

Assessing the impact of disasters: current scenarios and trends in the Americas



@UnisdrLasAmericas

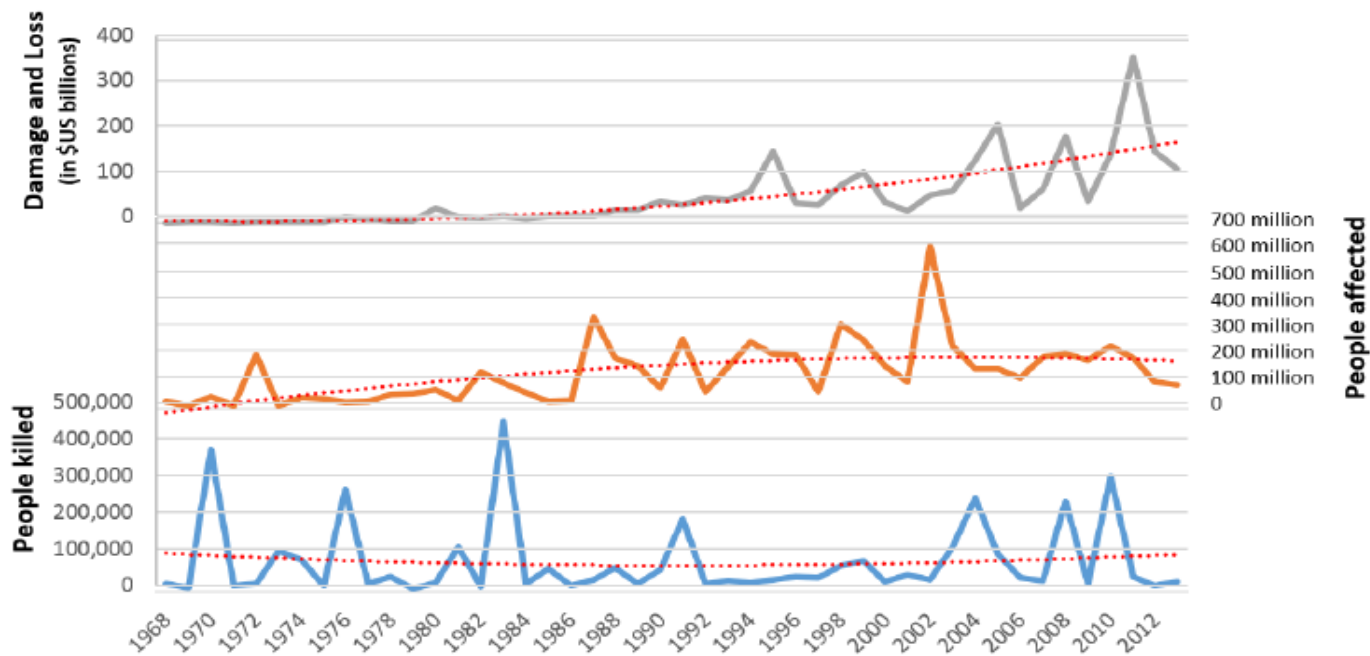


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#Switch2Sendai

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Head of the UNISDR Regional
Office for the Americas and
the Caribbean

Figure 1. Disaster impact trends over the last 45 years

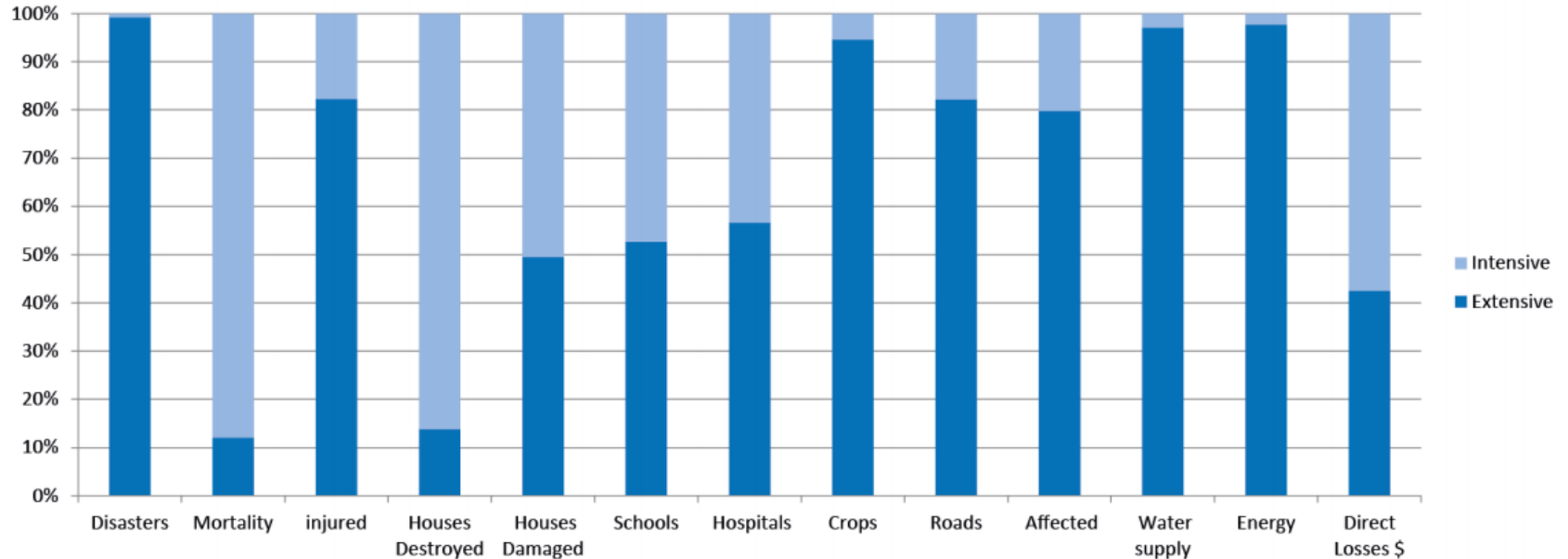


Source: CRED EM-DATA database.

Risk scenarios

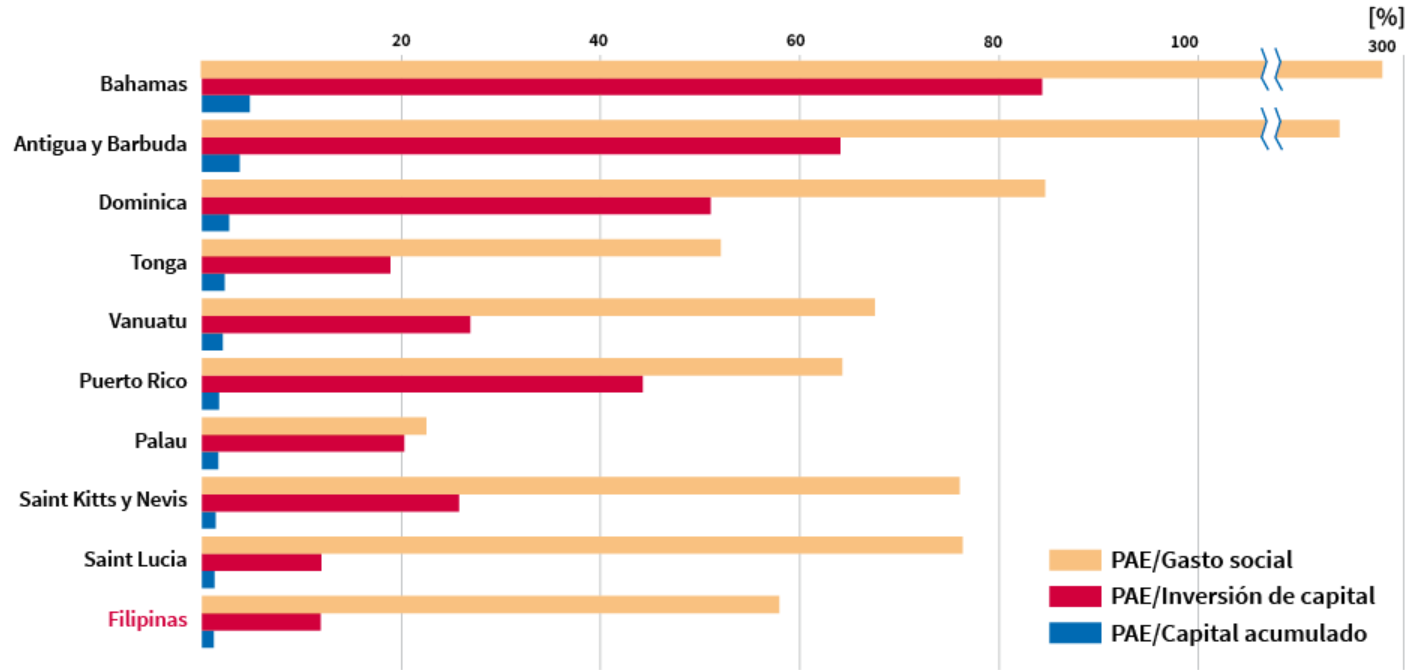
Extensive risk - eroding resilience (85 countries USD 94 billion in the last decade)

Most of the impacts of disasters on infrastructure are associated with extensive risk



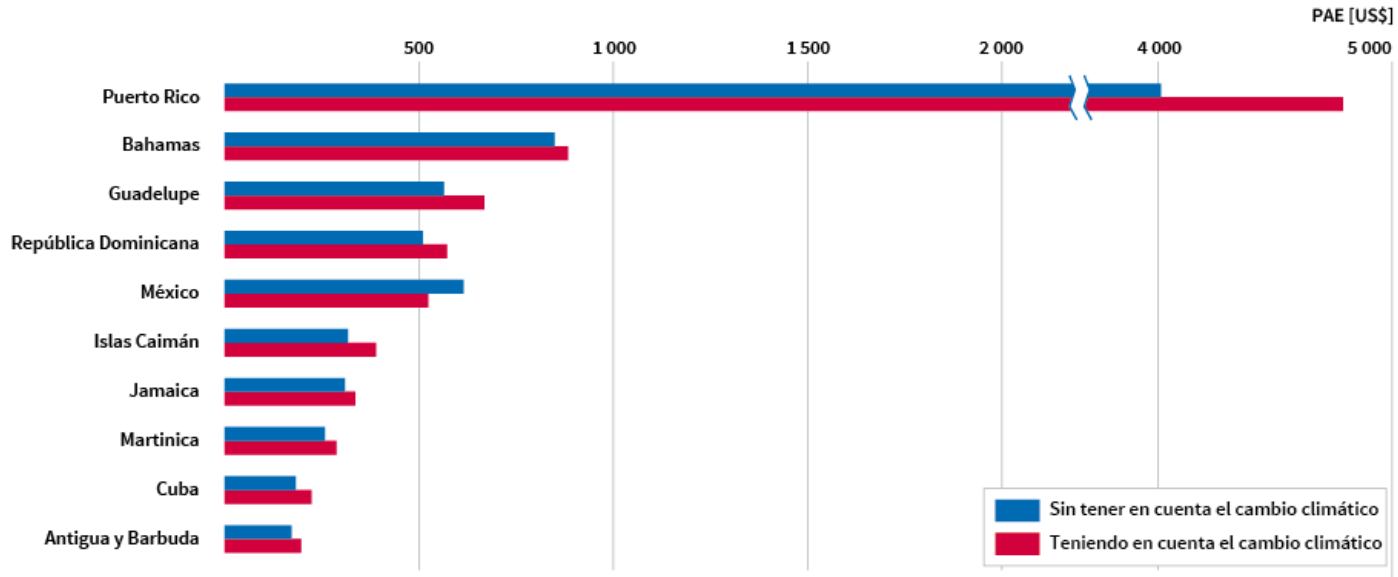
Distribution (%) of different types of losses between Extensive and Intensive

SIDS: an existential threat



Expected annual losses as a portion of social spending, capital investment and capital produced: top 15

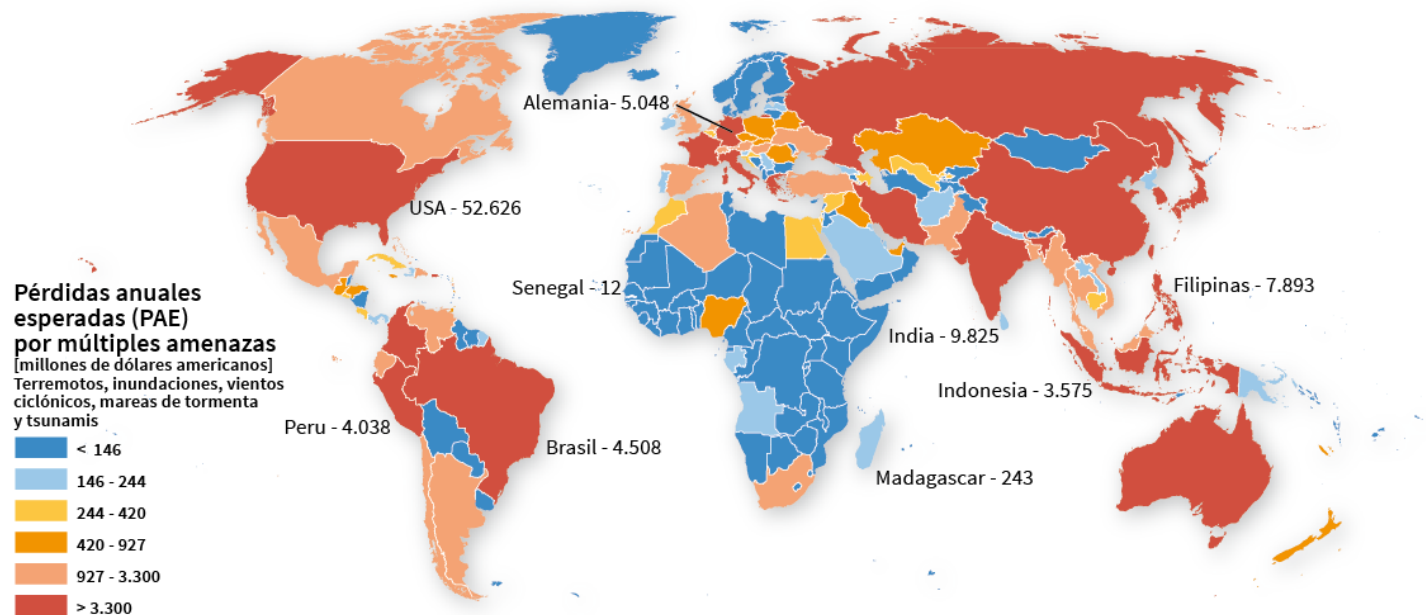
Climate change increases risk



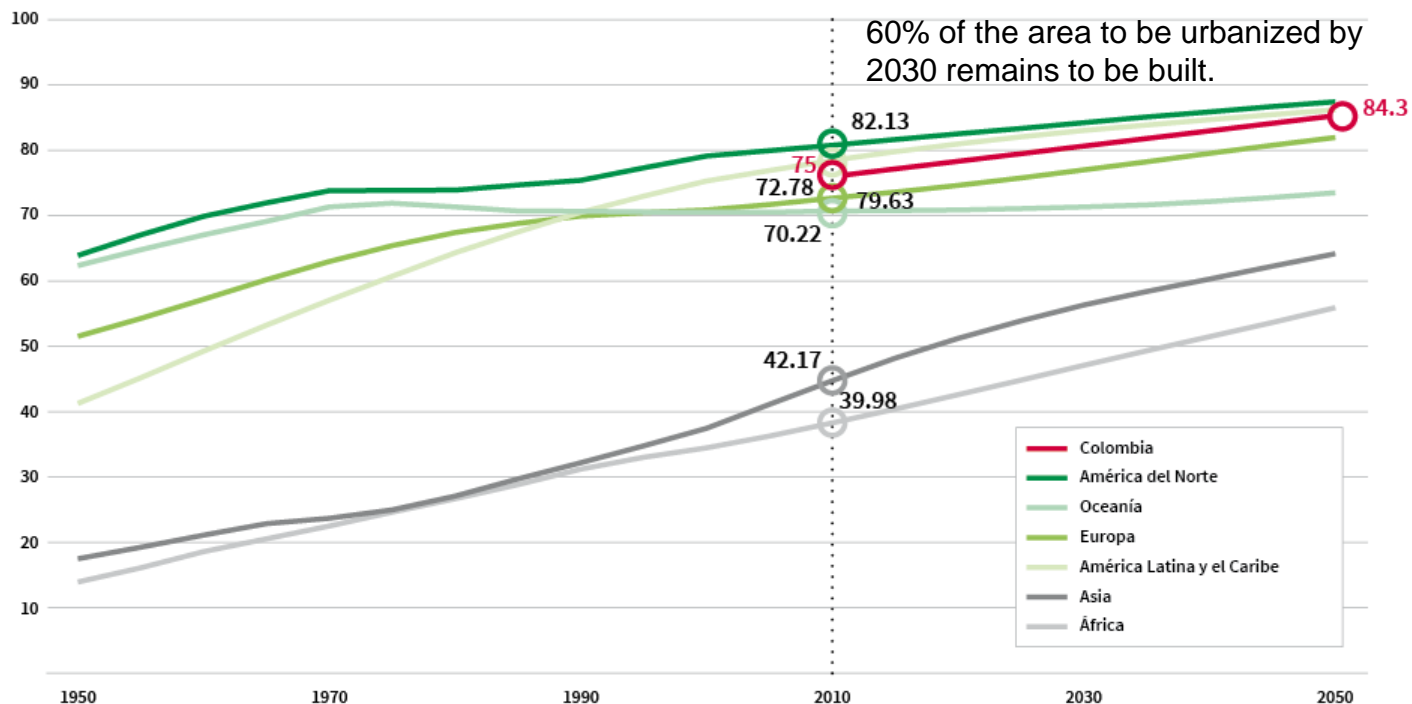
Total increase in EAL with climate change to 2050 =US\$1.400 million

The increase in expected annual losses due to cyclonic winds in the Caribbean in 2050 as a result of climate change

Risk scenarios



Space for resilient investment: Urbanization



El incremento regional esperado de la población urbana en 2050

4 Priorities for Action

1st

Understand disaster risk

3rd

Invest in disaster risk reduction

2nd

Strengthen

governance on disaster risk to manage such risk

4th

Increase

preparedness in case of disaster with the aim of efficient responses and to “build back better”

7 Global Targets

Reduce



Loss of lives /
Global population



Affected population /
Global population



Economic loss / Global GDP



Damage to vital infrastructure
and interruption of basic services



Increase



Countries with national and local
strategies on DRR



International cooperation with
developing countries



Availability and access to multi-
hazard early alert systems and
information and evaluation of
disaster risks



Evaluation of disasters: tools and opportunities

The screenshot shows the Desinventar Sendai website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the UNISDR logo and the text 'Desinventar Sendai'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with the text 'SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION' and a menu with items: HOME, ABOUT, ANALYSIS, ADMINISTRATION, DOWNLOAD, CONTACT. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column contains a list of links: 'What is Desinventar? ->', 'What is Desinventar Sendai? ->', 'Basic methodology ->', 'Disaster Hazards classification ->', 'Definition of effects ->', 'About loss data sources ->', 'How to migrate to Sendai mode ->', and 'Recent publications ->'. Below these links is a diagram titled 'Sendai Framework (2015) Agenda for Sustainable Development' showing the relationship between the Sendai Framework, the SDGs, and the Desinventar Sendai system. The middle column features a large heading 'Welcome to Desinventar Sendai !!!' followed by the text 'Disaster loss data for Sustainable Development Goals and Sendai Framework Monitoring System'. Below this is a world map with various countries highlighted in orange and blue. At the bottom of this column, it says 'Available datasets worldwide' and 'Detailed disaster loss data for more than 89 countries are available ->'. The right column has a heading 'Download Desinventar Sendai software' above an image of a server. Below the image, it states: 'The Desinventar Sendai server software is open-source and is free of charge for commercial and non-commercial use. It is distributed under an "Apache-2" license, which is even less restrictive than GNU and FreeBSD licenses.' At the bottom of this column, it says 'Please use it well, this software has been built and is distributed this way thinking that it can help a bit making this planet a better place.' and 'Download Desinventar Sendai and other materials ->'. The UNISDR logo is visible in the top right corner of the website screenshot.

Sendai Monitoring:

- 7 Targets
- 38 Indicators

What's next?

- Technical guidelines for monitoring to achieve the UNISDR global targets
- Online monitoring systems (ex. "Desinventar")

Opportunities:

- Registry of major losses to understand the phenomena
- Harmonization of evaluation systems among countries

Desinventar Sendai

GLOBAL TARGETS: REPORTING

STATUS: In progress

DOWNLOAD

- Metadata
- Mortality
- People
- Economic loss
- Infrastructure & services
- DRR strategies
- International cooperation
- Risk & early warning
- Report cover information

TARGET A

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2022-30 compared to 2005-2015

Pre-filled data is imported from the National Disaster Loss Database. Data can also be entered independently.

A-1 Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

2021	2022	Baseline: 2005-2015
15.5	-	- 2.4%

A-2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

2021	2022
7.8	

A-3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

2021	2022
7.4	

CALCULATE TARGET A-1 with current values

ANALYTICS: GLOBAL

EXPORT DATA

Countries



Report not validated | Report validated | Report validated with disaggregation | Custom reporting

Global targets*

TARGETS A - D		Compare			Current cycle to 2005-15	
		2005-15	2015-20	2019-20	REDUCED	INCREASED
A	MORTALITY A-1: Number of dead/missing people per 100,000	9.3	7.3	5.3	- 7.7%	
B	PEOPLE B-2: Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	9.6	11.4	10.4		+ 1.7%
C	ECONOMIC LOSS C-1: Direct economic loss in relation to GDP	3.8%	4.5%	4.5%		+ 0.4%

Reducing economic losses, a key challenge

- Work among sectors (such as agriculture, health, etc.) to improve understanding of disaster losses: current underreporting and challenges in configuring an accurate picture of economic losses.
- During the analysis and approval of national budgets, ensure that national and local DRR strategies are developed and secondly, that have the necessary resources allocated to meet their objectives.
- Encourage relevant sectors (Economy and Finance) to pursue innovative risk financing approaches, and scale up disaster insurance options where required.
- Insist on sectoral resilience standards for public investment, especially for new infrastructure.
- Incentivate finance ministries to spearhead action to ensure measures are put in place to incentivize the private sector to commit to risk-informed investments and practices.

And the Private Sector?



Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2018





- 1300 participants
- Ministerial meeting and Regional Action Plan and Follow-up Mechanisms
- Cartagena Declaration-Objective E Sendai Framework and other advances
- Space for agreement and exchange of good practices on Disaster Risk Reduction
- Regional Platform 2020 - Jamaica

For more information

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