

**Mainstreaming
Disaster Risk Reduction into
National Development Planning and
Financing in Asia-Pacific**

Outline

1. Development, sustainable development and disaster
2. Guidelines for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in National Development Planning
3. Tracking public investment on DRR: Case Studies from Asia-Pacific

What is development ?

- Development means “improvement in a country's economic and social conditions”.
- More specifically, it refers to improvements in ways of managing an area's natural and human resources in order to create wealth and improve people's lives (and happiness)
- Development has economic, social and environmental dimensions that are closely interrelated

Three dimensions of development

Sustainable development is a development strategy that balances the needs of society, economy and environment.

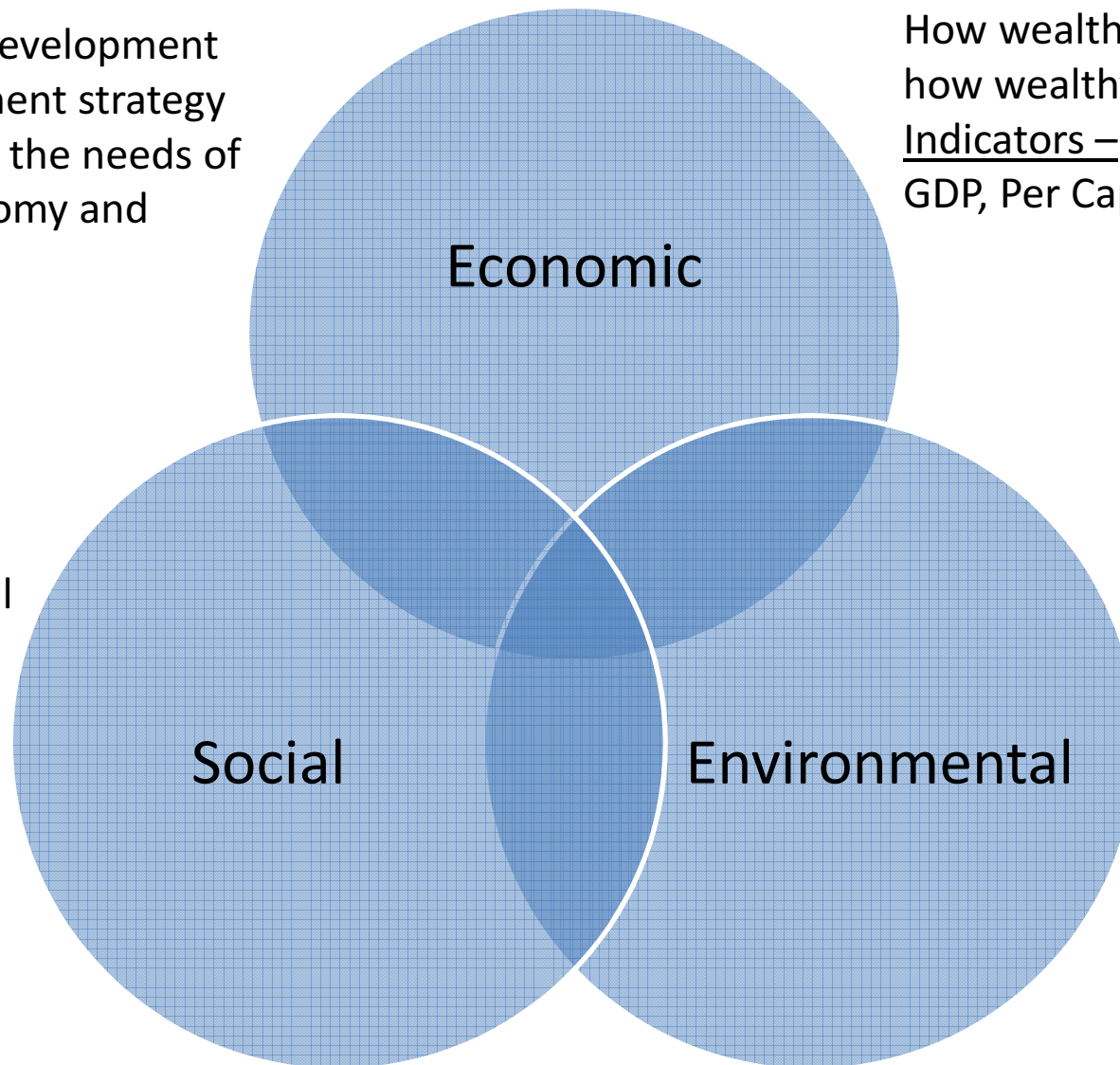
Indicators

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How economic development promotes social justice and equity for all sections of society

Indicators –

HDI, GDI, inclusive development



How wealth is generated and how wealthy a country is

Indicators –

GDP, Per Capita Income

How natural environment is protected and natural resources are used in a sustainable manner

Indicators –

EPI, Ecological footprint



Disasters

Disaster = *Dis* (bad) + *Astor* (star)

Risks of disaster = $[\{ h \times v \} \times e] \div c$

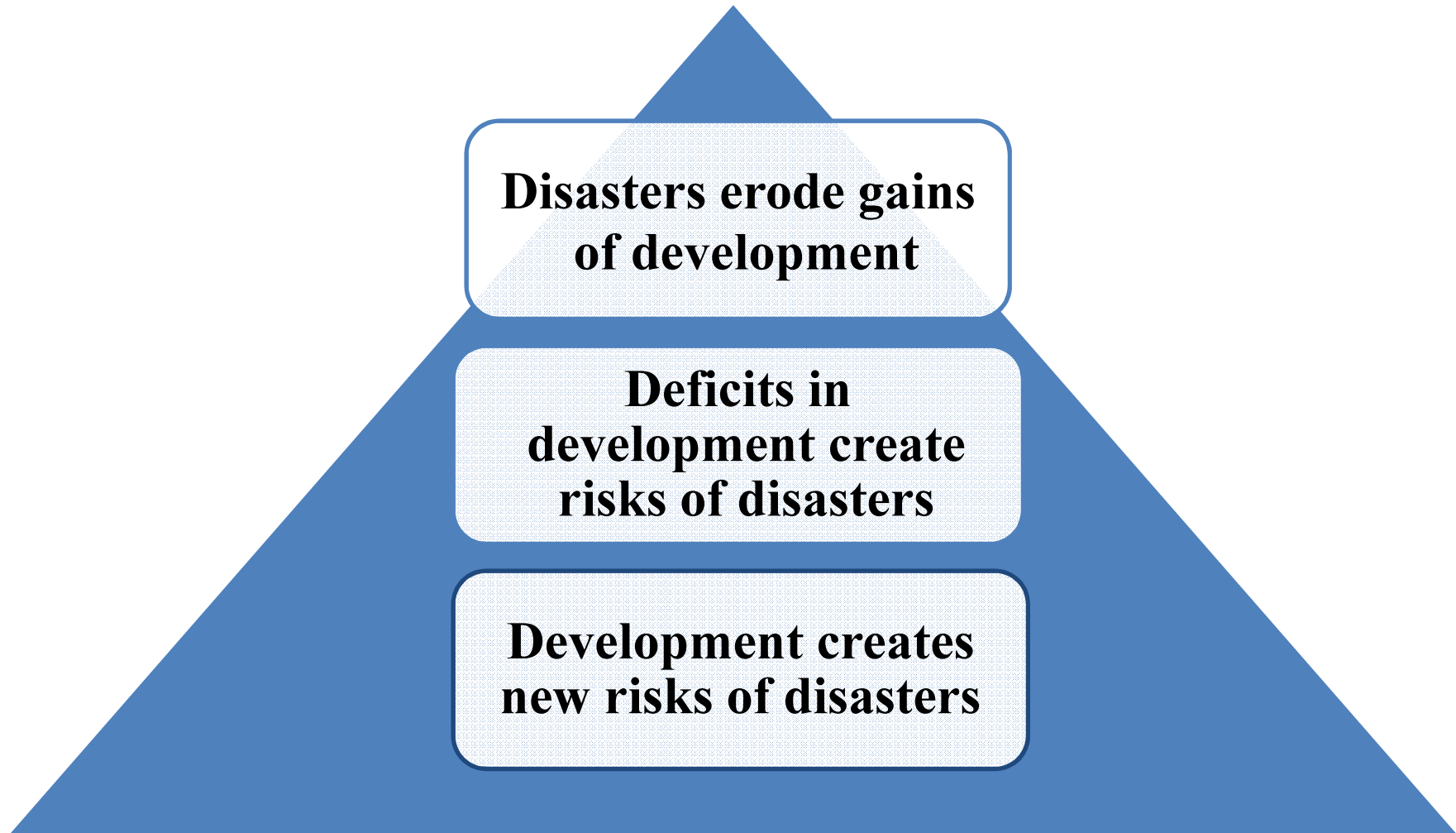
h = Hazards - *Potentiality* of a physical event that may cause loss of life or property

v = Vulnerabilities - *Factors or processes* - physical, social, economic, and environmental - which increase susceptibility of an area or a community to impact of hazards

e = Exposure – *Exposure* to the hazards

c = Capacities - *Strengths and resources* available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster.

Three dimensional view of disaster and development



STERS ERODE GAINS OF DEVELOPMENT

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4494

