



Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Setting the context: Why disaster resilience is critical for achieving sustainable development

1. Asia-Pacific: World's most disaster-prone region
2. Disasters cause monumental damage: High mortality & significant economic loss
3. Disaster erode development gains: Vulnerabilities of high-risk low-capacity countries & multi-hazard risk.

1. Asia-Pacific: World's most disaster-prone region



2015 Snapshot

160 disasters reported in 2015, accounting for 47 per cent of the world's 344 disasters.

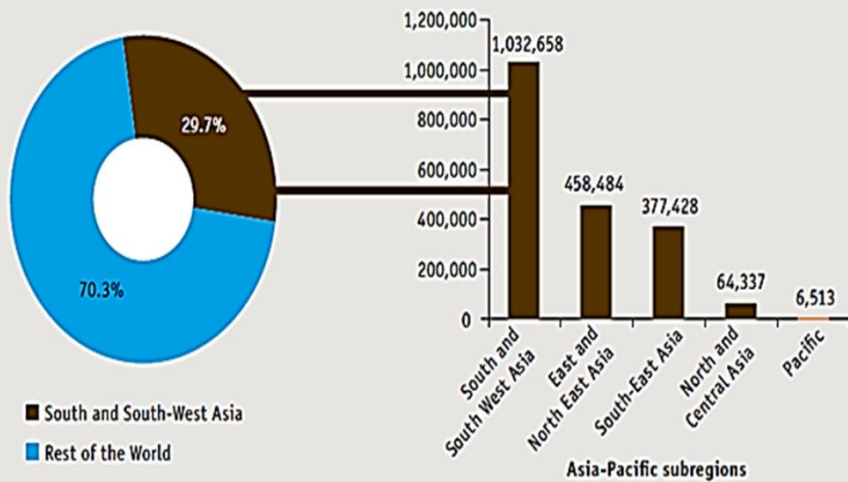
Over 16,000 fatalities — more than a two-fold increase since 2014.

Disasters in Asia-Pacific in 2015

Source: ESCAP, 2015 based on EM-DAT

2. Disasters cause monumental damage: High mortality & significant economic loss

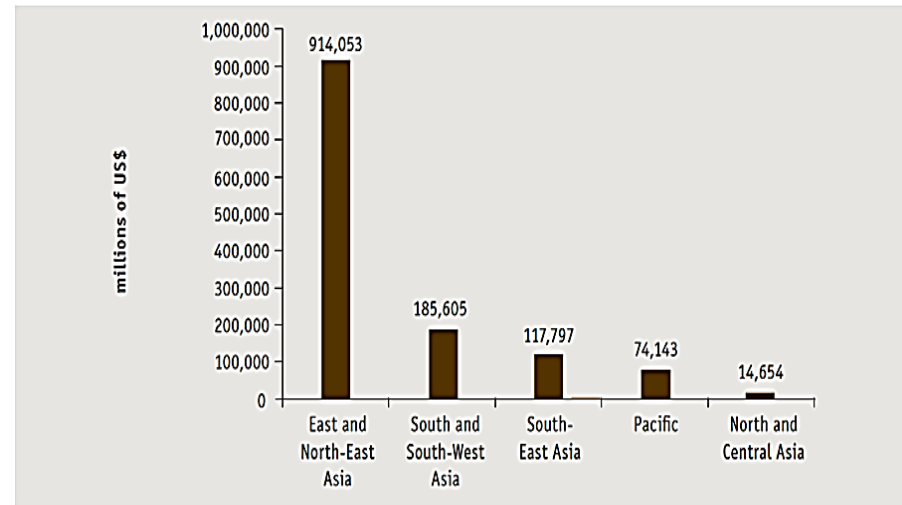
(a) Deaths caused by disasters in
Asia-Pacific subregions, 1970-2014



Source: UNESCAP, based on the EM-DAT International Disaster Database. Available from www.emdat.be/database (accessed 16 October 2015).

30% of world's deaths due to disasters have taken place in South and South-West Asia, over the last 45 years.

(b) Economic damage caused by disasters
in Asia-Pacific subregions, 1970-2014



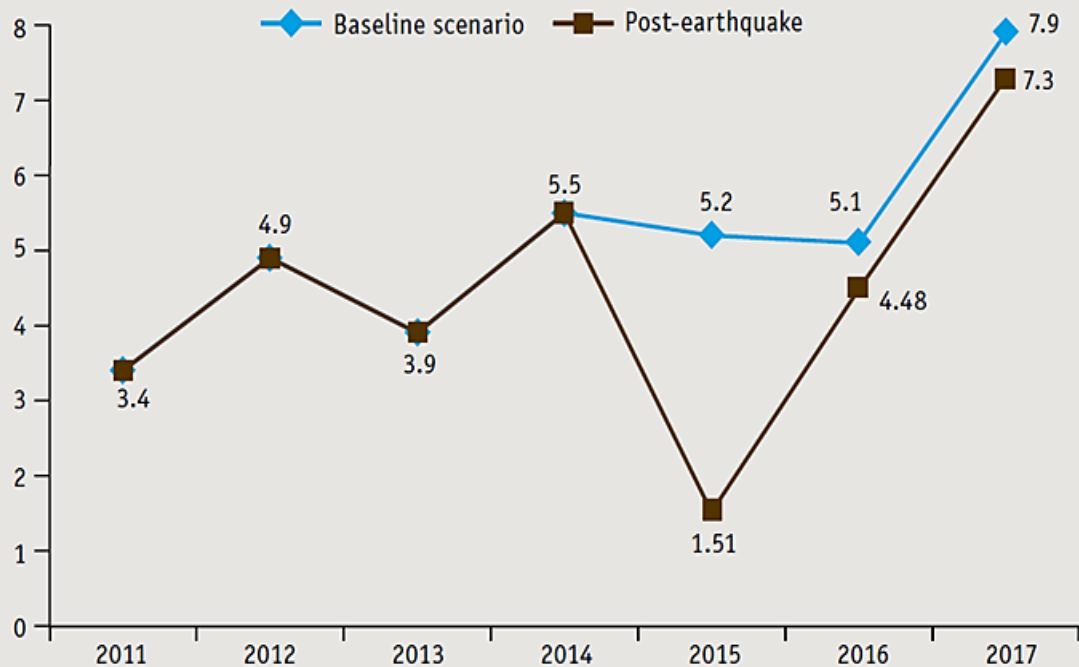
Source: UNESCAP, based on the EM-DAT International Disaster Database. Available from www.emdat.be/database (accessed 16 October 2015).

Asia-Pacific incurred >US\$ 45.1 billion economic damage in 2015, & even higher indirect losses.

3. Disasters erode development gains:

(a) Exacerbated vulnerability of high-risk low-capacity countries

(a) Hard-earned development progress at risk of being reversed due to disasters, particularly for Least Developed Countries.



Case of Nepal after the 2015 earthquake:

*Projected **GDP contraction** by close to 3% from the base-case, following the 2015 earthquake.*

Source: Bhanumurthy, macro econometric model (National Accounts), 2015.

Note: Values for 2015, 2016 and 2017 are projected.

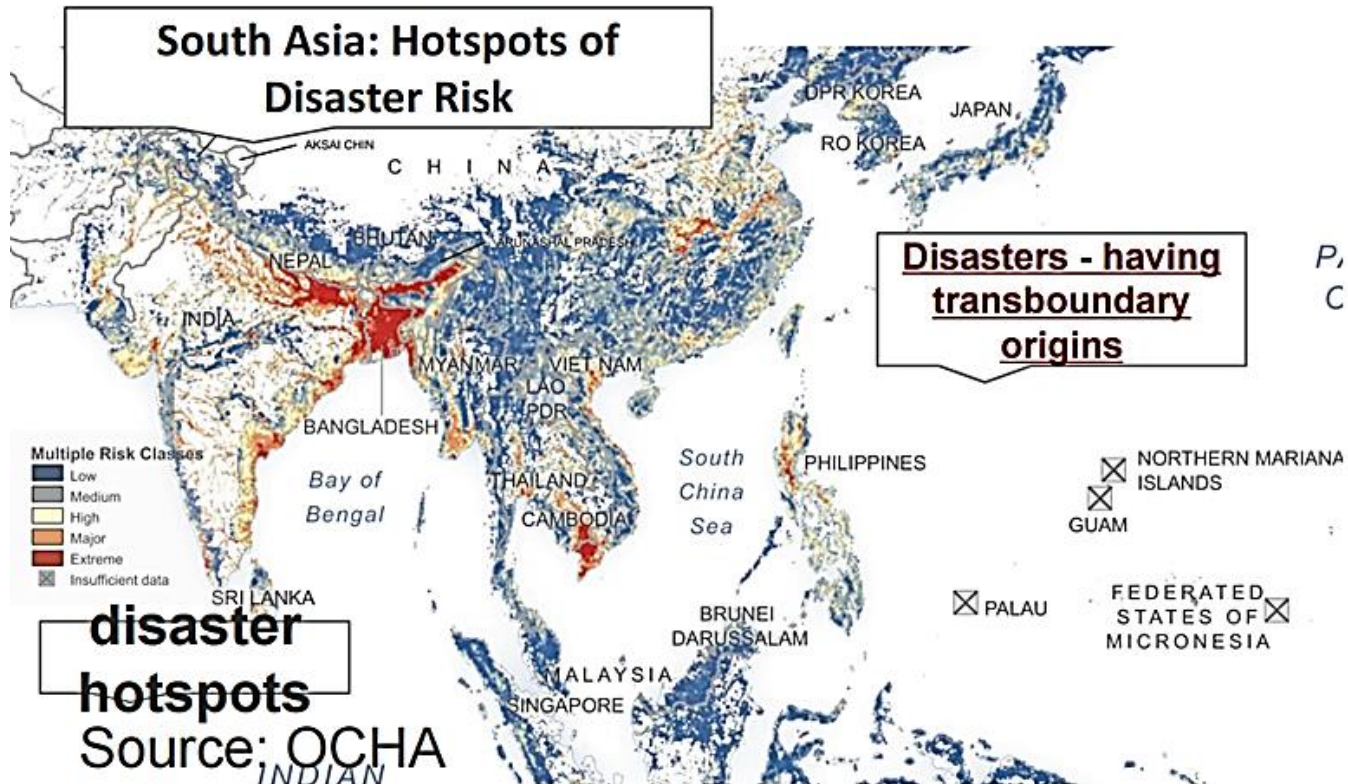
GDP Growth in Nepal: Pre-2015 and Post-2015 Earthquake

3. Disasters erode development gains: (b) Multi-hazard risk




(b) Cross-border disasters have cascading impacts

- Epicentres of disasters are often transboundary, affecting multiple countries with severe consequences.

Regional Multi-hazard Estimated Risk Map (Cyclone, Earthquake, Floods and Landslides)



Disaster resilience: At the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

| The Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030  | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030  | COP21: UN Climate Change Conference Beyond 2020  |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1: No poverty • Goal 2: Zero Hunger • Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure • Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities • Goal 13: Climate Action | <p>‘Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive... measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience’.</p> | <p>The framework calls for... incorporate(ing) climate proofing and climate resilience measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification of concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities. • Building the resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems. |

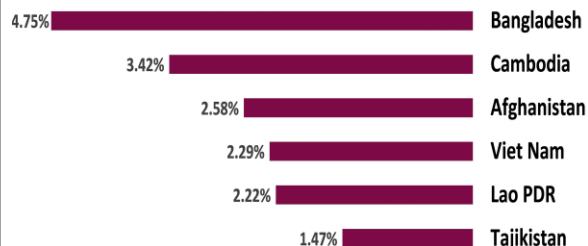
SDG Goal 1: No poverty



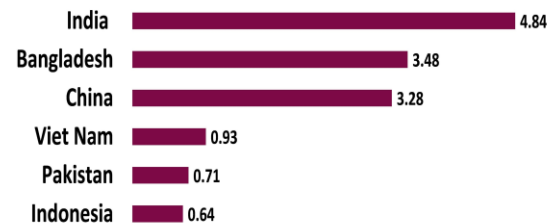
- **Vulnerability of the poor:** 770 million people in Asia-Pacific live on less than \$1.25 a day, typically tending to live in low-value hazard-prone areas.
- **Illustration:** **Recurrent flooding** is one of the *greatest challenges* to achieving the SDGs in Asia-Pacific. Poor and vulnerable populations in floodplains are most devastated.

Box 1: River basin flood impacts

Countries in Asia-Pacific with highest percentage of GDP affected annually by river floods



Countries in Asia-Pacific accounting for 70% of global population exposed annually to flood risk



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_2443

