



World Conference on Disaster Reduction
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New Directions of Asian Development Bank in Reducing Disaster Risk

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Global Disasters 1974–2003: People Affected



Region	Mean Annual Affected People (per 100,000 people)
Africa	1,843.1
Americas	645.4
Asia	4,694.8
Europe	138.8
Oceania	2,323.3

Global Disasters 1974–2003: Economic Losses

Region	Total Economic Losses
	(US\$ millions)
Africa	35,144
Americas	411,185
Asia	639,736
Europe	249,648
Oceania	43,227

Top 10 Disasters by People Affected: 1974-2003

<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>People Affected</u>
1. Drought	1987	India	300,000,000
2. Drought	2002	India	300,000,000
3. Flood	1988	China	223,000,000
4. Flood	1991	China	206,000,000
5. Drought	1979	India	190,000,000
6. Flood	1996	China	150,000,000
7. Flood	1993	India	128,000,000
8. Flood	1995	China	114,400,000
9. Flood	1999	China	100,000,000
10. Flood	1989	China	100,000,000

Human Costs of Disasters, 2003

<u>Location</u>	<u>Natural Disaster</u>	<u>Dead / Missing</u>
1. Iran	Bam earthquake	41,000
2. Algeria	Earthquake	2,200
3. India	Heat wave	1,400
4. India / Bangladesh	Floods & landslides	600
5. Bangladesh	Ferry capsizes	500
6. Pakistan / India	Floods & landslides	400 #
7. Bangladesh	Tropical storm sinks ferries	400
8. Nepal / India	Floods & landslides	400
9. Bangladesh	Storm capsizes fishing trawlers	300
10 Iran	Military aircraft crashes	250 #

not natural disaster

Most Severe Asian Natural Disasters According to Ratio of Damage to GDP

Country	Disaster	Year	Damage \$ ('000s)	Damage to GDP
1. Mongolia	Forest wildfire	1996	1,712,800	145.2%
2. Armenia	Earthquake	1988	20,500,000	121.3%
3. Tajikistan	Flood	1992	300,000	103.4%
4. Mongolia	Winter storm	2000	875,000	87.5%
5. Nepal	Flood	1987	727,500	24.8%
6. Laos	Wind storm	1993	302,151	22.7%
7. Tajikistan	Flood	1993	149,000	21.9%
8. Myanmar	Flood	1991	498,800	21.0%
9. Nepal	Earthquake	1980	245,000	13.3%
10. Tajikistan	Landslide	1992	24,100	8.3%

ADB Disaster Policies

- **Rehabilitation Assistance to Small DMCs Affected by Natural Disaster**
 - OM Section 25, 1987
- **Rehabilitation Assistance after Disasters**
 - OM Section 26, 1989
- **Disaster and Emergency Assistance**
 - OM Section D7, 2004

ADB Emergency Assistance *

Loans (US\$ millions)

Before Policies (1970 – 1986)	256
After Policies (1987-2002)	2,117.9

Technical Assistance (US\$ thousands)

Before Policies (1970 – 1986)	1,364
After Policies (1987-2002)	51,254

* natural disaster and civil strife

2004 Disaster & Emergency Assistance Policy

- Systematic approach to disaster management, including emergency prevention & post-conflict reconstruction;
- Mainstream disaster risk management as integral part of development process;
- Strengthen partnerships to maximize synergies among development and specialized relief organizations to enhance effectiveness of emergency aid;
- Use resources more efficiently and effectively to better support pre- and post-disaster activities; and
- Improve organizational arrangements within ADB for planning, implementing and communicating effectively on disaster and emergency-related assistance.

Cambodia: Disaster Preparedness Pilot Project

- Lowland flooding part of natural cycle but 2000, 2001 and 2002 unusually severe
- ADB response: technical assistance to reduce risk and vulnerability of poor communities
 - Increase communities capacity to cope with disasters
 - Focus on high impact activities in selected villages
 - Community-based interventions for flood management
 - Interventions incorporate prevention, mitigation and preparedness
 - Adhere to humanitarian accountability principles

Bangladesh Floods of 2004

- July 2004 the Megna River peaked, and Jamuna and Padma Rivers burst their banks
 - 36 million people (25% of population) affected
 - covered 38% of country
 - Floods lasted 55 days
- Sept. 2004 monsoon rains 3 times normal
 - New areas flooded
- Eighth ADB Bangladesh Post-Disaster Loan

Bangladesh: Disaster Response and Long-Term Country Strategy

- Past ADB responses to Bangladesh floods
 - Repair infrastructure to original standard
- Implementing new ADB policy and approach
 - Repair infrastructure for disaster resistance
 - Support Govt. disaster preparedness program
 - Phased disaster management
 - Incorporate disaster preparedness and mitigation in Bangladesh Country Strategy and Program

Bangladesh Disaster Management Program

Phase 1: Emergency Management

- Pre-disaster preparedness and immediate post-disaster emergency response (up to 2 years)

Phase 2: Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction

- All processes associated with short to medium-term rebuilding of physical environment and recovery and rehabilitation of socio-economic fabric of communities

Phase 3: Disaster Mitigation and Prevention

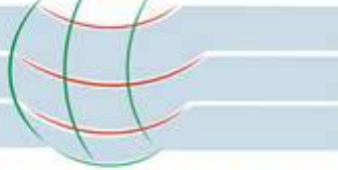
- Long-term, including both structural and non-structural aspects of reducing physical, social and economic vulnerability

Lessons Learned from Bangladesh

- (i) Projects must be prepared as quickly as possible
- (ii) Projects should focus on restoring facilities
- (iii) Rehabilitation work should be completed within 2 years
- (iv) Implementation places heavy burden on executing agency staff and therefore strong consulting support and ADB supervision are needed during implementation
- (v) Efforts should be made to ensure ADB's rapid response is matched by equally quick action by the Government

Other Emergency Assistance Lessons

- (i) Beneficiary participation should be increased in project preparation and implementation
- (ii) Environment and social aspects should be considered during project implementation
- (iii) Arrangements for disbursements should give the EAs quick and simple access to funds
- (iv) Project objectives & scope need to be carefully defined
- (v) Criteria for subproject selection should permit simple prioritization of subprojects and short implementation periods



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