

A Subject to develop the disaster prevention strategy in Korea



MOGAHA Disaster Prevention Officer



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Preface

□ A regional and climate condition in Korea

- In temperate monsoon zone that have local downpour recording the 2/3 of yearly rainfall form June to September.
- The topography is mostly mountainous region as 2/3 of whole country that brings about much landslide and flood.



Flood damage recorded that annual casualties is 129 persons and property damage is one trillion and three hundred billion won.



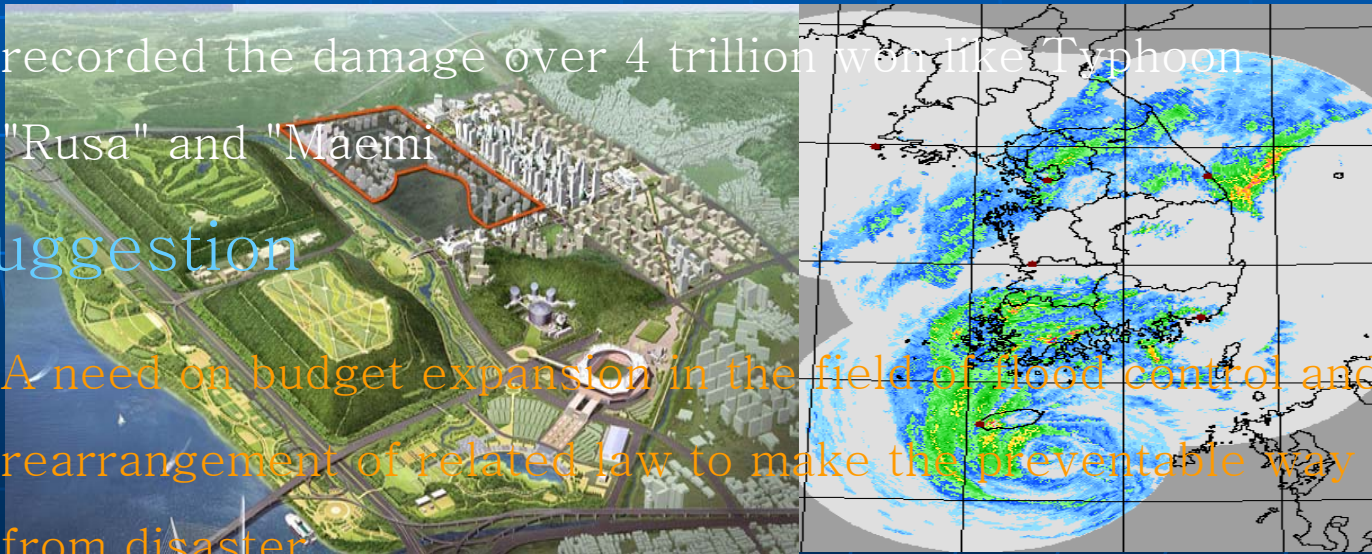
□ Characteristics of disaster occurrence

- 6 cases of disaster which recorded the damage over 1 trillion won(1987, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003)
- The disaster is becoming more huge disaster which recorded the damage over 4 trillion won like Typhoon

"Rusa" and "Maemi"

□ Suggestion

- A need on budget expansion in the field of flood control and rearrangement of related law to make the preventable away from disaster



The status and problem of disaster management in Korea

1

Natural Disaster Management System

- Governmental Organizational Structure
- Organizations for Disaster Management
- Structure of the National Disaster Prevention and Countermeasures Headquarters
- Disaster Status Control

2

Damage and advancement after the typhoon “Maemi” in 2003

3

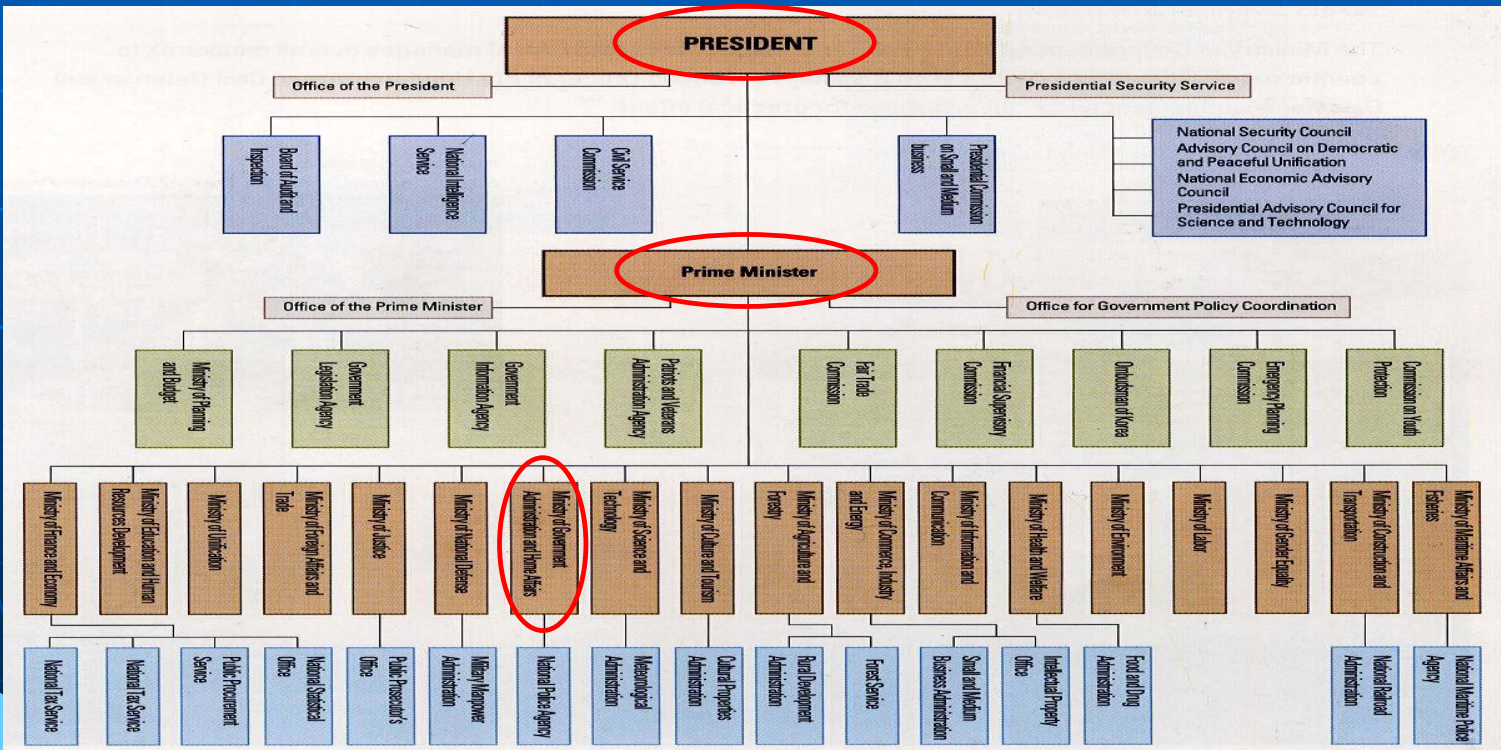
The Status and problem of disaster management

- A lack of investment on the field of disaster prevention
- A need for equipment for the basic disaster prevention
- The lack of integrating function in NDMS
- A The Need of swift and efficient establishment of response and recovery system.

우리나라 방재정책 발전과제

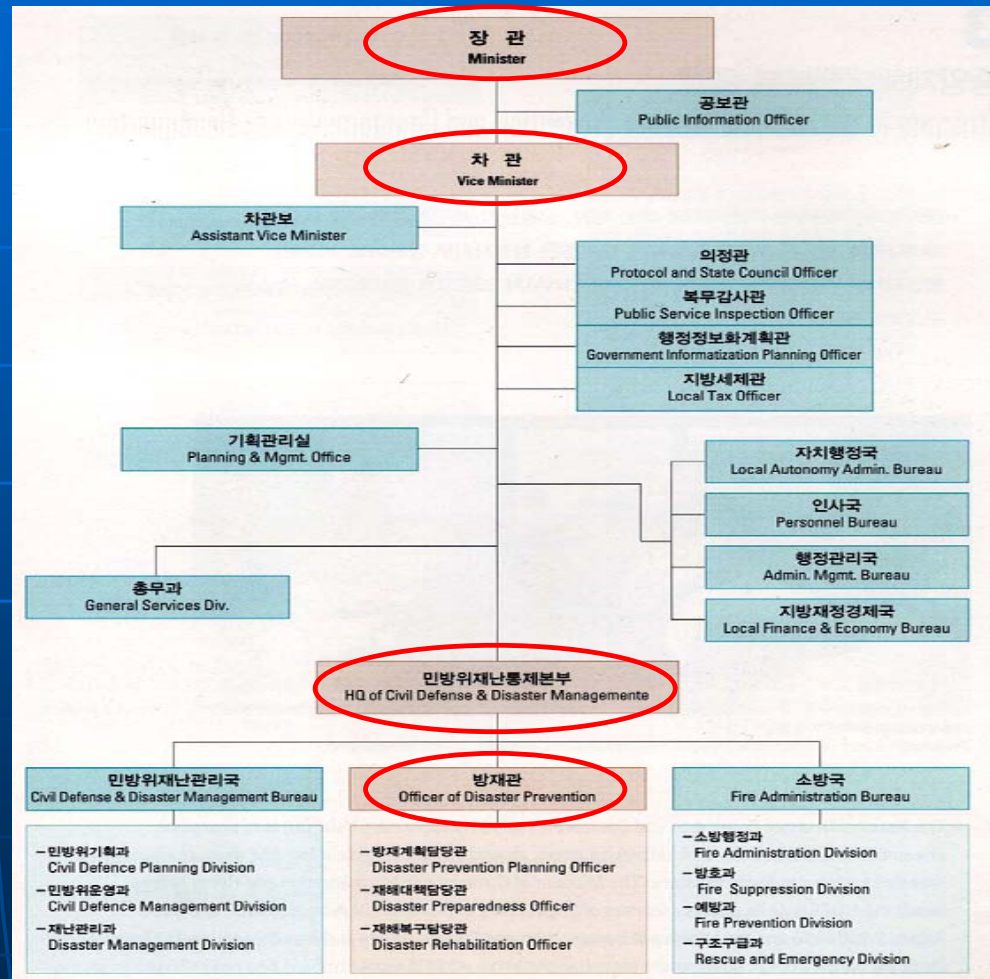
Natural Disaster Management System

- Governmental Organizational Structure
- ✓ The central government is comprised of 18 “Bu”(ministries), 4 “Cheo”(ministries and agencies) and 16 “Chong”(offices, administrations and services), which individually take relevant measure against possible disasters.



➤ Organizations for Disaster Management

- ✓ The Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs (MOGAHA) manages overall measures to counter natural disasters
- ✓ The Disaster Prevention Officer of the Headquarters of Civil Defense and Disaster Management takes responsibilities for practical affairs

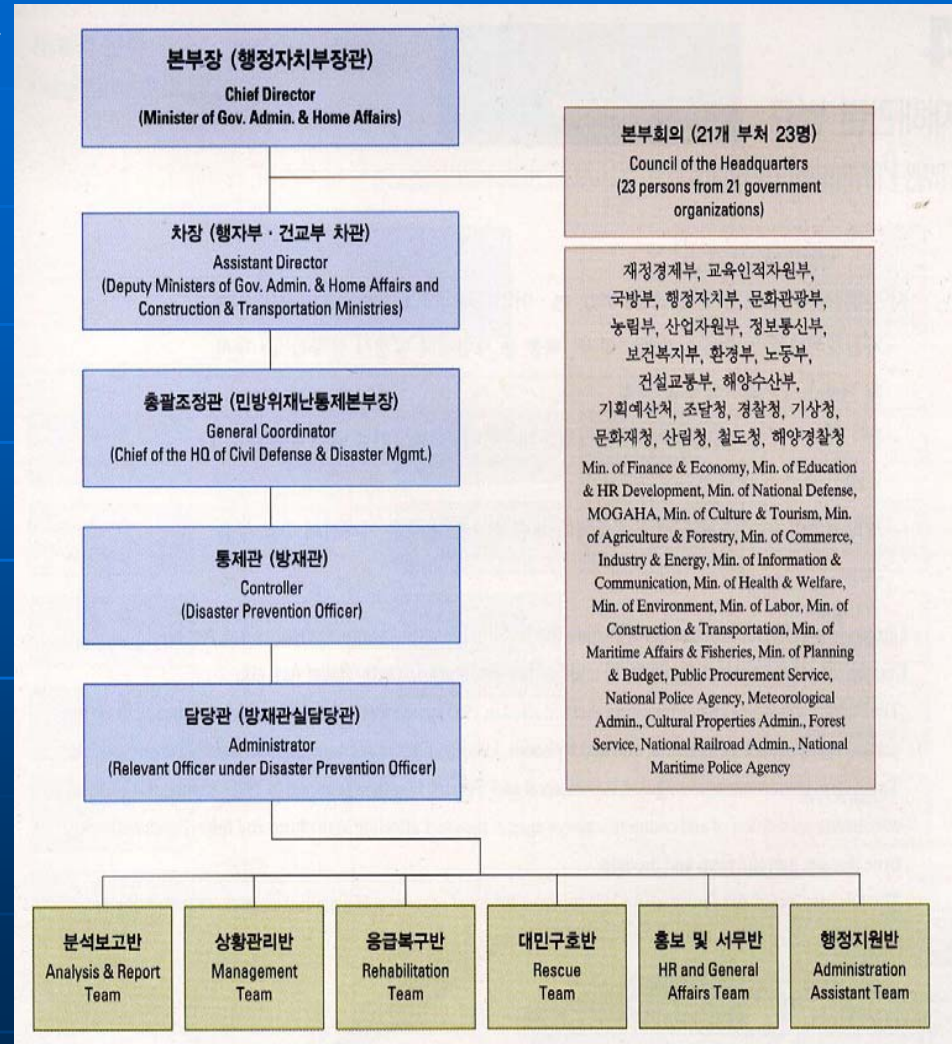


우리나라 방재정책 발전과제

➤ Structure of the National Disaster Prevention and Countermeasures Headquarters(NDPCH)

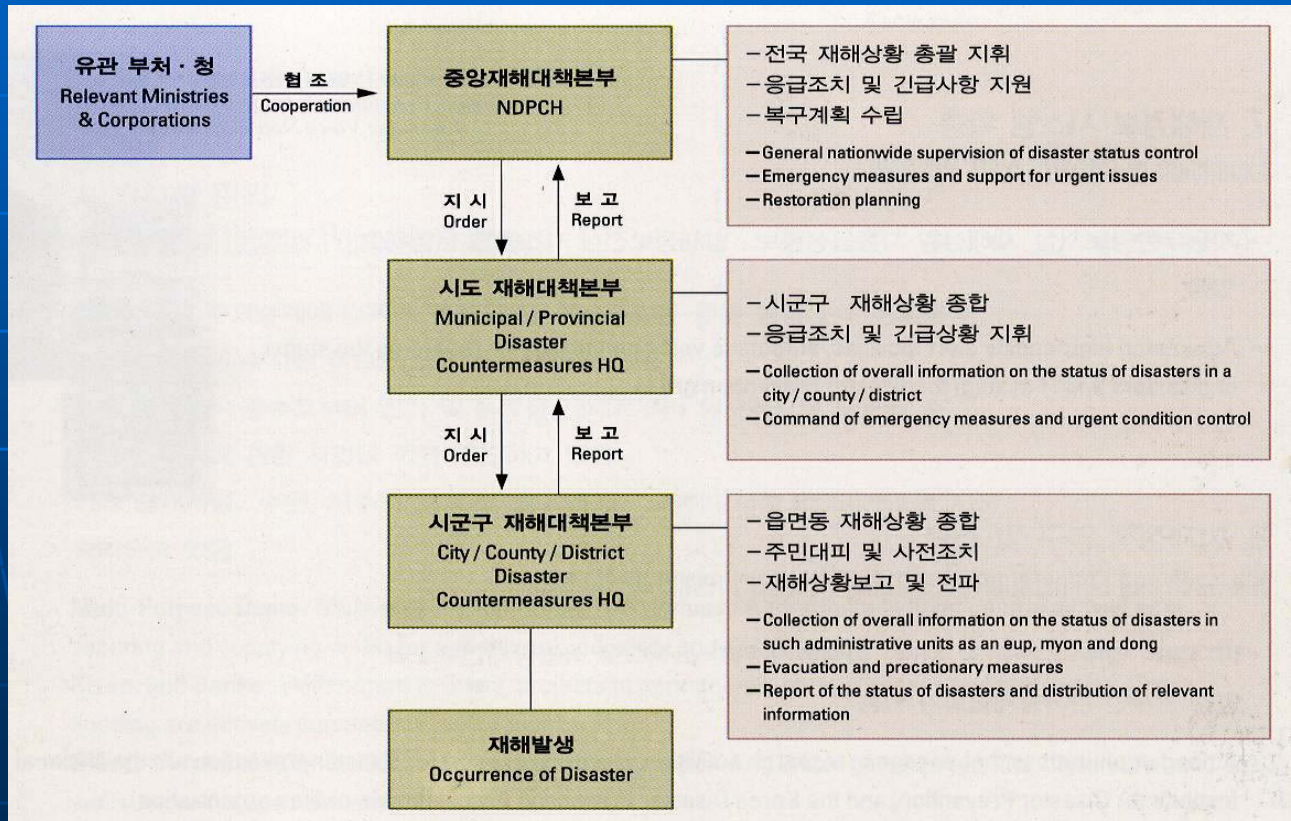
✓ The NDPCH is in charge of prevention and status control of natural disasters, as well as recovery planning, and executes necessary measures related to such disasters

✓ Chief Director
Minister of Gov.Admin. &
Home Affairs(MOGAHA)



➤ Disaster Status Control

- ✓ Municipal, provincial, county and district authorities maintain close cooperation with relevant government agencies with NDPCH at the center in order to control and respond to disasters in an organized and timely manner



Damage and advancement after the typhoon “Maemi” in 2003

- Damage under the Typhoon “Maemi”(12 Sep ~ 13 Sep 2003)
 - ✓ Casualties are 131 persons including the dead and the lost, The number of suffering households are 19,851
 - ✓ Property Damage : 4 trillion and 222.5 billion won
⇒ Recovery Amount : 6 trillion 392.2 billion won
- Introducing the major advancement on the field of disaster prevention
 - ✓ Driving the relief countermeasure for suffering residence with quickness (236.6 billion won)



- Providing the contribution of consolation for the family of the dead and the lost at once
- Providing the contribution of repairing for the flooded residence at once
- Providing the contribution of support for the damage of agricultural and marine facility at once
- Providing the container for the suffering residence(234 residence)
- ✓ Taking a measure of the supporting way for the recovery of private facility as “Supporting in advance”
 - Improving the way of supporting the contribution of recovery for the private facility for the purpose of growing the self-support ability of suffering residence as “Supporting in advance and Account later”



- ✓ Early announcement of specially managing disaster damaged zone(22 Sep)
 - As growing the damage of property and the suffering residence under typhoon “Maemi”
 - Early announcement before completion of damage investigation (14 City and province, 156 City, Gun and Gu, 1,657 Eup, Myon and Dong)

- ✓ Considering the supporting countermeasure for the poor who is not under the scope of supporting
 - Providing the special Revenue shared tax to the facility which are systematically connected with the life of residence which is not under the scope of supporting(4.3 billion)
 - Damaged house, cattle shed, agricultural warehouse and welfare facilities are equal to 6,356



The Status and problem of disaster management

A lack of investment on the filed of disaster prevention

- The annual average budget for the flood control is about 0.2% of GNP
 - ✓ This amount is same as the 11.5% of budget of roadway business including highway.
 - ✓ The budget is focussed mainly on national river so there are a little investment on regional river and creek that brings about habitual damage every rainy season in summer.
- Insufficient data to control the flood cause of the poor system of observation equipment at the upper reaches of a river
- Needing the financial supporting for the regional river which have no supporting base



A need for equipment for the basic disaster prevention

- Importance to introduce the general concept of disaster prevention from the beginning of planning the land use and development.
 - ✓ Encouraging the specialist on disaster management to introduce the general concept of disaster prevention from planning the various land use
 - ✓ Planning the legislation regarding the investigation standard on manual for pre-checking the inducing factor of disaster according to facilities and field with the Disaster R&D



- The lack of the planning standard for facilities using in railway, roadway, harbors and dam
 - ✓ Rapid urbanization brings about the danger of squandering and exhaustion of water resources blocking the underground runoff from rainfall.
 - ✓ Install the Storage and Infiltration Facilities for Reducing of Runoff Quantity
- The Lack of Disaster R&D
 - ✓ To perform the systematic R&D on collecting the basic disaster data, analysis, theoretical study, organization study and technique development, there is a need to expand the manpower from 18 to 200 until 2011 in NIDP



A lack of integrating function in NDMS

- A need to construct the strong cooperation system as Headquarters of civil Defense and Disaster Prevention is not fully functioning to integrate the information exchange among the MOCT, MAF, MOHW when disaster occur.



The Need of swift and efficient establishment of response and recovery system.

- The Need to establish the systemic equipment for realizing the supporting the damage of private facilities.
- The need of system improvement for afflicted people's accommodation and relief supply.
- The need of integrated status watching and response system.
- The lack of management of disaster recording like tracing investigation at the disaster occurring area.



A Subject to develop the disaster prevention strategy

A field of disaster management system

- Strengthening the overall mediation function of Headquarters of civil Defense and Disaster Management for the efficient response against disaster
- Establishing the National Emergency Supporting system for the organized response and recovery against disaster
- Strengthening the vertical hierarchy system between central government and regional disaster prevention headquarter.
- Strengthening the preventive management function of regional headquarter supporting the manpower and organization in diaster



A field of disaster prevention

- Establishing the pre-investigation system for the disaster making factor related to various development.
 - ✓ Introducing the "Pre-assessment system against the impact of disaster " to apply the concept of disaster management with the help of specialist on disaster management part from planning the development like new city construction.
- Establishment the regional "Integrated plan for mitigation of Typhoon and flood " for the damage of typhoon and flood.
- Establishing and operating the Storage and Infiltration Facilities for Reducing of Runoff Quantity



- Strengthening the function of flood control and applying it by compulsion for the facilities of roadway and river.
 - ✓ Eliminating the repeatedly occurring factor of disaster as establishing the design standard on the base of the status of ground, rainfall and disaster record for the facilities
- Making the countermeasure against the underground inundation according to enlargement of underground space.
- Strengthening the design standard against the typhoon for the basic industry like a transmission tower or crane.
- Strengthening the R&D by supporting the specialist on disaster field at National Institution of Disaster Prevention.



A field of disaster response

- Writing down and using the typical behavior manual for the response against the various type of disaster.
- Improving the disaster relief system to provide afflicted people to relief supplies and accommodation facility.
- Improving the evacuation order for people by compulsion at the possible disaster occurring zone.
- To strength the disaster information communication system, there is a need to Improve the broadcasting regulation and guarantee the broadcasting channel for the disaster response.
- Making the system to establish the emergent plan for response against the collapse of dam or reservoir.



A field of disaster recovery

- Improving the standard for the swift and correct damage investigation and reasonable recovery planning.
- Improving the system for the efficient progress of public facility like financial supporting.
- Introducing the insurance system for supporting the damage of private facility in real.



- Considering the recording storage by compulsion like tracing investigation at the disaster zone.
- Considering the establishment of "Fund for disaster recovery" for financial supporting on stability.
- Operating the governmental broadcasting K- TV as the organization for the making and recording the disaster data at all time.
- Improving the way of supporting for the private facility under disaster like "supporting in advance and account later"



A field of strengthening the ability for the disaster prevention of the people.

- Organizing the "Self Disaster prevention party guarding its region" for constructing the system of Self disaster prevention operated by its residence.
- Making and distributing the various disaster hazard map for announcing the disaster hazard.
- Establishing the management system for strengthening the administrative capacity by supporting the NGO and volunteering service.



A field of Strengthening the international cooperation

- Performing the exchange agreement between Korean government and US FEMA and making the effort to mitigate the disaster through the annual disaster prevention meeting between Korea and Japan.
- Participating the UN ISDR(International Strategy for Disaster Reduction) positively



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- Participating the "typhoon committee" which composed of meteorological, hydrological , disaster prevention, training and R&d activities for minimizing the typhoon damage at Asia and Pacific zone.
- Participating the "Disaster Prevention Center at Asia" located in Kobe, Japan for the purpose of strengthening the cooperation of disaster prevention and accumulating the information the disaster prevention in Asia zone.



Conclusion

- Not sure when, where and what type of disaster occur as global warming brings about the unusual change.
- I could bet that I did my best to minimize the typhoon damage for 2 last year after taking the responsibility in administration of disaster prevention part, we couldn't avoid the damage in casualties and asset from typhoon Rusa especially in the amount of rainfall and from typhoon Maemi especially in the speed of the wind.
- However we are taking this as a momentum, we could reconsider the disaster prevention part disregarded at the central and regional government from now.



- Therefore, we, who charges in administration of disaster prevention, will regulate the system which has some deficiency and then make the new consolidated system for disaster prevention.
- At the conclusion, We continuously try to proceed the subject from disaster management policy and to realize the disaster mitigation and to proceed with our effort for reorganization of disaster management system propelled by government. We should concentrate our concern and effort from every person and organization.

