

*Objectives and expected outcomes of the
UNDA project: Improving disaster risk
preparedness in ESCAP region, and the
current expert group meeting*



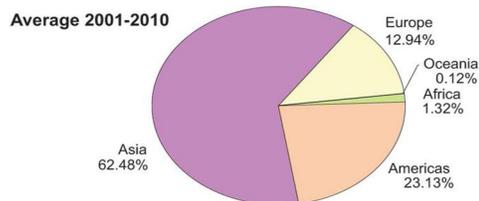
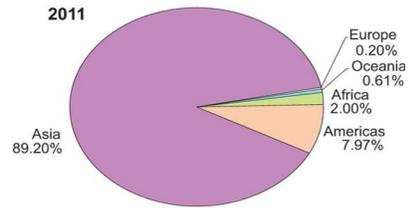
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Coverage

- **Disaster Losses in Asia-Pacific region**
- **Disaster Impacts on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the context of Least Developed Countries**
- **Issues and Needs of Geo-referencing for DRM**
- **Objective of UNDA Project**
- **Objectives of the current Expert Group Meeting (EGM)**
- **Expected Outcome of the EGM**

Disaster losses (% killed) in Asia-Pacific

**PERCENTAGE OF
PEOPLE KILLED BY
NATURAL
DISASTERS* BY
REGION**



Source: CRED,
D.Guha-Sapir,
Geneva, January
2012

TOP 10 DISASTERS BY NUMBER OF DEATHS (2011)

Event	Date	Country	Deaths
Earthquake/Tsunami	March	Japan	19,846
Trop. Storm Sendong	December	Philippines	1430
Flood	January	Brazil	900
Flood	August - December	Thailand	813
Earthquake	October	Turkey	604
Flood	August - November	Pakistan	509
Storms/Tornadoes	April	United States	350
Flood	August-November	Cambodia	247
Flood	June	China, P Rep	239
Flood	August-October	India	204



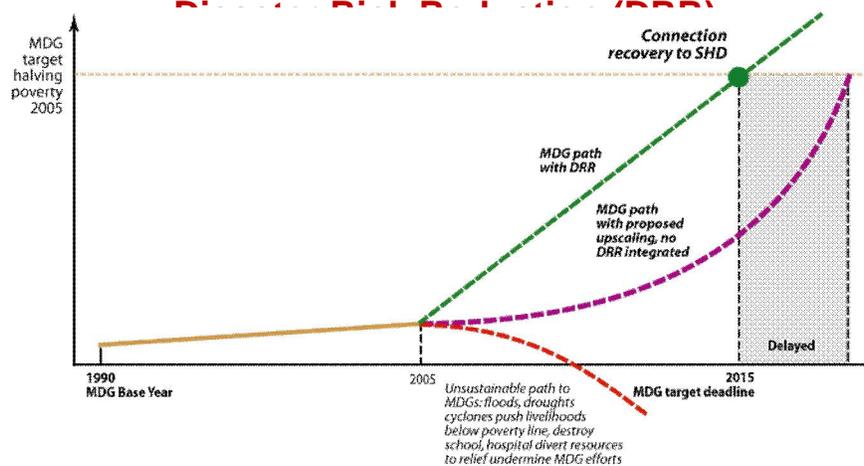
TOP 10 DISASTERS ECONOMIC LOSSES (2011)

Event	Date	Country	Damage*
Earthquake/Tsunami	March	Japan	210
Flood	Aug	Thailand	40
Earthquake	February	New Zealand	16
Storms/Tornadoes	April	United States	15
Drought		United States	10
Storms/Tornadoes	May	United States	9
Hurricane Irene	Aug-Sep	United States	7
Flood	June	China, P Rep	6
Flood	Apr-Jul	Colombia	5
Flood	September	China	4

*in US\$ billion

CREG, D.Guha-Sapir, Geneva, January 2012

Paths to attending Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): with/without



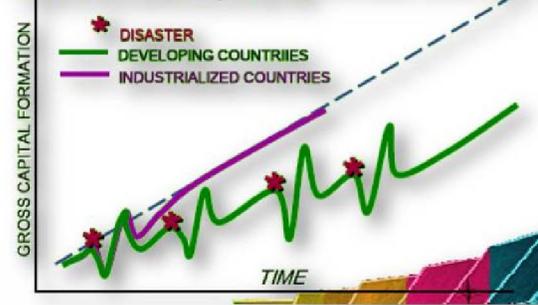
Source: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

Disasters: Macroeconomic Impacts

- Disasters lead to negative short-term socio-economic impacts i.e., loss in productive capacity, balance of payments and budgetary pressures.

EFFECT OF DISASTERS ON CAPITAL FORMATION

Adapted from Moza, "El impacto de los desastres, aspectos sociales, políticos económicos, ambientales y su relación con el desarrollo de nuestros países (SID, 1999)



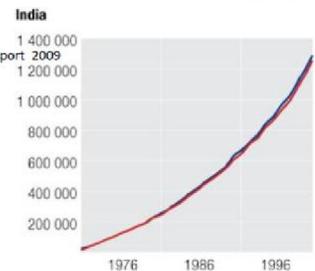
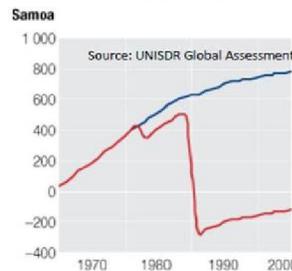
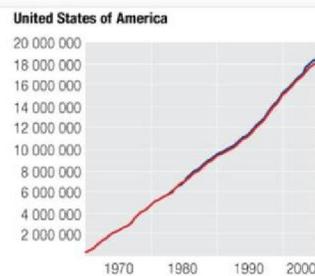
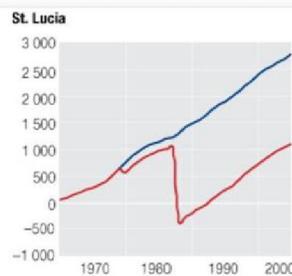
Disasters - a threat to short-term economic stability and long-term sustainable development.

- Longer-term impacts may reduce the pace of capital accumulation, destroying existing productive and social capital, diverting scarce resources away from new investment - derails development and MDGs

Big Disasters : Small Economies

Cumulative net capital formation (NKF) from 1970 to 2006, in Millions of Constant 2000 USD, with and without the effect of economic disaster loss

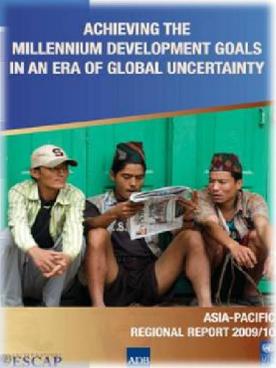
Small economies have highest ratio of economic loss to capital stock - very low national savings to absorb disaster impacts and recover



Source: UNISDR Global Assessment Report 2009


GEO-REF Information Sharing Platform for Disaster Management

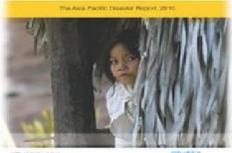
Millennium Development Goals	Asia LDCs
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	On track/ slow
2. Achieve universal primary education	Slow
3. Promote gender equality/empowerment	Early achiever/ slow
4. Reduce child mortality	Slow
5. Improve maternal health	Slow/early achiever
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria ..	Early achiever/ slow
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	Slow



ACHIEVING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN AN ERA OF GLOBAL UNCERTAINTY

ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL REPORT 2009/10

Protecting Development Gains
(Managing Disaster Vulnerability and Building Resilience in Asia and the Pacific)



MGDs and Disaster Risk Profiles in LDCs of ESCAP Region

Disaster Risks in LDCs (2000-2009)	Multi-hazard	Geophysical	Meteorological
Economic losses	On rise	No change	On rise


GEO-REF Information Sharing Platform for Disaster Management

Climate Risk Indexing of Asia-Pacific LDCs

Extreme weather events, to increase due to climate change, undermines progress towards the MDGs. The Global Climate Risk Index 2010, based on the impacts of weather-related loss events (storms, floods, heat waves, etc.)

Risk Rating	Climate Risk Index	Death 100,000 (annual)	Losses GDP (%) - yrly
1. Bangladesh	8.0	6.27	1.81
2. Myanmar	8.25	9.60	2.55
3. Nepal	34.83	1.24	0.37
4. Mongolia	36.42	0.50	5.61
5. Afghanistan	41.33	3.64	0.27
6. Papua New Guinea	51.75	0.71	0.31
7. Cambodia	55	0.30	0.66
8. Samoa	59	0.43	9.19
9. Vanuatu	100	0.04	1.29
10. Bhutan	116.75	0.26	0.02
11. Lao PDR	119	0.05	0.15
12. Maldives	123	0.01	0.28
13. Timor-Leste	155	0.04	0.01

Source: Seven Harnaelings, 2010 Munich Re database (1990 to 2008).

Up-to-date information to decision-makers for disaster risk preparedness -issues

- In a disaster situation, authorities need several kinds of up-to-date information to make decisions quickly and take the necessary action.
- Poor or incompatible information exchanges between key players can be disastrous.
- A platform that integrates data and manages workflow between risk management agencies and their service providers is essential.
- However, disaster management authorities in developing countries currently have insufficient institutional/technical capacities to integrate disaster related data and information and ICST/GIS tools into their daily work.



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index?reportId=5_7766

