THE CLIMATE, DISASTERS, AND DEVELOPMENT NEXUS:

THE CASE OF THE PHILIPPINES

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Sustainable Development Goals (2015)

GOAL I END POVERTY

60AL 2 END HUNGER

GOAL 3 WELL-BEING

60AL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

60AL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

60AL 6 WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

60AL 7 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

60AL 8 DECENT WORK FOR ALL

60AL 9 TECHNOLOGY TO BENEFIT ALL

60AL 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY

60AL II SAFE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

60ALIZ RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION BY ALL

60AL 13 STOP CLIMATE CHANGE

60AL 14 PROTECT THE OCEAN

60AL 15 TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH

GOAL IG LIVE IN PEACE

60AL 17 MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS TO REACH THE GOALS















































The Paris Agreement



Global effort to keep temperature rise below 2°C







Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030



UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 Sendai Japan





Exploring the nexus...











Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030





SDGs and DRR

GOAL 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable









Goal 11 Targets

 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations





Goal 11 Targets

• 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels





Total natural disasters, 1900-2015

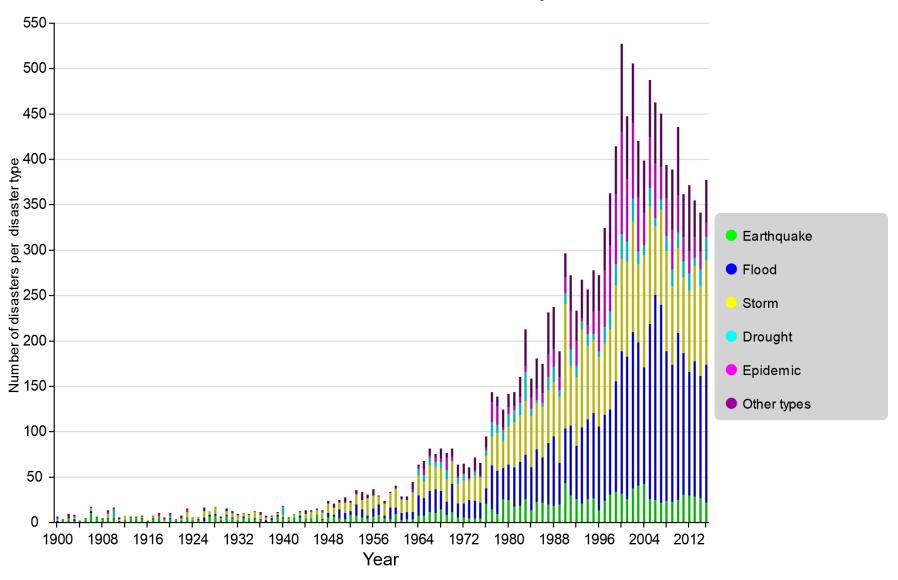
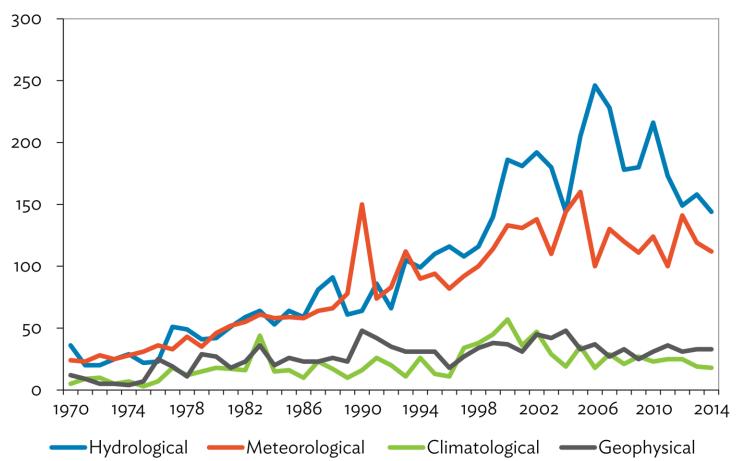






Figure 1: Global Frequency of Natural Disasters by Type (1970–2014)

Thomas and Lopez, 2015



Source: Authors' estimates based on data from the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) of the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters. http://www.emdat.be (accessed 5 March 2015).





Figure 2: People Affected by Natural Disasters: Global Trends (1970-2014)Thomas and Lopez, 2015 Millions 2002 2006 Hydrological —Meteorological —Climatological —Geophysical





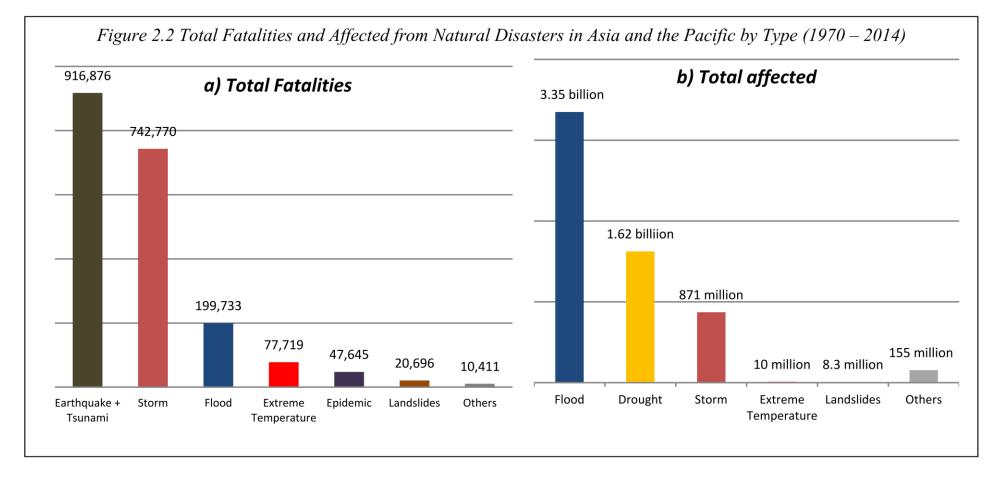
Note: The number of people affected is based on a 5-year moving average. Source: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters. Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT). http://www.emdat.be (accessed 5 March 2015).

Figure 1.2 Occurrences of Natural Disaster Events in Asia and the Pacific by Type (1970 – 2014) 1,779 **ESCAP**, 2015 1,515 612 405 353 322 153 Storm Earthquake Landslides Epidemic Flood Drought Others + Tsunami





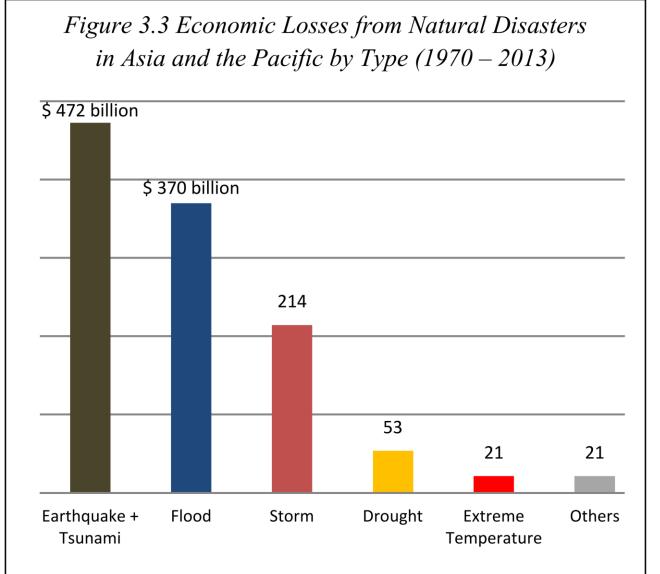
Total fatalities and affected people in Asia-Pacific







Economic losses in Asia Pacific

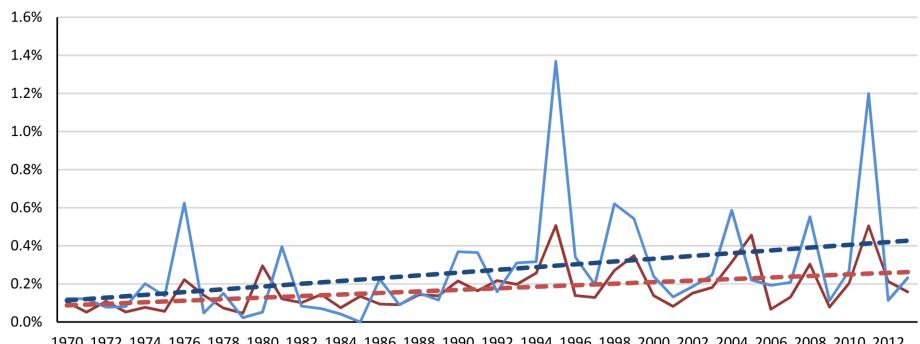






GDP loss as a result of disasters

b) Economic Losses from Natural Disasters as percentage of GDP



1970 1972 1974 1976 1978 1980 1982 1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012



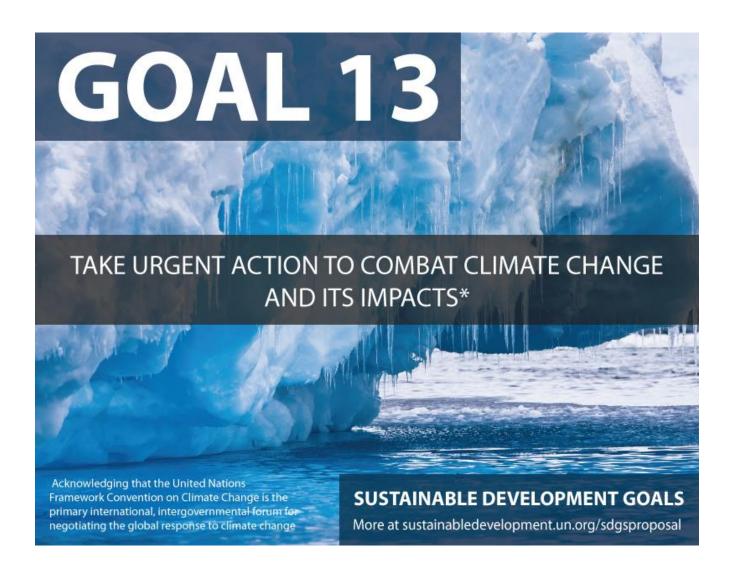
Asia-Pacific Economic Losses, % of GDP



Trend of Asia-Pacific











Goal 13 Targets

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning





Increasing exposure to tropical cyclones

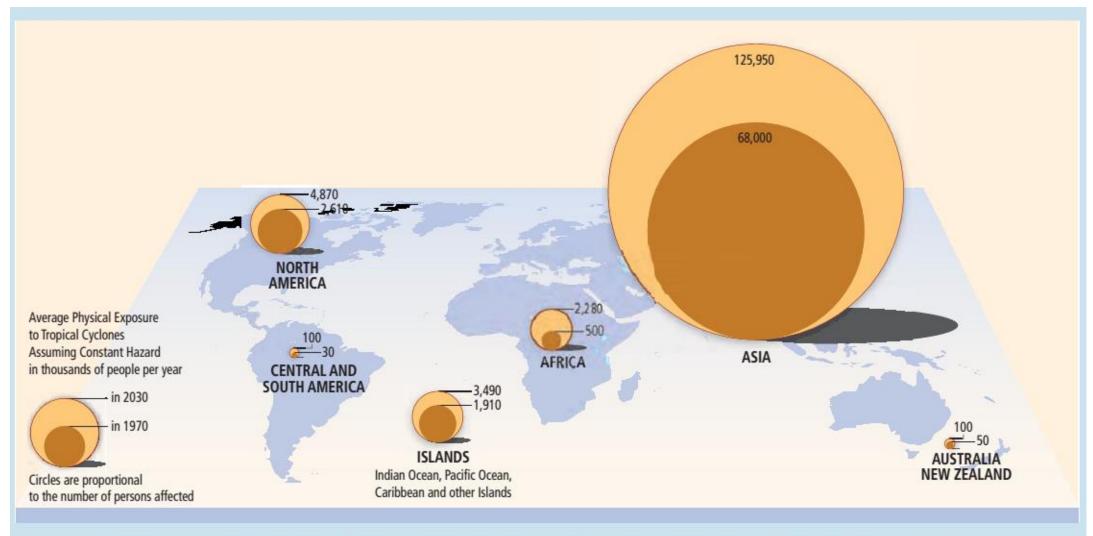


Figure 4-1 | Average physical exposure to tropical cyclones assuming constant hazard (in thousands of people per year). Data from Peduzzi et al., 2011.



Increasing exposure to floods

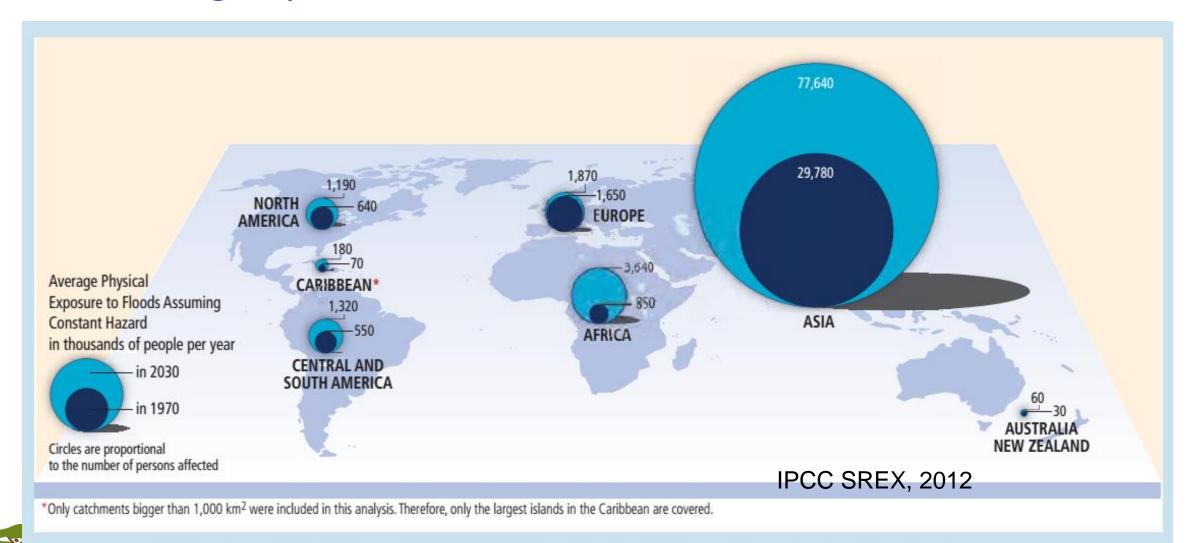
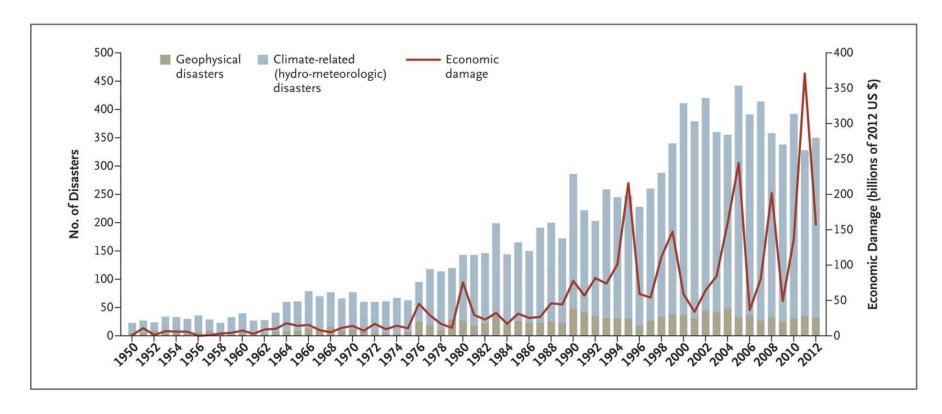


Figure 4-2 | Average physical exposure to floods assuming constant hazard (in thousands of people per year). Data from Peduzzi et al., 2011.

Increasing climate-related disasters



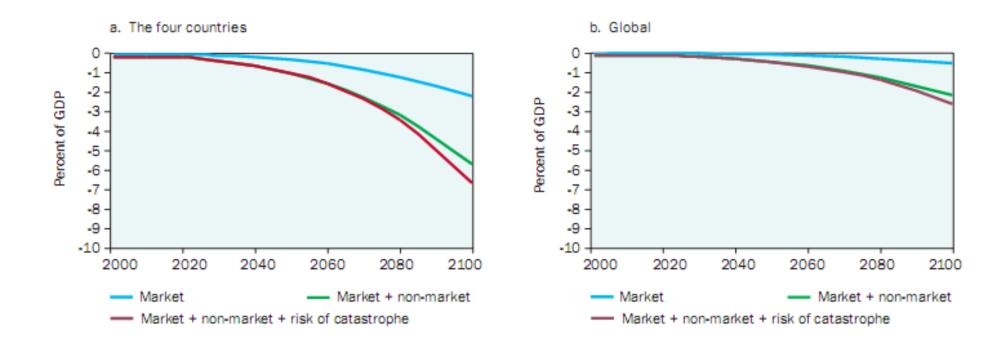
Leaning J, Guha-Sapir D. N Engl J Med 2013;369:1836-1842.

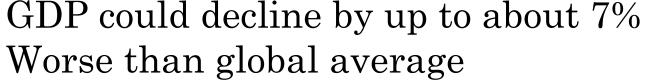






Impacts of CC on GDP of SE Asia (ADB, 2009)

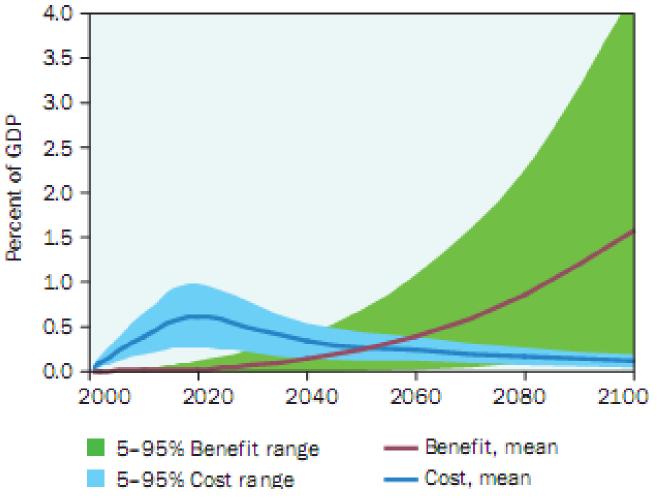








Cost and benefit of adaptation (ADB, 2009)





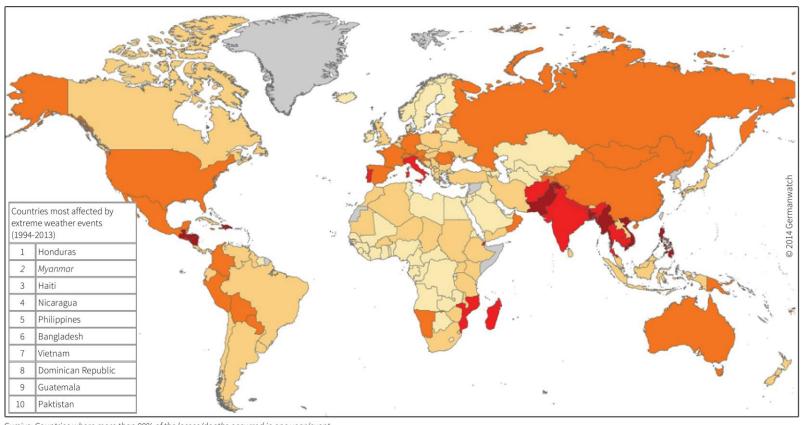


Philippines: a living laboratory for SDGs, CCA, and DRRM nexus





Most at risk countries 1994-2013



Cursive: Countries where more than 90% of the losses/deaths occurred in one year/event

Germanwatch, 2015

Climate Risk Index: Ranking 1994 – 2013

1 - 10

11 - 20

21 - 50

51

51 - 100

> 100

No data

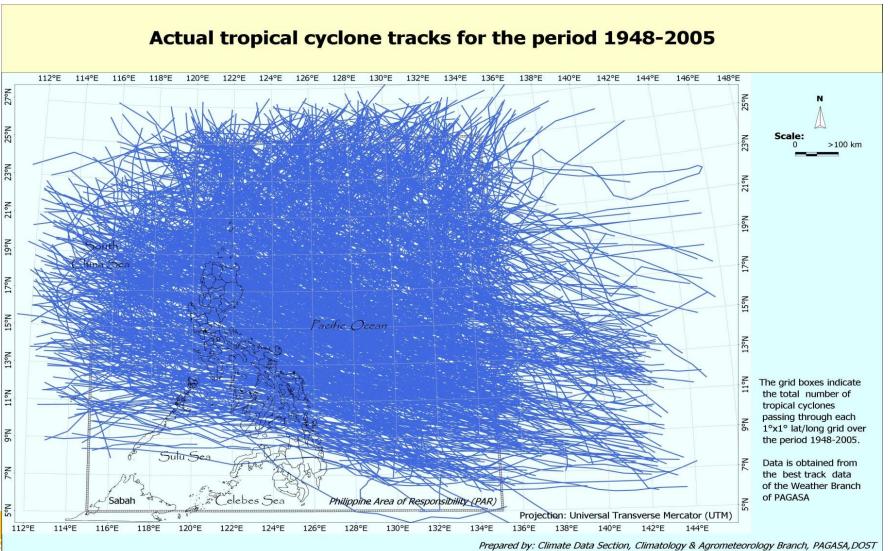
Figure 1: World Map of the Global Climate Risk Index 1994-2013







Ground zero...





In October 2009...











In July 2010...



GALLERY



THE LONG WAIT A boy waits for his turn to fill his pails with rationed water in Barangay Sipak Almacen, Navotas City, on Thursday. Water started flowing again in many parts of northern Metro Manila. NIÑO JESUS ORBETA Gov't calls in troops to avert water riots

By T1 Burgonio, Alcuin Papa and Jocelyn P. Uy

While claiming that the worst is over, Malacañang is deploying soldiers and civilian personnel to restore order and avert any riot in at least 177 barangays (villages) in Metro Manila now grappling with water shortage, officials said Thursday.

23 July 2010

- AFP ready to field troops in distributing water in Metro
- Soldiers deployed to prevent riots over water
- Water flowing again in most parts of Camanava
- · Water crisis splits gov't

Nation

- Court junks Trillanes plea to attend 1st Senate session
- · Judge: Bail will set bad precedent
- After Arroyo son, Comelec set to OK 1-UTAK's Reves
- 1st impeach complaint against Gutierrez
- Robredo shows what transparency at DILG is all about







Super Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) has captured global attention







Tacloban City...before







Tacloban City...after

























- One of the strongest ever to hit land (>300 kph)
- More than 6,000 died
- More than USD 1 billion in damages





1912 reports on Tacloban storm 'killing' 15,000 resurface

By Camille Diola (philstar.com) | Updated November 19, 2013 - 12:52pm







The Washington Herald issue in November 20, 1912 published an article about a powerful typhoon that pounded on Tacloban and Capiz. Oklahoma-based newspaper Daily Armoreite also ran an October 1912 story of a storm that damaged Tacloban and surrounding areas.



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ASIA

Natural disasters threate

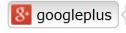
Philippines losing P300 B to disasters yearly By Prinz Magtulis (The Philippine Star) | Updated October 5, 2015 - 12:00am



















BUSINESS

Philippine GDP Growth Forecast Cut For 2013, Typhoon Haiyan Rebuilding Efforts To Give 2014 An **Economic Boost**



ON 11/25/13 AT 12:23 PM

Challenges

- How does one prepare for once in lifetime event?
- How do we communicate risk that people have never experienced before (eg storm surge)?
- How do we build better, given that the recurrence of this event can take decades or a century?
- What lessons can be more widely applied?





Accelerating the nexus

- Better coordination among agencies that deal with SDGs, disasters, and climate change
- Ensuring that local implementers are not over burdened
- The private sector and civil society can contribute significantly
- Research efforts that facilitate efforts at integration need to be supported





Thank You!!!







