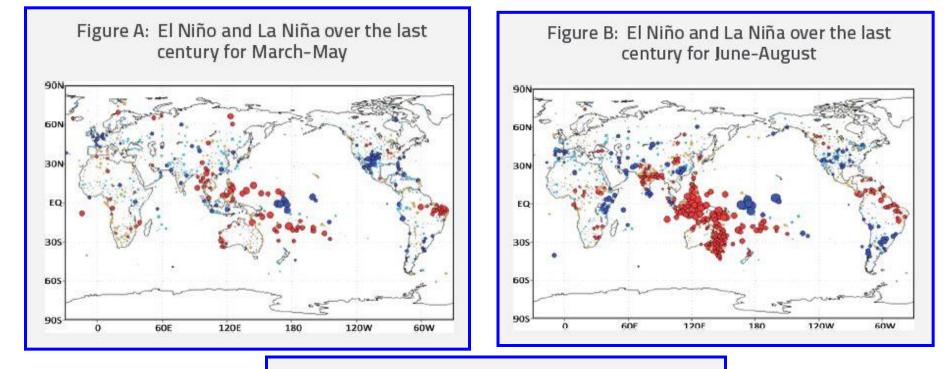
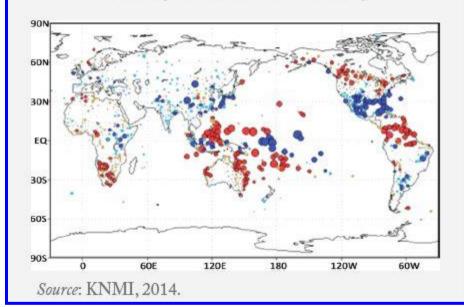


Figure C: El Niño and La Niña over the last century for December-February



- Dealing with floods, ASEAN countries utilize
 - Structural measures
 - River improvement, bunds/dykes/levees, dams, flood retention ponds, diversion channels, tidal barrages, etc.
 - Non-structural measures
 - Land use planning and zoning, flood hazard maps, flood forecasting and warning, flood proofing, etc.

- Dealing with droughts, ASEAN countries focus on
 - Developing more water supply systems both for domestic and industrial use as well as for irrigated agriculture

| Country | Legislation |
|-------------|--|
| Brunei DS | Disaster Management Order (2006) |
| Cambodia | Law on Disaster Management (2015) |
| Indonesia | Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management |
| | Other laws revised 🗲 accommodate principles of DRR |
| Lao PDR | No specific law on water-related hazards & disasters. |
| Malaysia | No specific law on water-related hazards & disasters. |
| Myanmar | No specific law on water-related hazards & disasters. |
| Philippines | Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2010 |
| Singapore | No specific law on water-related hazards and disasters |
| Thailand | National Disaster Prevention & Mitigation Act, BE 2550 |
| Viet Nam | Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (2014) |

| Country | Institutional Setup |
|-------------|---|
| Brunei DS | National Disaster Council |
| Cambodia | National Committee for Disaster Management |
| Indonesia | National Agency for Disaster Management |
| Lao PDR | National Disaster Management Committee |
| Malaysia | National Security Council. A National Disaster Management Agency was established in 2015 |
| Myanmar | Department of Meteorology and Hydrology & Department of Relief and Resettlement |
| Philippines | National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council |
| Singapore | Public Utilities Board |
| Thailand | Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation |
| Viet Nam | Steering Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control. |

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| Singapore | Public Utilities Board |
| Thailand | Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation |
| Viet Nam | Steering Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control. |

- Institutional setup
 - National level Council/Committee/Agency chaired by Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, or Minister
- Most of the ASEAN countries have adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action as the key instrument for implementing disaster risk reduction (DDR)
- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response

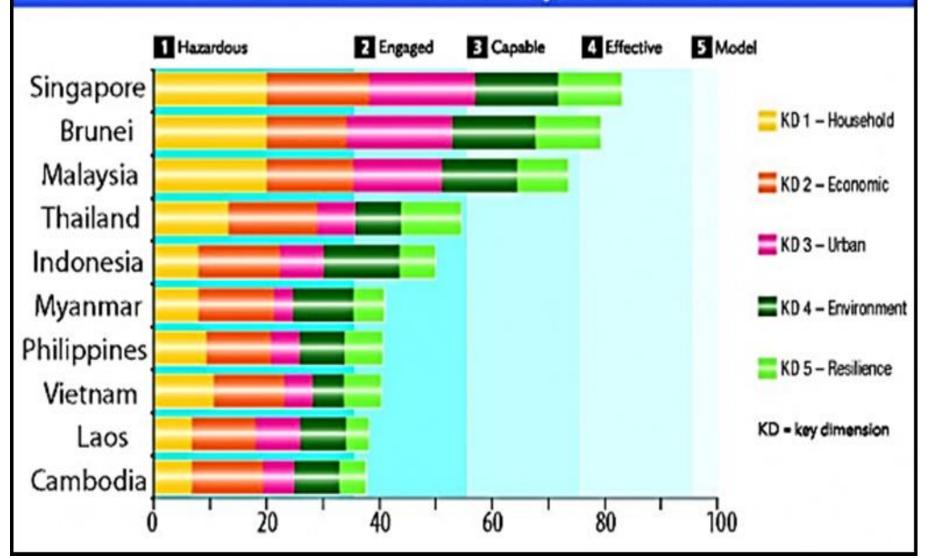
Water Security

Water Security

- Asian Development Bank & Asia-Pacific Water Forum
 - Prepared the Asian Water Development Outlook (AWDO)
 - AWDO provided the first quantitative and comprehensive review of water security
 - Water security framework based on 5 key dimensions
 - Fifth key dimension → Resilience to Waterrelated Disasters

Water Security

National Water Security Index Score



Ref : Asian Water Development Outlook 2016

- Many similarities with respect to water-related hazards and disasters
- Floods → the most frequent water-related hazard
- All ASEAN countries suffer from drought problems, especially during El Nińo years
- Cambodia
 - Conducted <u>Community-based Flood Mitigation</u> <u>and Preparedness Project</u> → to establish sustainable, replicable non-governmental mechanisms for disaster mitigation and preparedness with focus on floods

- Indonesia
 - Considerable experience in disaster management and emergency response from Aceh tsunami
 - Paradigm shift in disaster management : from disaster response to disaster risk reduction
- Malaysia
 - Introduced a new Urban Stormwater Management Manual → change from rapid disposal of stormwater to one based on controlling the problem at source

- Thailand
 - Land subsidence due to excessive extraction of ground water → solved problem based on pricing policy i.e. increased the unit price of water pumps by 6 times
- All ASEAN countries
 - Difficulty to convince the government to invest more in preventing disasters
 - Governments tend to react rather than to be proactive

| | Bn | Са | Id | La | Му | Mm | Ph | Sg | Th | Vn |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Guidelines, Practices, SOP, Models | ٧ | ٧ | | ٧ | ٧ | ۷ | ٧ | | | ۷ |
| Knowledge Sharing, Case Studies (success/failures) | ٧ | ٧ | ٧ | ٧ | ٧ | ٧ | ٧ | ٧ | ٧ | ٧ |
| Capacity Building, Training | ٧ | ٧ | | ٧ | ٧ | | ٧ | ٧ | ٧ | |
| Info/Expert Network | | ۷ | | | | | ٧ | | ٧ | |
| Transboundary | | | ٧ | | ٧ | | | | | ۷ |
| Hazard Maps, Community Involvement | | | | ۷ | ٧ | | | | | |
| ODA, Projects, Research | | | | ۷ | ۷ | ٧ | | | ۷ | |

- Knowledge Sharing
 - Acknowledged as important area for regional cooperation
 - Can share knowledge, experiences, information, guidelines
 - Broad scope → Need to identify priority areas

- Knowledge Sharing
- Capacity Building
 - Need to build capacity in both people and organisations
 - Train the Trainers → Bigger outreach

- Knowledge Sharing
- Capacity Building
- Next Phase
 - How to put more value into output of next phase
 - Solutions for water-related disasters → can be solutions for water supply
 - Water as hazards, water as resources
 - WMO → Integrated Flood Management
 - Chuncheon GWF → prepare draft proposal

