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Disaster Resilience
for Sustainable Development

Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017

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Disaster Resilience for
Sustainable
Development

Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017

Message #1

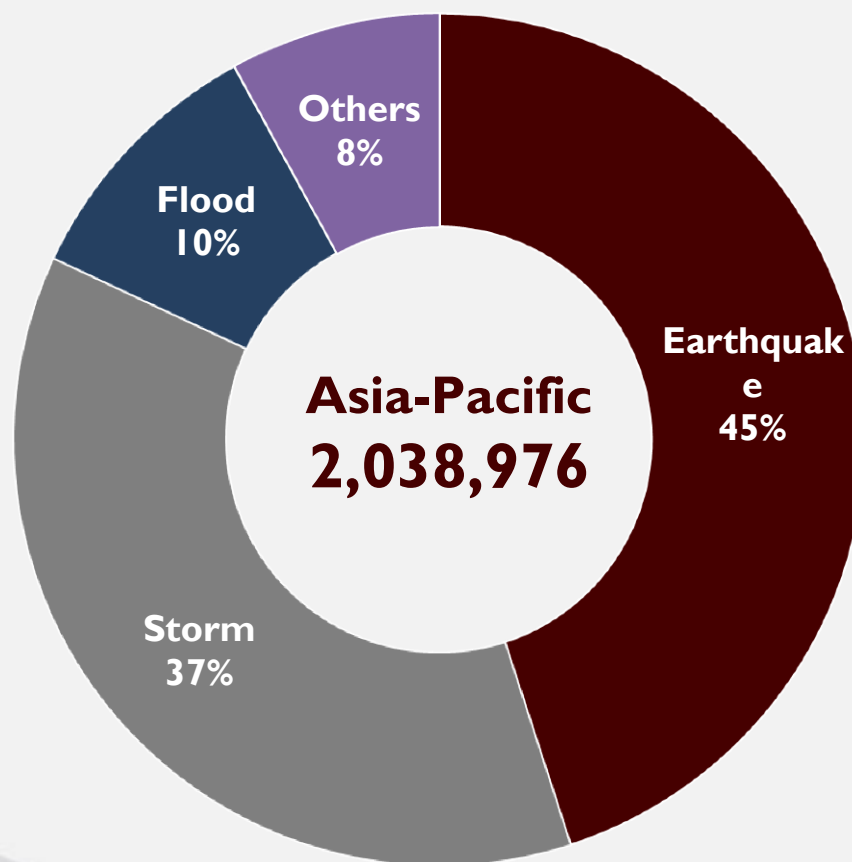
**As Asia-Pacific grows rapidly,
disaster risk is outpacing resilience.**

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Human cost significant

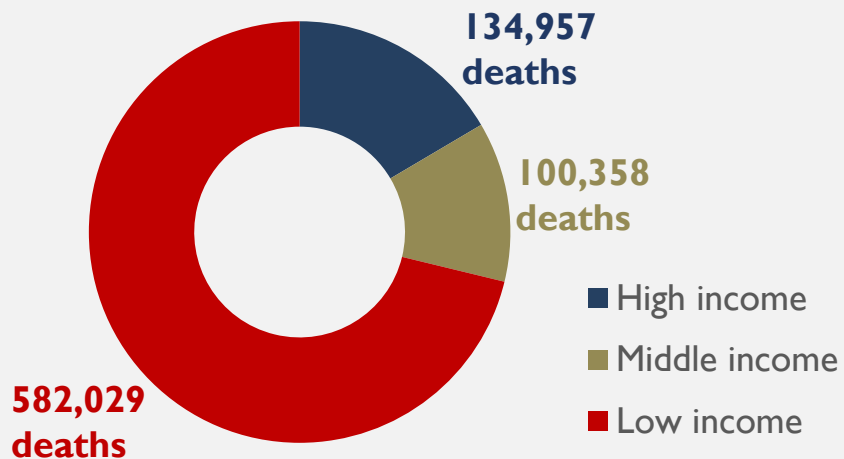
Asia-Pacific:
Human cost of natural disasters,
1970–2016

- **2** million lives lost (56% of global)
- **88** per cent of people affected



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Low income countries have highest mortality risks



Deaths per income group for all natural hazards, 2000-2015

5 times

more deaths than high income countries

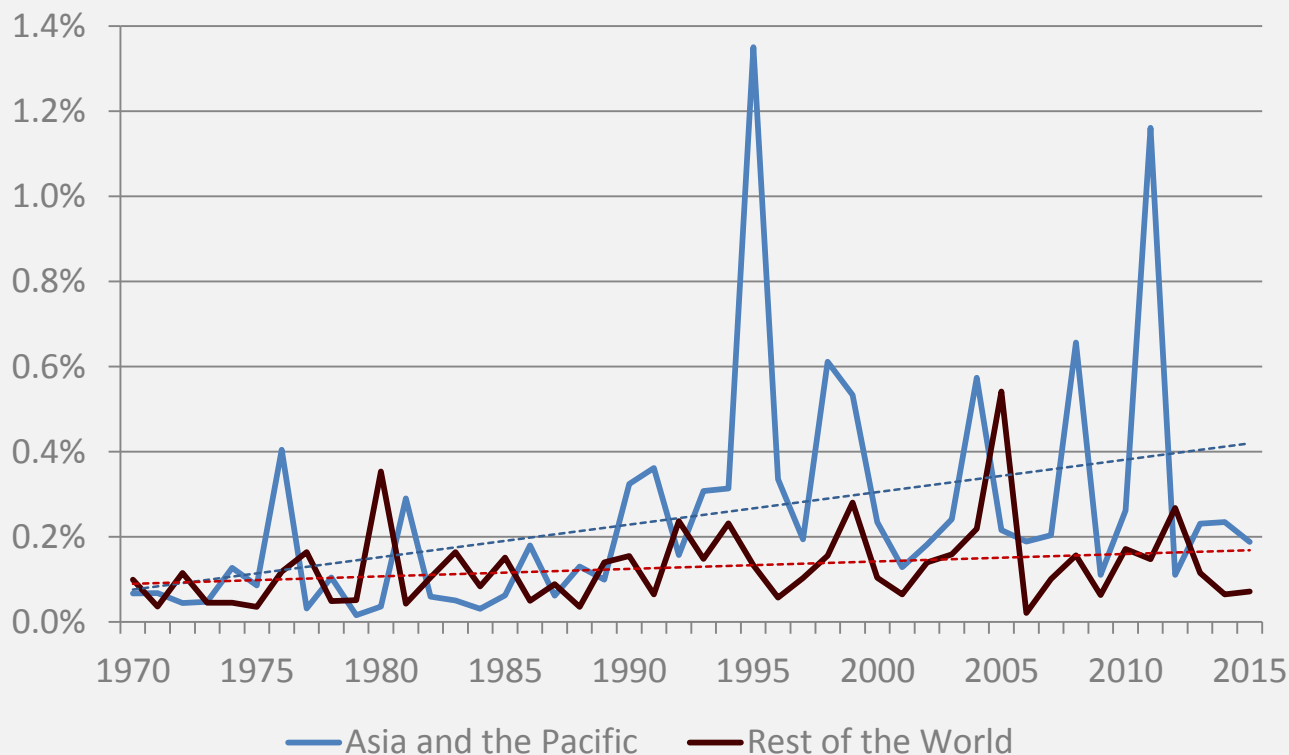


15 times

more deaths per disaster event than high income countries

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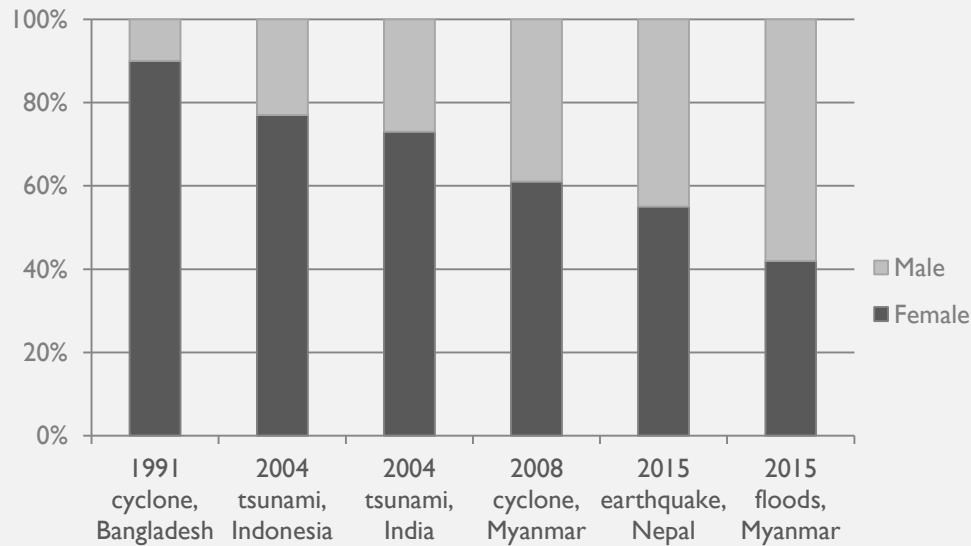
Economic cost: A loss of \$1.3 trillion due to natural disasters (1970-2016)



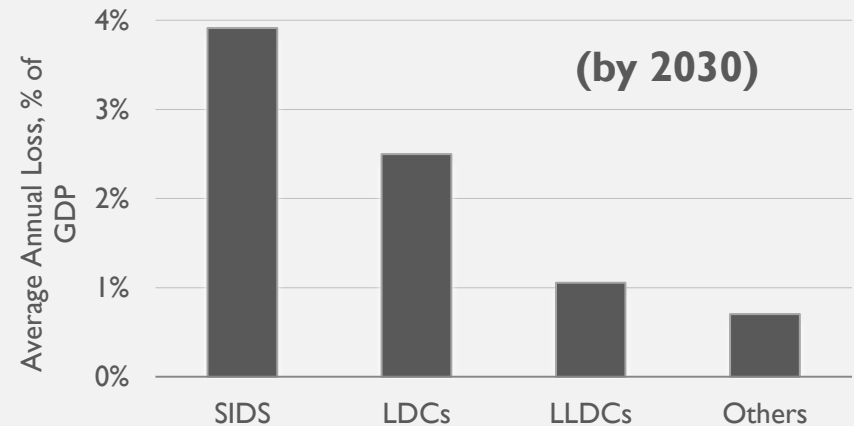
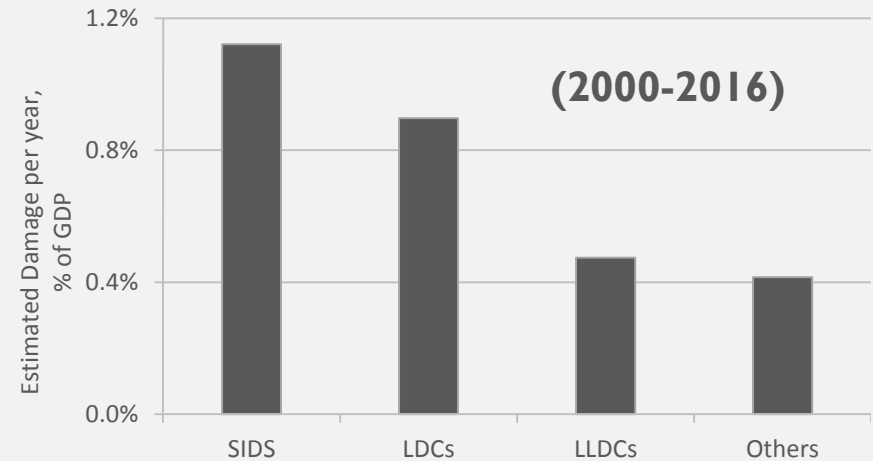
Estimated damage, as % of GDP, is rising in the Asia-Pacific region

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Vulnerable groups suffer more



Females are disproportionately affected



SIDS and LDCs disproportionately affected

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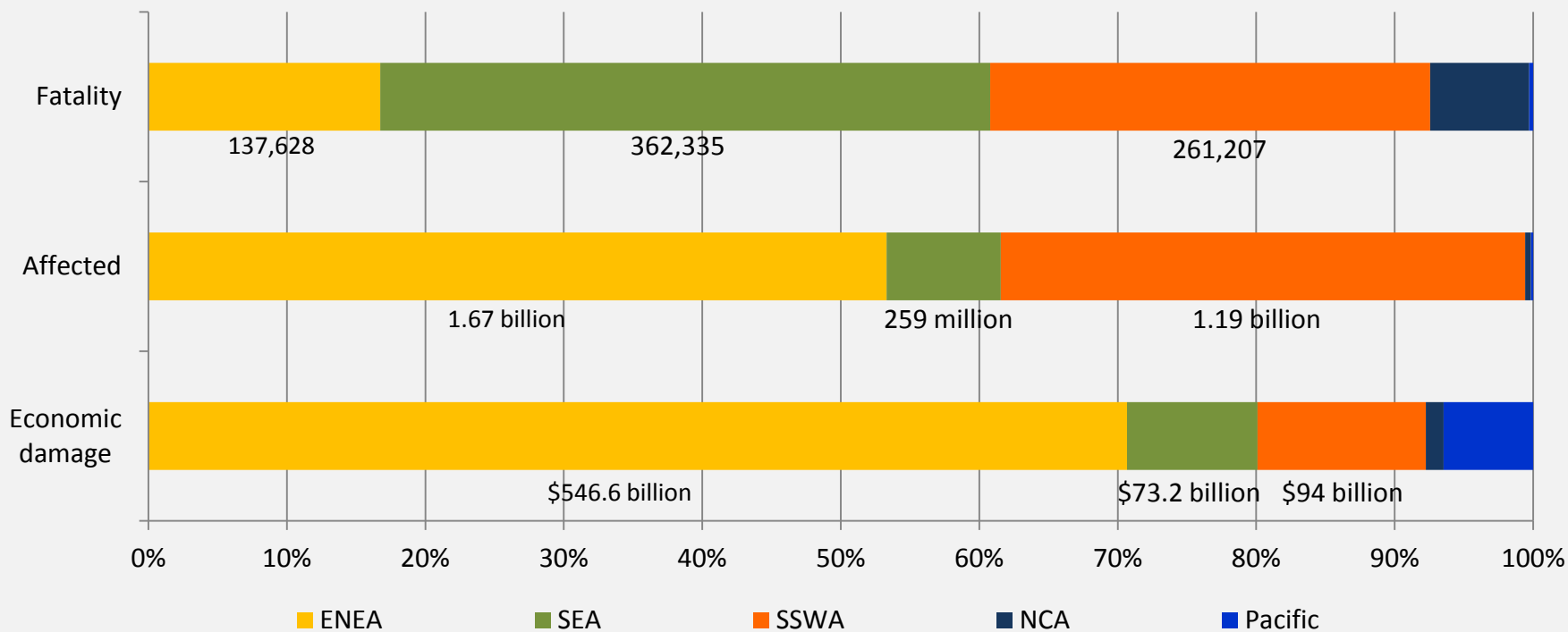
Message #2

**Countries in East and North-East Asia
face huge impacts from natural disasters.**

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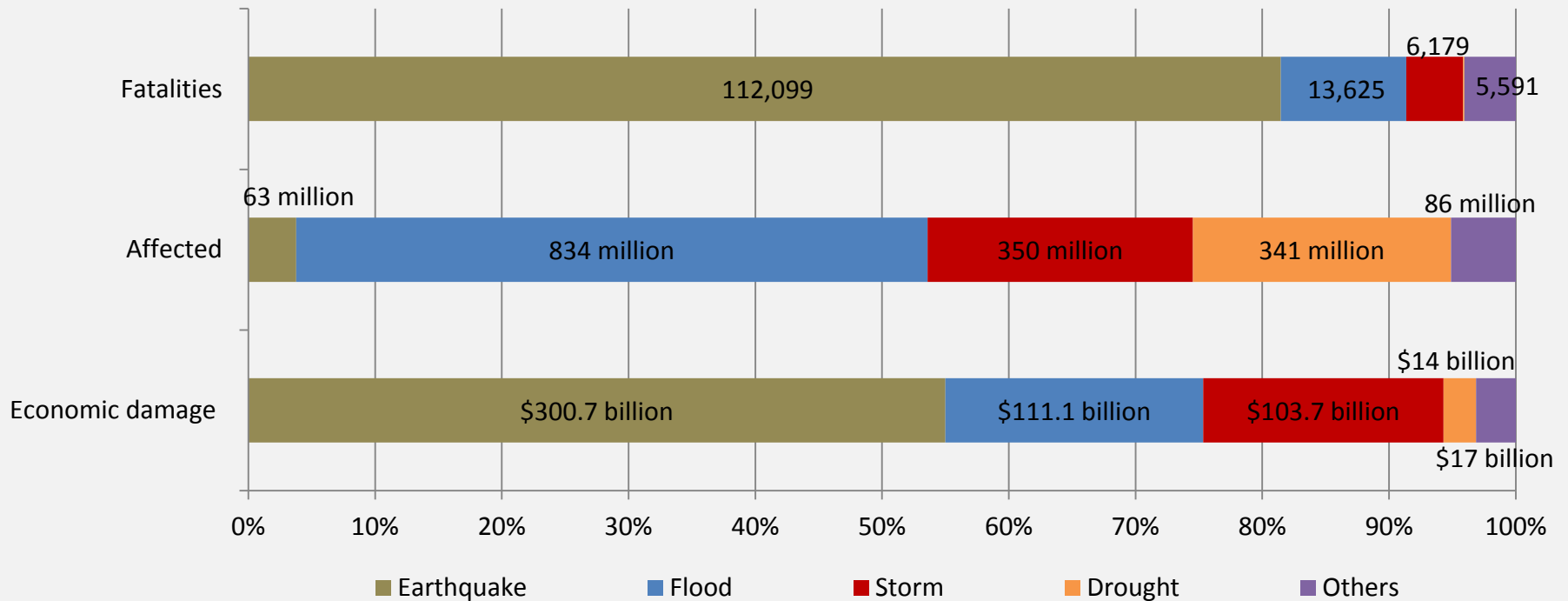
East and North-East Asia suffers a lot

Disaster impacts by subregion, 2000-2016



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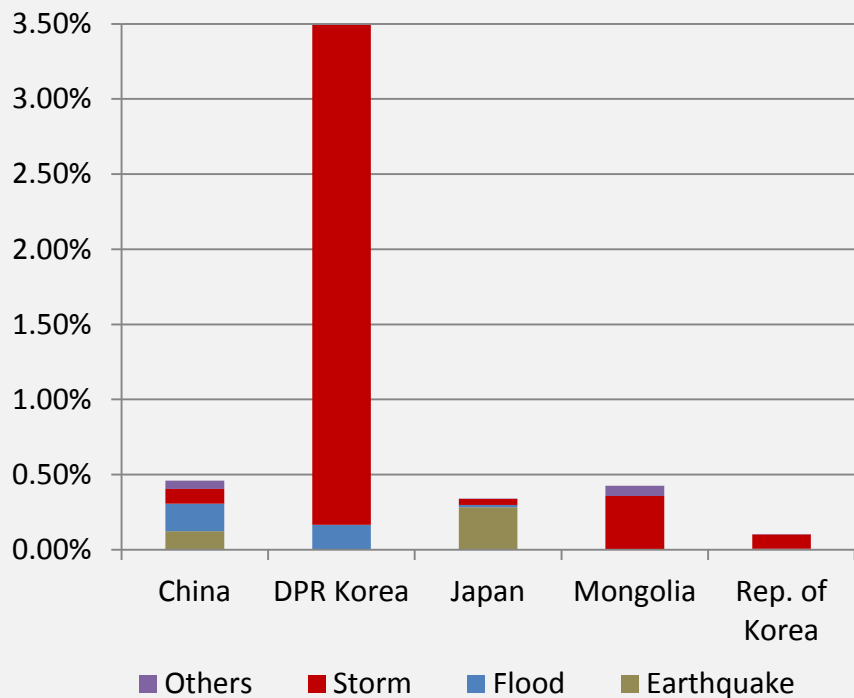
Mainly from earthquakes, floods, storms, and droughts



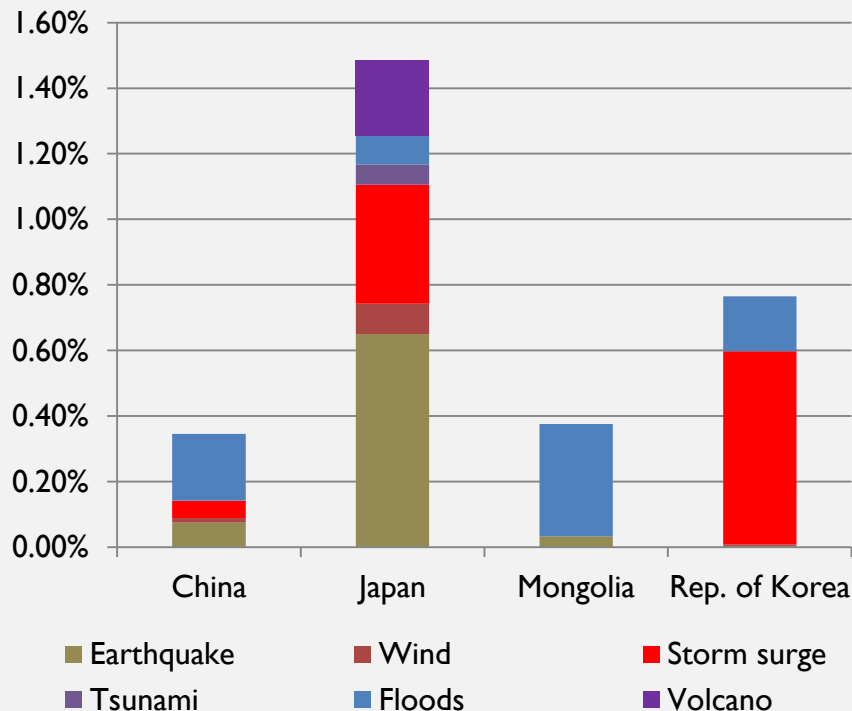
Disaster impacts in East and North-East Asia, 2000-2016

Countries lost a lot and are expected to lose a lot

*Damage per year, 2000-2016
(% of GDP)*



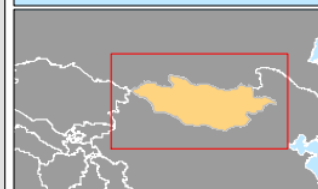
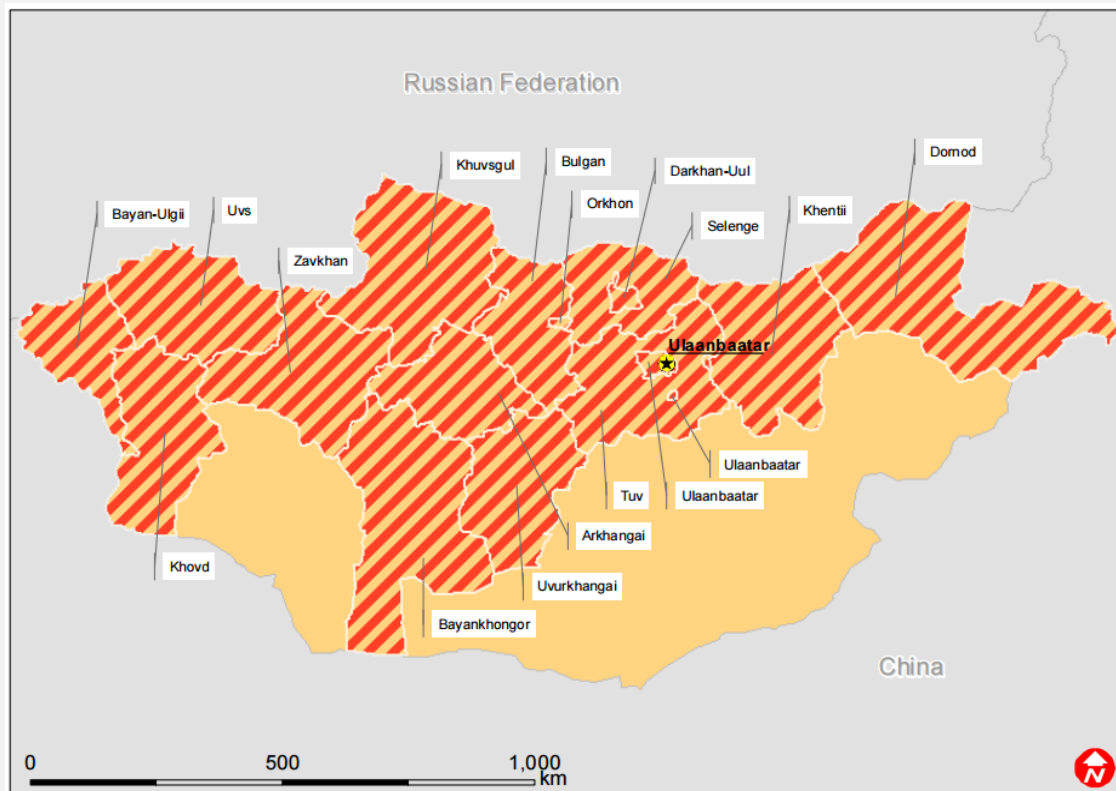
*Average annual loss by 2030
(% of GDP)*




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Dzud in Mongolia

Dzud-affected area, 2016-2017



 Affected Districts

In the affected regions,

- 6 per cent of livestock died
- 157,000 people affected, including:
 - 2,500 pregnant women,
 - 26,000 children under five and
 - 13,000 elderly people

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, International Federation, ifename

Source: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Mongolia: Severe Winter, 26 December 2016.

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Message #3

Empirical observations and models show that hazards are intensifying.



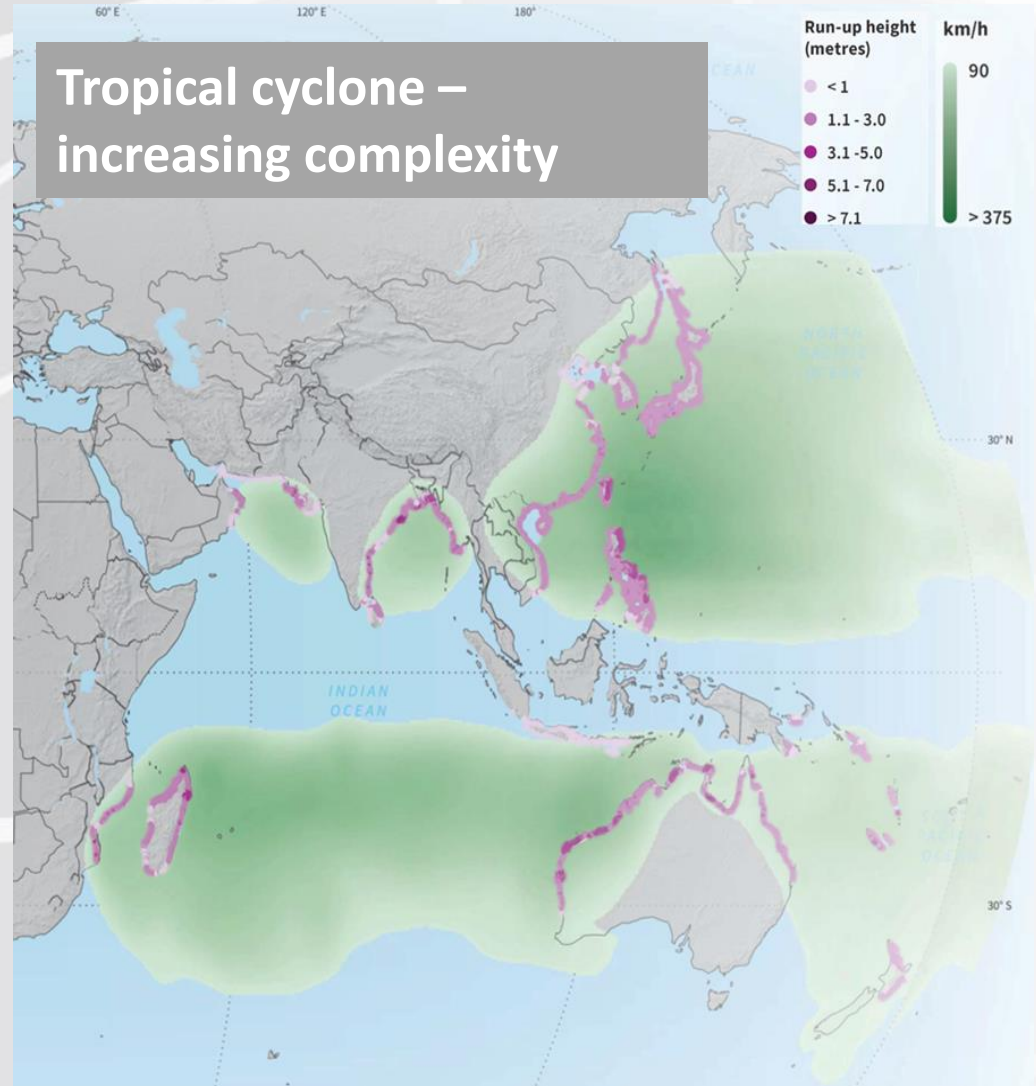
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Tropical cyclones will have shorter return periods with increasing storm surges and wind speeds.

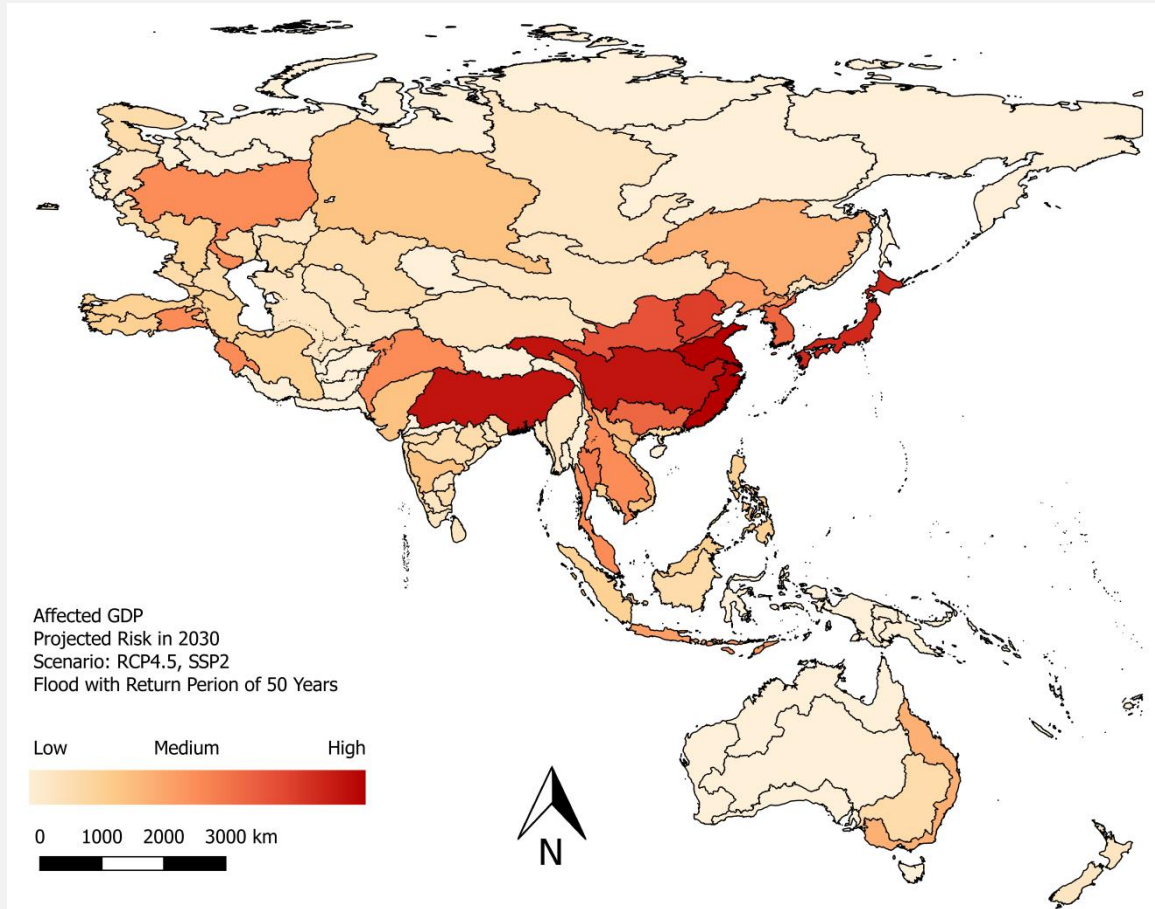
The track of tropical cyclones may shift eastward or northward in the West and North Pacific basin.

Three times increase in the number of people and economic assets exposed

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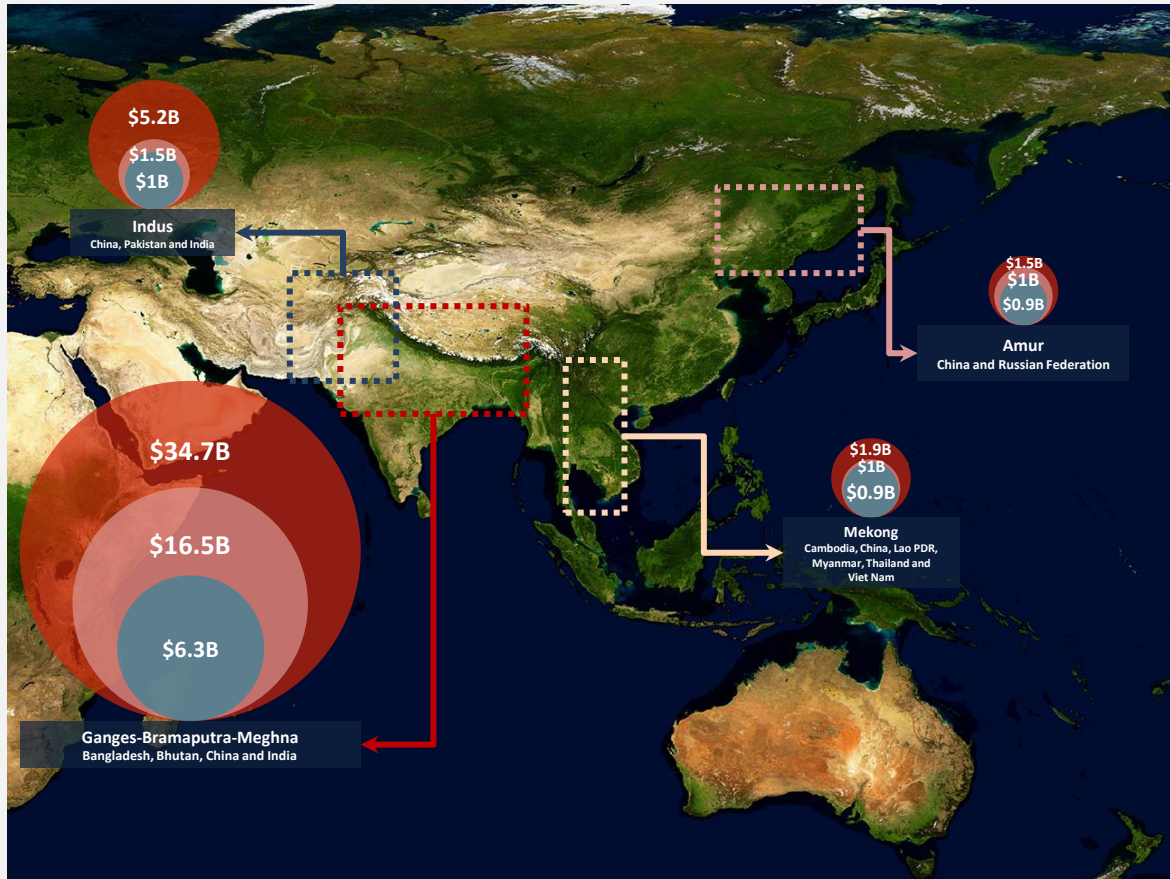


Estimated Flood Risk High in many parts of the region



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Transboundary flooding (Scenarios 2010 and 2030)

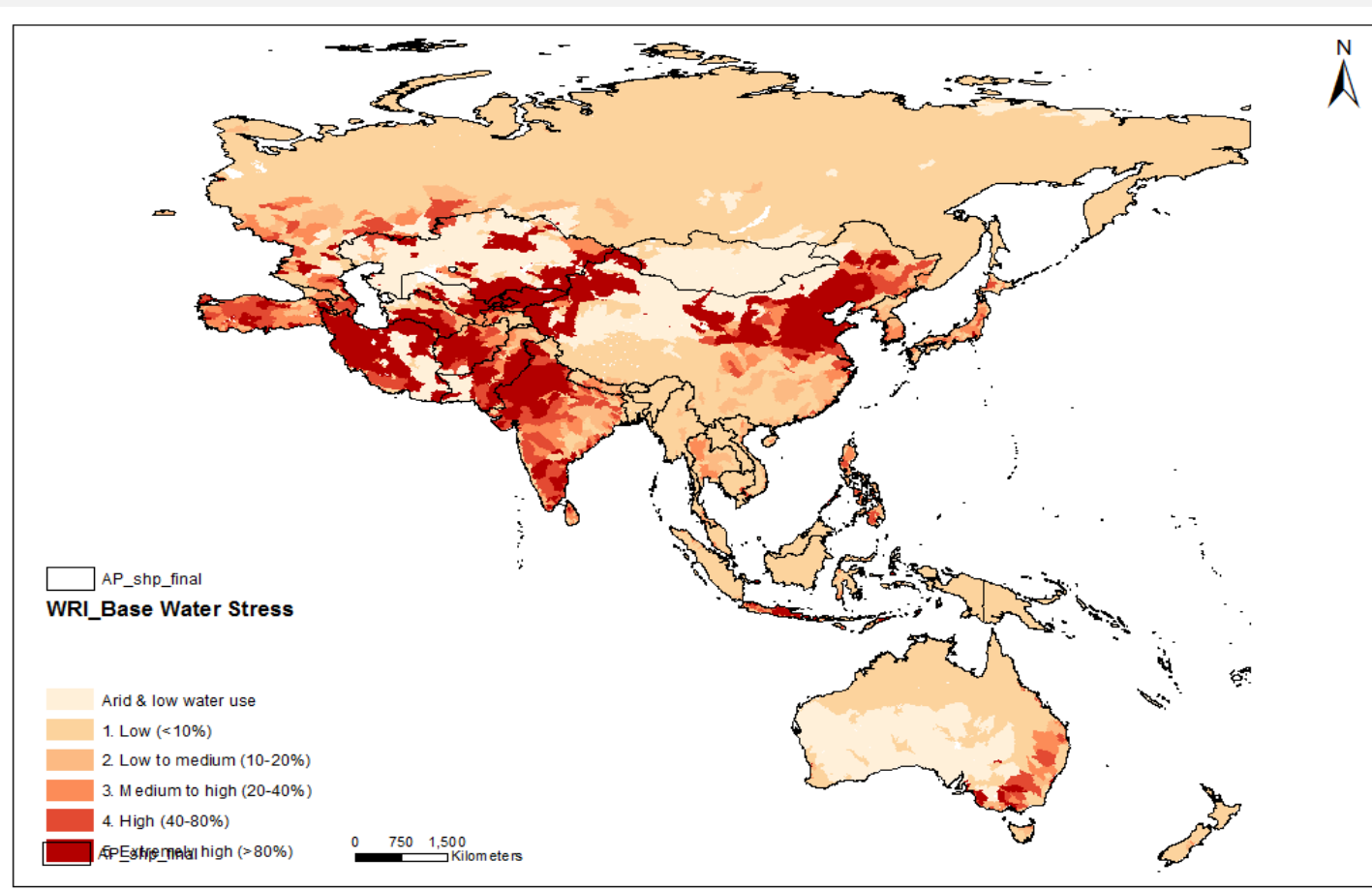


A substantial increase in flood losses under both moderate and severe climate scenarios.

China, India, Bangladesh and Pakistan will experience two to three times more in flood losses

The transboundary flood losses will range from 1.2 to 6 times more in the major river-basins

Water stress in Asia and the Pacific



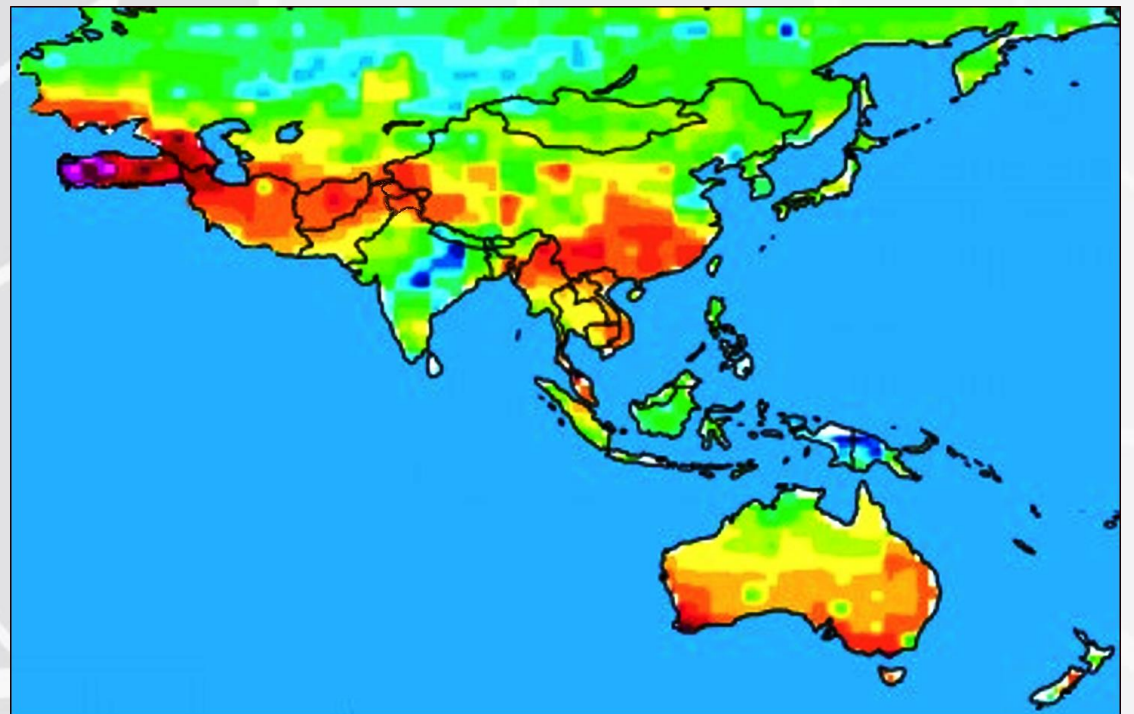
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Drought severity by 2030

Drought risk will increase substantially and there will be significant shifts in its geography.

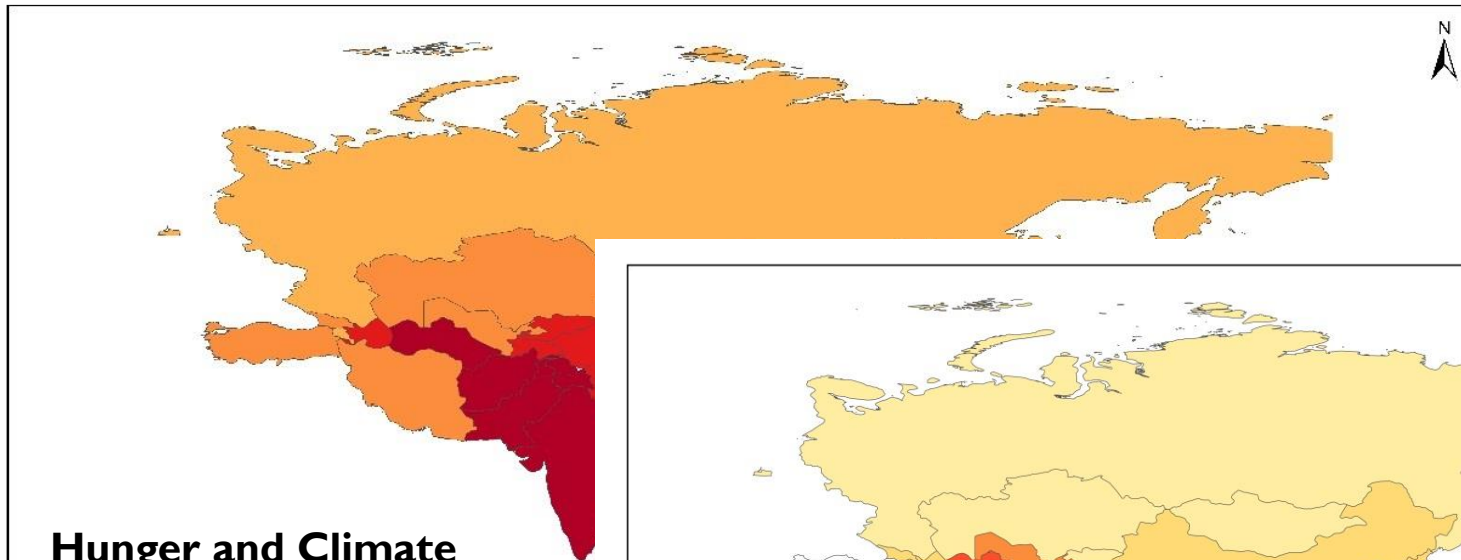
In South Asia it will be towards the west, while in South East Asia, it's towards the east.

The new geography of drought will cause deep uncertainties on how to manage the risk.



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climate change could increase the risk of hunger and malnutrition

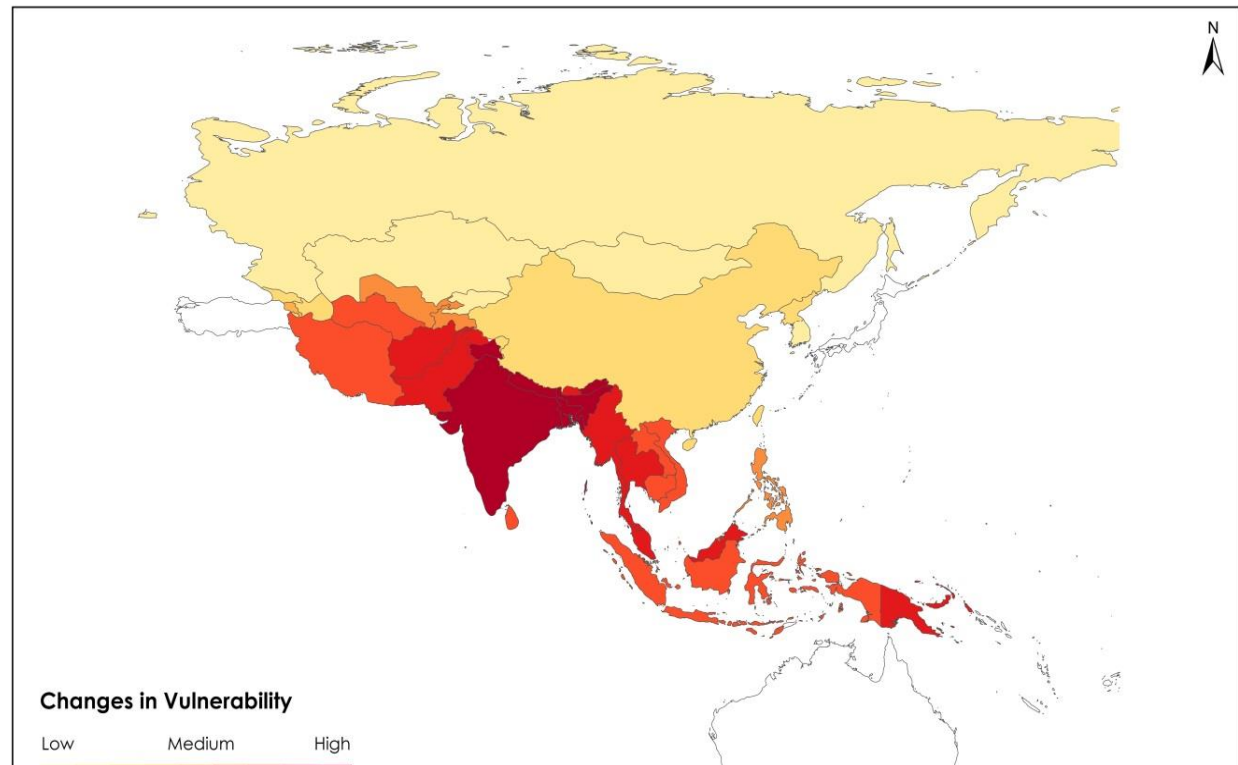


Hunger and Climate Vulnerability Index

Vulnerability to Food Insecurity
Current Situation



0 1,000 2,000
Kilometers



Projected 2050 Climate Vulnerability Index

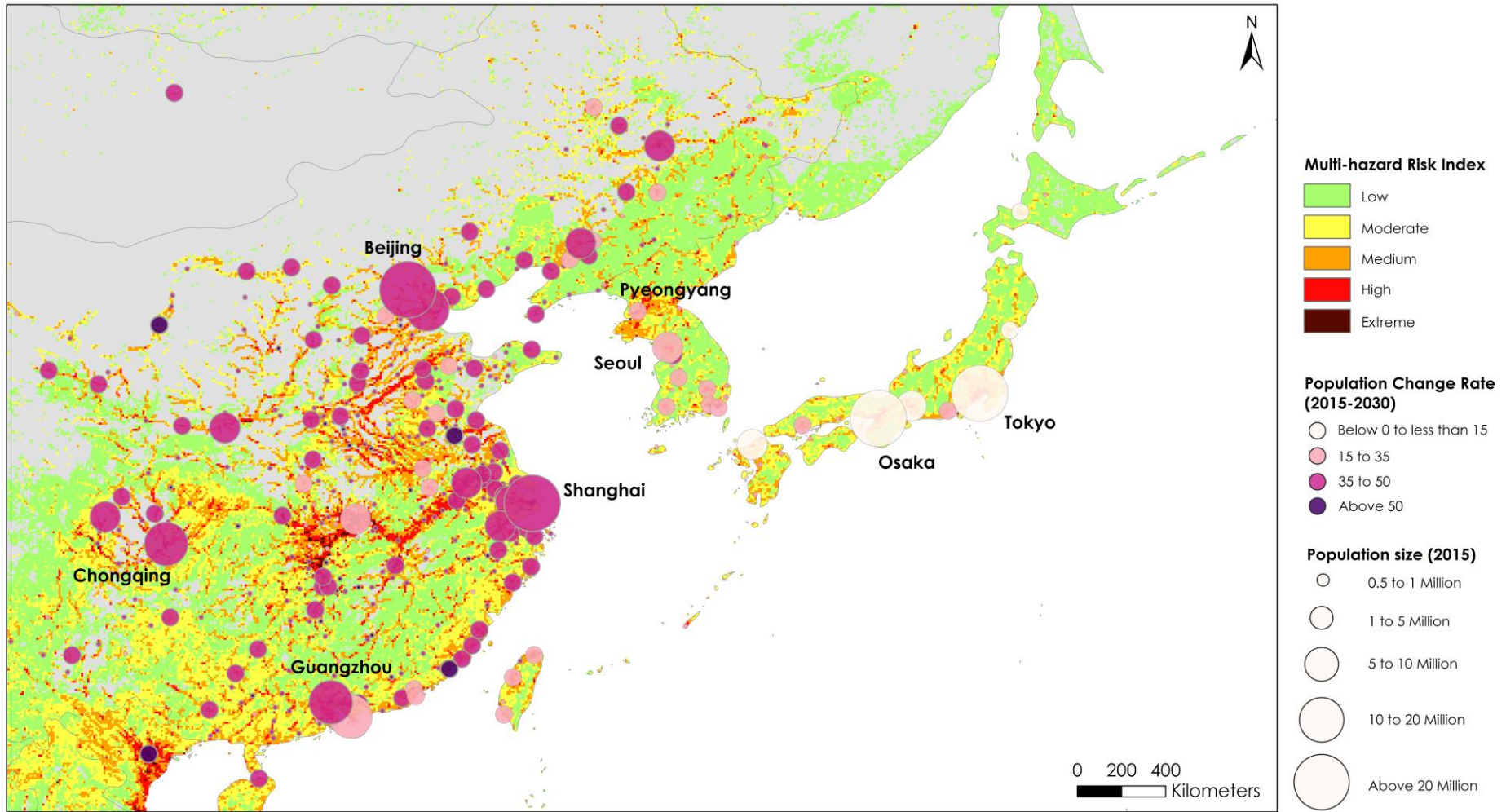
Changes in Vulnerability



0 1,000 2,000
Kilometers

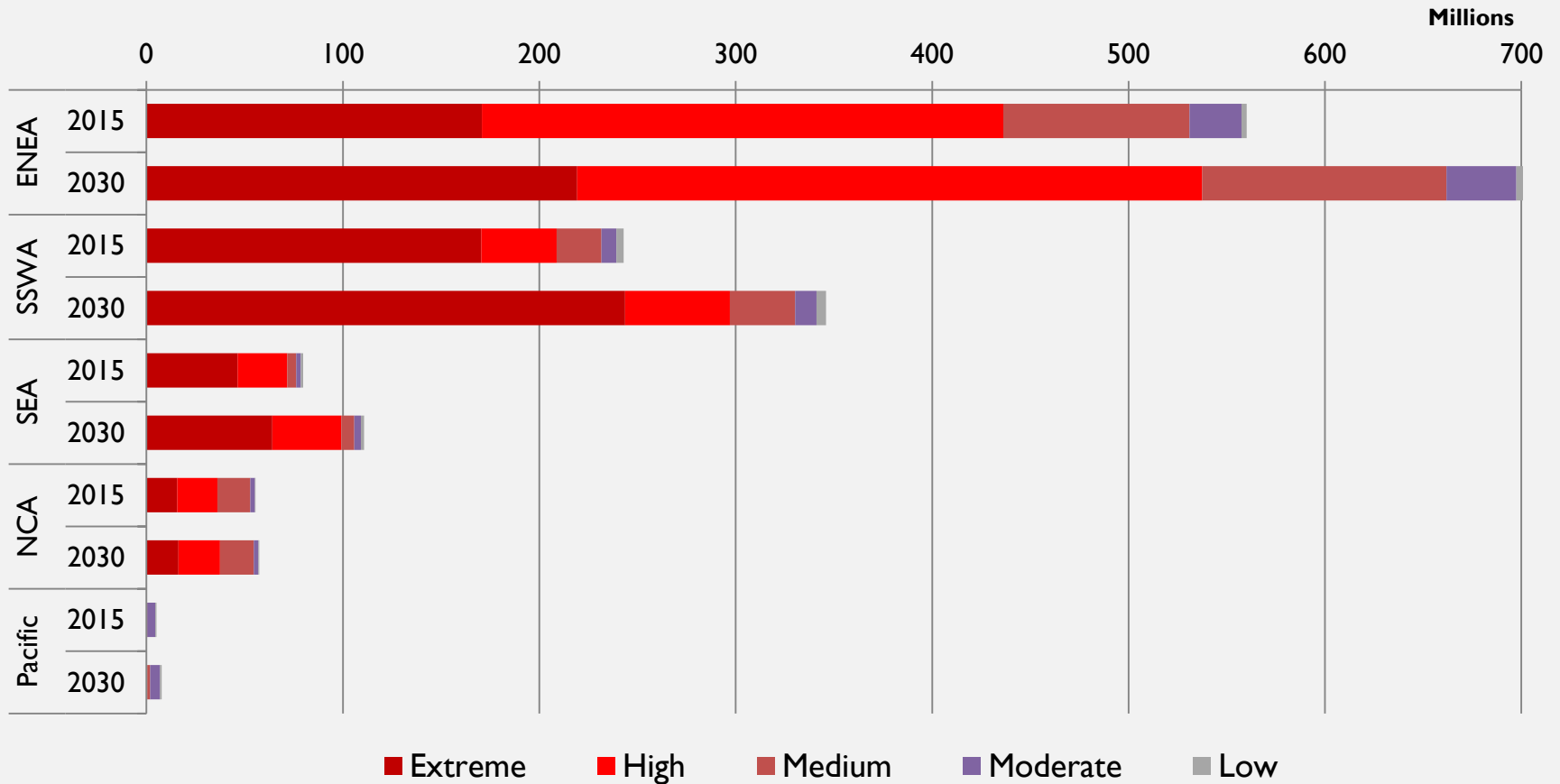
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Many cities in high disaster risk areas Rapidly Growing



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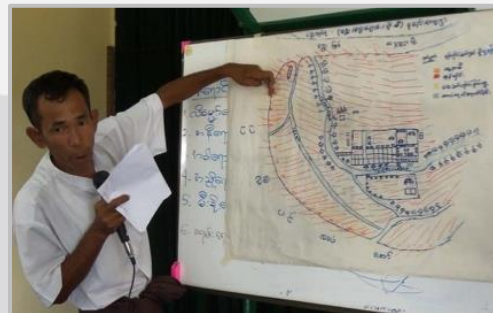
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Message #4

Addressing unmet needs of multi-hazard early warning systems is crucial.

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ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness

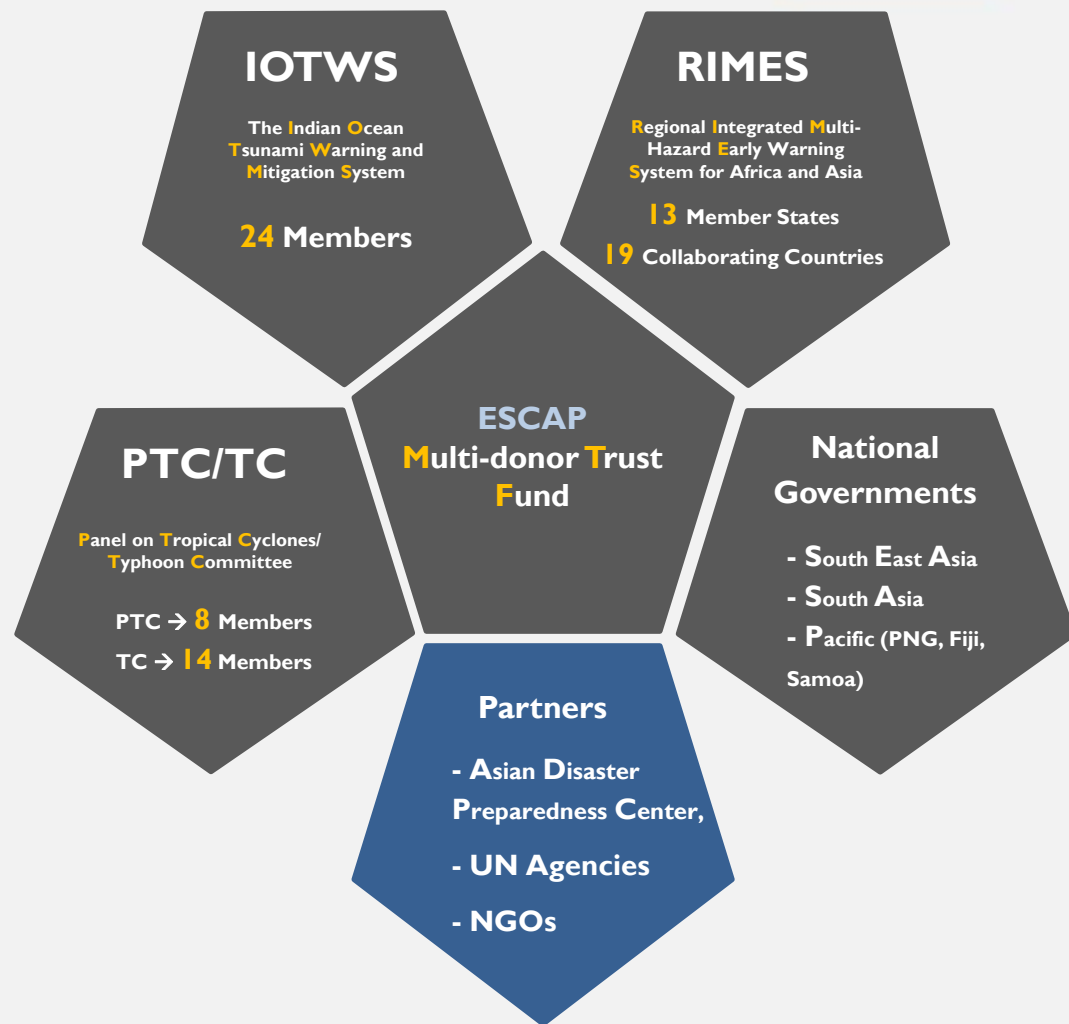


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Strengthened Regional Cooperation

ESCAP Multi-Donor **Trust Fund** for
Tsunami, Disaster and Climate
Preparedness in Indian Ocean and
Southeast Asian Countries.

\$15 million



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ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness Pillars

Enhanced Early Warning Regional Cooperation

Multi-Hazard Early Warning for All

Investing in Climate Risk Management

Harnessing Innovation, Science and Technologies

Focus:

Deepen and extend regional cooperation mechanisms, particularly for high risk, low capacity countries

Focus:

Ensure that no one is left behind, particularly in communities affected by conflict and forced displacement.

Focus:

Invest in Climate Risk Management, by enhancing long term risk analysis and impact-based, people-centred forecasting

Focus:

Promote scientific, technological and communications advances relevant to disaster preparedness and early warning in high risk, low capacity countries in Asia-Pacific

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