



World Disaster Trends

**Attaining the Build Back Better
Dividend: IRP Forum Jan 2019**

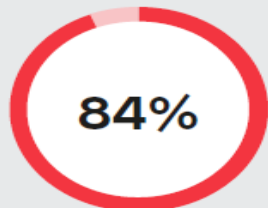
**Rita Missal,
UNDP New York**

Overview of Natural Hazards: 2008-2017



3,751

Natural hazards recorded by EM-DAT over the last 10 years



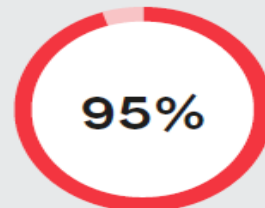
are weather related hazards

Floods 40.5%, storms 26.7%, other weather related 16.9%



2bn

Estimated number of people affected by natural hazards over the last 10 years



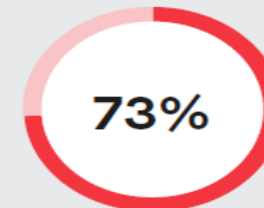
of people are affected by weather related hazards

Floods 36.7%, storms 17%, other weather related 41.8%



us\$ 1,658bn

Estimated cost of damages in 141 countries over the last 10 years

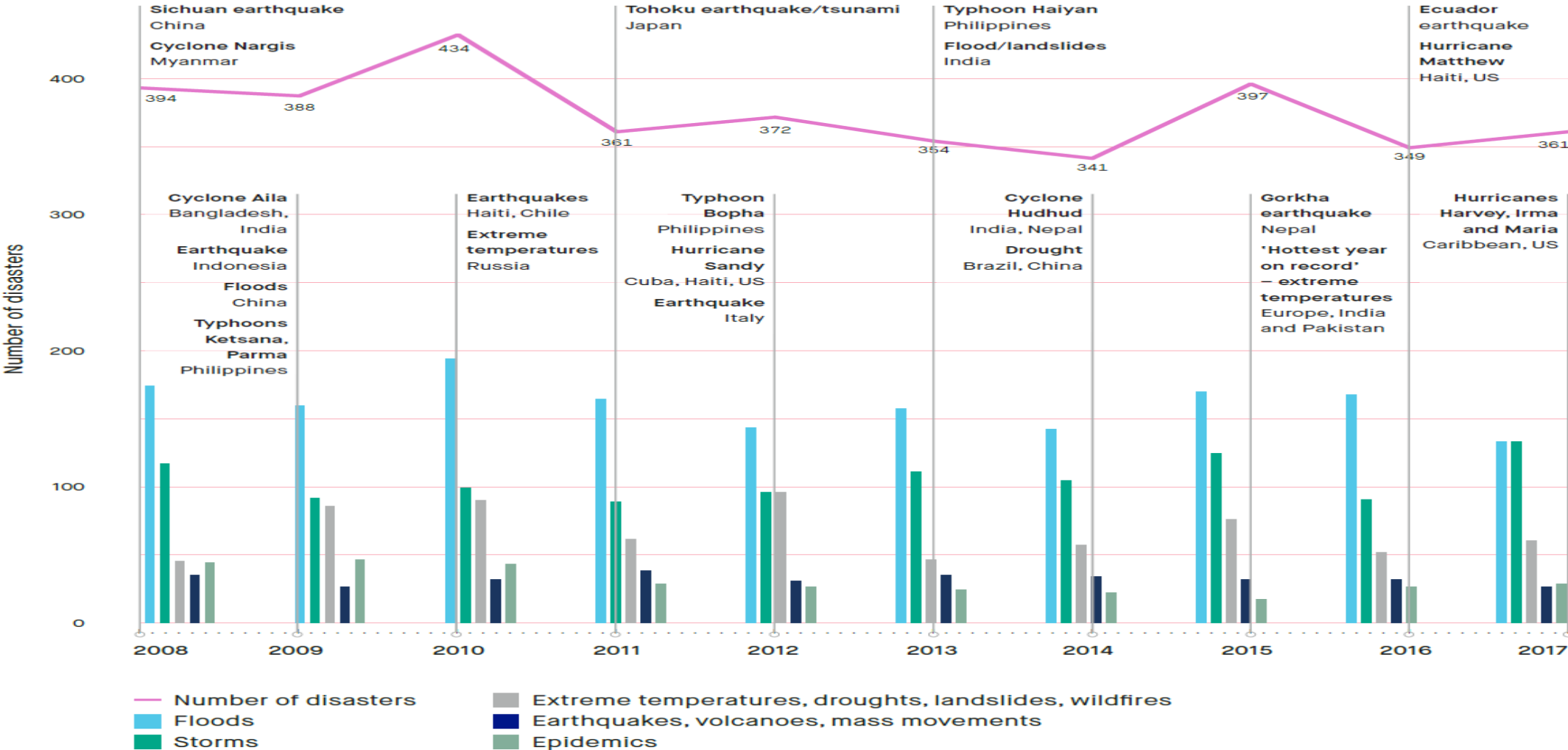


of costs are due to weather related hazards

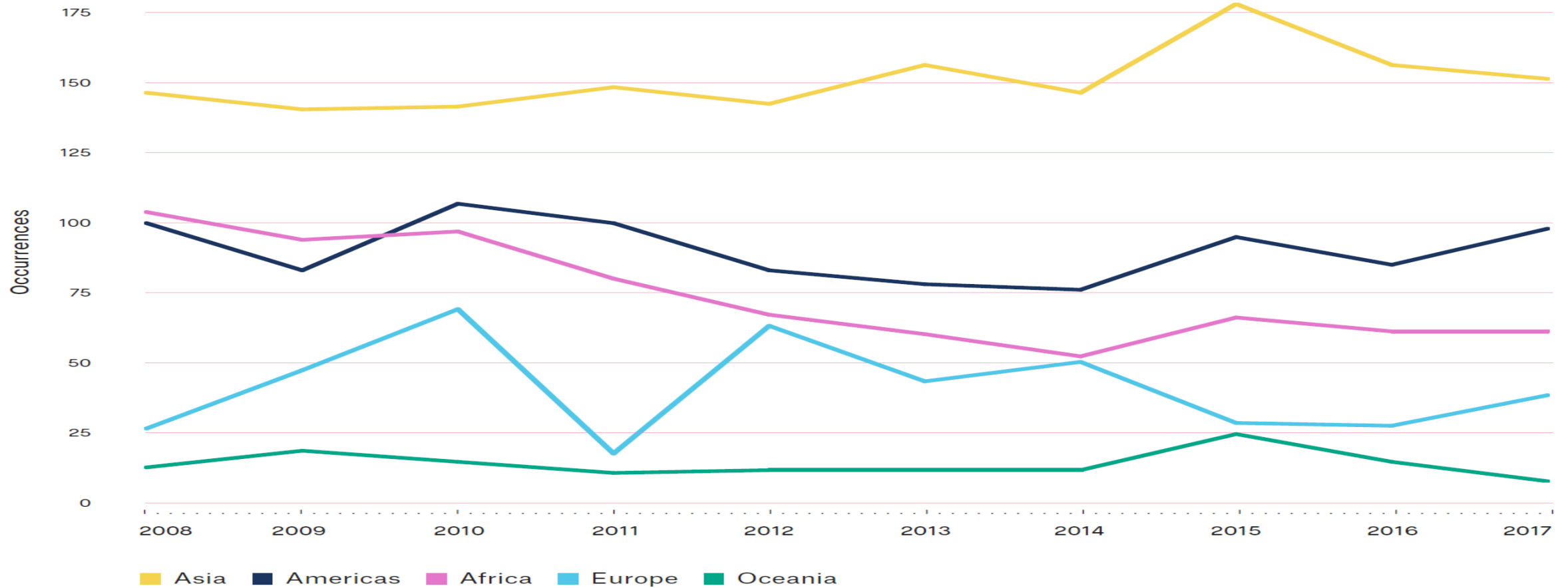
Storms 41.7%, floods 21.9%, other weather related 9%

Trends in natural hazards 2008-2017

Fig. 7.3 Trends in natural hazards, 2008–2017



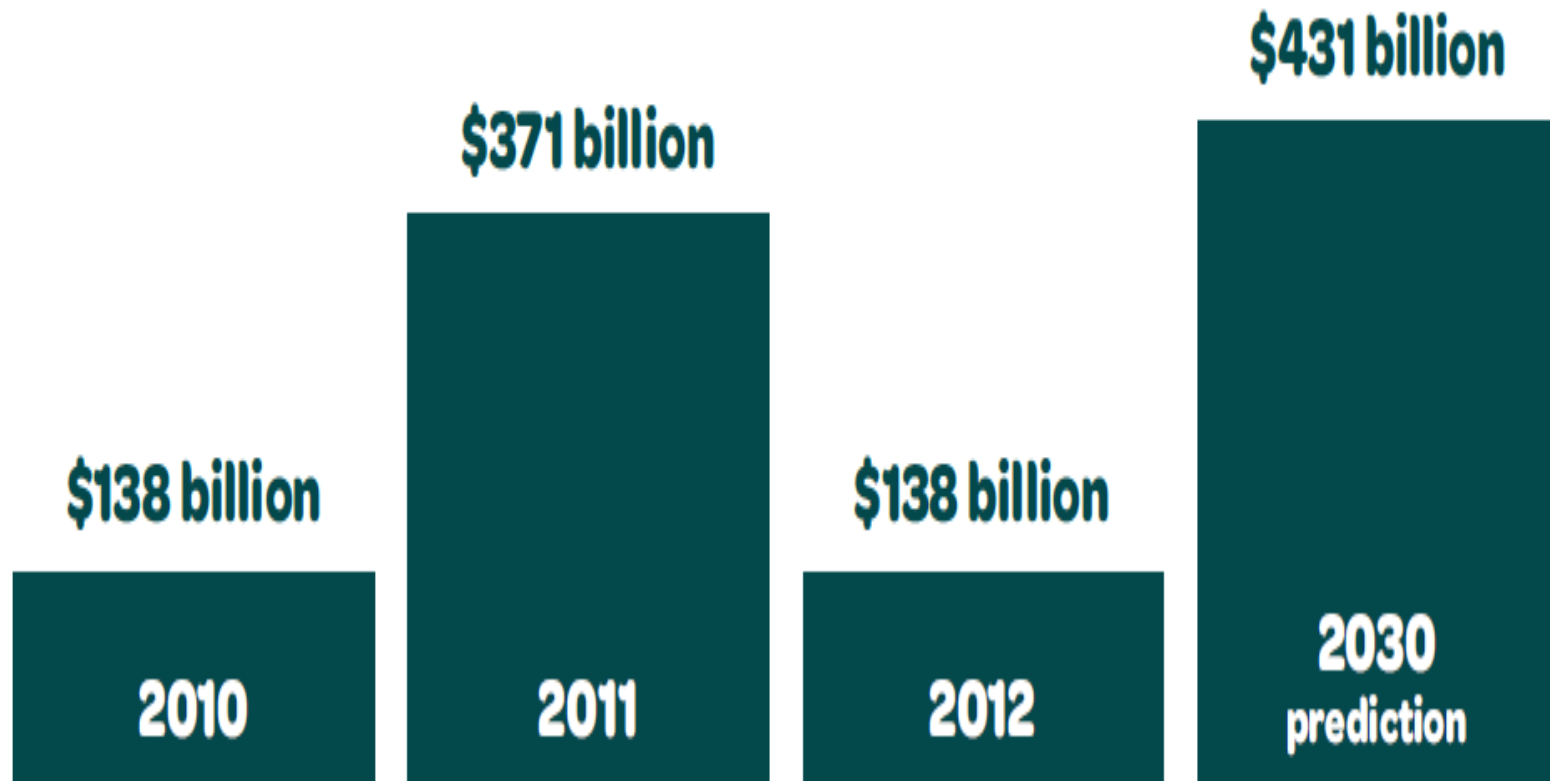
Regions affected by disasters



Source: EM-DAT The Emergency Events Database

Economic impact of disasters

The economic impact of disasters is growing¹³

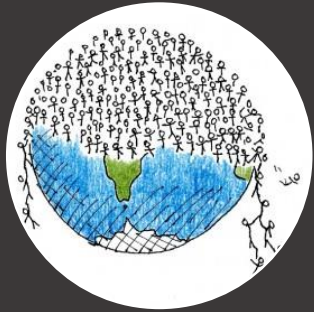


- 2017 is the second most costly year, reflected in the impact of three hurricanes - Harvey (US\$95 billion), Irma (US\$66 billion) and Maria (US\$69 billion), affecting the United States and the Caribbean

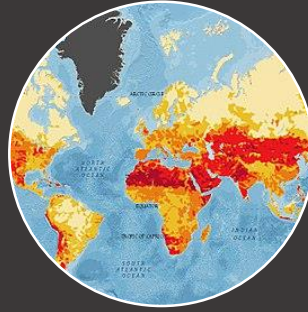
CRED Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters,
October 2017: Cred Crunch 49

The record year was 2011 with losses of US\$ 350bn, due mainly to the Tohoku earthquake and floods in Thailand.

Increased Risks



Increased
Vulnerability



Increased
Exposure



Increased
disasters



Climate change headlines



Current global warming already 1°C warmer than pre industrial level and is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030-2052 at the current rate of increase.



Continued sea level rise , will reach 1.0 meter by 2100



To meet the 1.5°C , GHG emissions will need to fall by 45% from 2010 levels by 2030 and must reach net zero emissions by 2050.

Impacts of Climate change

- Increase in hot weather extremes in most regions, heavy precipitation in several regions, drought and deficit of rains in some regions.
- Increase in ocean acidity, decrease in oxygen levels with high risks to and marine biodiversity, fisheries and ecosystems.
- Between 140-216 million will be affected whose land will be below sea level or will live with regular floods levels. 30 countries at risk. Vietnam 26% of population
- Critical negative impacts on health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security, and economic growth.

Challenge: Leaving people behind



- Projected gap of 27% in humanitarian assistance in 2018
- Only half the people with humanitarian needs were reached with assistance in 2017.
- Lack of funds not the only reason why people are left behind.



Out of sight



Out of reach



Out of the loop



Out of money



Out of scope

Conclusions



- Keeping warming below 1.5°C is possible but requires unprecedented transformations in scale and pace across all societies.
- This includes deep emission cuts in all sectors (increase both zero/low-emission energy sources and energy efficiency to reduce demand).
- It requires usage of a range of technologies, shift in behavioral change, and significant increase in investment in low-carbon options.
- Preparedness and adaptation key to managing disasters
- Prioritizing people who are most in need and hard to reach and incentivize assistance.

Hope for the future

<https://www.facebook.com/berniesanders/posts/2067145666673760>