

Summary Report
National consultation on the Post-HFA Consultation Process
14 December, 2012, Incheon Republic of Korea

Summary of key points:

1. The participants decided to set up a Task Force for Post-2015 DRR Framework under Prime Minister Office. NEMA Korea will serve as focal point of this Task Force.
2. Discussants acknowledged the importance of national consultation for Post-DRR framework and agreed to facilitate and monitor DRR integrated development planning in line ministries.
3. An overview of the Asia Pacific Disaster Report allowed participants to gain a better understanding of disaster trends and key issues to be worked regionally. At the same time, there was an opportunity to scrutinize strengths and weakness of DRR framework in Korea and compare with other countries.
4. Korea is experiencing extreme weather climate conditions due to climate change as well as a rapid increase in aging population. It is trying to create new policy measures that integrate disaster risks with emerging issues.
5. With the yellow sand phenomenon and Great East Sea Earthquake, trans-boundary disaster risks are increasing in Northeast Asia. China, Japan and South Korea are trying to develop a trilateral environmental framework to build up stronger cooperation on the issues.
6. Disaster management integrated city planning, climate change vulnerability assessment, disaster risk assessment and coping capacity of critical infrastructure are three key priority actions for further strengthening DRR Post 2015. UN ISDR can facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement to foster national consultation process in Korea along with its partner organizations.

Introduction

The national consultation workshop on the Post-2015 Disaster Risk Reduction Framework was held in Incheon, Korea on December 14th, 2012 with the support of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Office of Northeast Asia (UNISDR ONEA) and Global Education and Training Institute (GETI).

The key participants for this workshop were a number of national government officials, experts and scholars in various areas of planning, emergency management, water management, education, and social welfare. They gave presentations and contributed to this meeting by engaging in the preparatory process in developing a Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction in Korea, reviewing success and lessons learnt, identify challenges

and solutions to risk reduction, especially at national and local levels, and fostering understanding and knowledge of issues imperative to making development resilient to the impact of natural hazards.

The consultation started with the overview of Post-2015 framework discussion followed up by a plenary discussion among government officials from line ministries, researchers from various research institute and academia.

Key points from the discussion

1. **What emerging risks** are facing your countries, cities and communities and what is driving new patterns of risk, exposure and vulnerability?

1) 4° temperature rise and 17% increase in rainfall are expected in Korea by 2100. In addition, extreme events such as Heavy rain, cold wave, heat waves and heavy snow occurred frequently in the past 3 years. Especially, the extreme weather conditions are worsening with increase in the frequency of rainfall over 30mm/hour: 44 times in the 1980s, 52 times in the 1990s and 65 times in the 2000s.

2) With urbanization, population is being concentrated in the cities and industrial facilities are being developed in coastal areas. Population of Seoul has doubled since 1970. Korea's urbanization rate is currently 90% and is expected to grow. There is greater disaster risk of city infrastructure as they are wear out and have been constructed without considering disaster risk factors.

3) With rapid decrease in birthrate and increase in life extinction, Korea is experiencing fastest growth of aging population in the world. It is expected to reach a super-aged society (aged population 20% of whole) by 2026 after becoming an aging society (aged population 7% of whole) in 2000. Within only 26 years, it has moved from an aging society to super aged society. Aged people especially with Alzheimer's or other serious diseases lack ability to cope with disasters. In addition, increase in senior citizen drives a need to establish a special protection measures for disasters.

2. **What are the transboundary issues** related to risk in your country, in terms of hazards and vulnerabilities?

1) Yellow sand phenomenon occurs every spring in Korea as sandy dust blow from China following the upper air stream 3000 ~5000 metres high due to severe droughts in northeast China and Inner Mongolia. Yellow sand phenomenon causes respiratory and eye disease, increases damages of semiconductors and machinery as well as wooden cultural properties. So the Northeast Asian Environmental Cooperation is in the process of development among Korea, China and Japan, but clear solution is yet to be found.

2) The Great East Sea (Touhoku) Earthquake that occurred in Japan (March 2011) had a severe impact in Korea. Export and tourism have been most significantly affected. Korean companies trading with Japan struggled due to many unexpected problems such as decreased volume of orders, suspended export, unreturned payment, cancelled delivery goods, delayed

order and disrupted transportation. Tourism industry was also hardly hit as the number of Japanese tourists to Korea and Korean tourist to Japan decreased. On the other hand, automobile, semi-conductor and electronics industry competing with Japanese companies relatively profited after this earthquake.

3. What are your country/communities' priority actions for further strengthening DRR Post 2015 and **what role can international cooperation** and the **Post 2015 agreements** play in supporting these efforts?

- 1) Strengthening disaster management for city planning

All the cities, provinces and districts in Korea have developed city planning, but their linkage with disaster management plans are still weak. Disaster risk reduction must be further integrated into city planning that includes the capacity to cope with natural disasters caused by climate change.

- 2) Enhancing climate change vulnerability assessment

Social vulnerability to climate change must be analyzed as the frequency and the intensity of natural disasters are increasing due to climate change.

- 3) Fostering disaster risk assessment and coping capacity of critical infrastructure

Many damages were made in infrastructure built with SOC (social overhead capital) due to recent extreme weather conditions. Thus, strengthened disaster risk analysis and evaluation on extreme weathers are needed for SOC infrastructure.

In addition, emergency coping capacity of SOC infrastructure manager must be reinforced to prepare for massive disasters.

- 4) Strengthening UNISDR's role

To place disaster risk reduction as national priority, it is crucial to have a multi-stakeholder engagement including decision makers from Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs and other related ministries as well as political leaders, parliamentarians and business leaders (CEO,CSO) from various fields rather than just limiting to disaster management agency.

Post-2015 DRR Framework must become a key mechanism that enables participation of people from diverse field. UN ISDR should work to ensure many stakeholders from diverse fields in different countries participate by building strong partnership with UNDP, WMO, UNEP, and IPU.

Annex 1 Final Agenda

Time	Activities
08.30 – 09.00	Registration
09.00 – 10.00	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Opening Speech : Bang, Ki Sung (Deputy Administrator, NEMA Korea)- Keynote Speech: Han, Sang Won (Director General , Safety and Environment Policy Bureau, Prime Minister’s Office)- Welcoming Remark: Dolcemascolo, Glenn (Head, UNISDR-ONEA)- Workshop Overview: Kim, Yongkyun (Institute Coordinator, GETI)- Group Photo Time
10.00 – 10.30	Coffee break
10.30 – 12.30	Introduction to Post-2015 Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Overview of Post-2015 Framework Discussion (20 mins)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kim, Yong-Kyun (UNISDR-ONEA)- Strategy for national consultation for Post-2015 DRR Framework (40 mins)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yoon, Yong-Seon (Director, Climate Change Division, NEMA)- National consultation with line ministries and experts (60 mins)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• line ministries, academia and UN ISDR
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 16.00	Asia-Pacific Disaster Report (APDR) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation (60 mins)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dolcemascolo, Glenn- Plenary Discussion (60 mins)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Academia, researchers, experts and UN ISDR
16.00 – 16.30	Coffee break
16.30 – 18.00	Consultation on Korea’s disaster risk assessment

Annex 2 Participant List

Government officials

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Annex 3: Questions discussed

1. **What emerging risks** are facing your countries, cities and communities and what is driving new patterns of risk, exposure and vulnerability?
2. What are the **transboundary issues** related to risk in your country, in terms of hazards and vulnerabilities?
3. What are your country/communities' priority actions for further strengthening DRR Post 2015 and **what role can international cooperation** and the **Post 2015 agreements** play in supporting these efforts?
4. Has disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures **been integrated into national development** policies, planning and programmes (i.e. health, education, infrastructure, land use)? What more can be done?