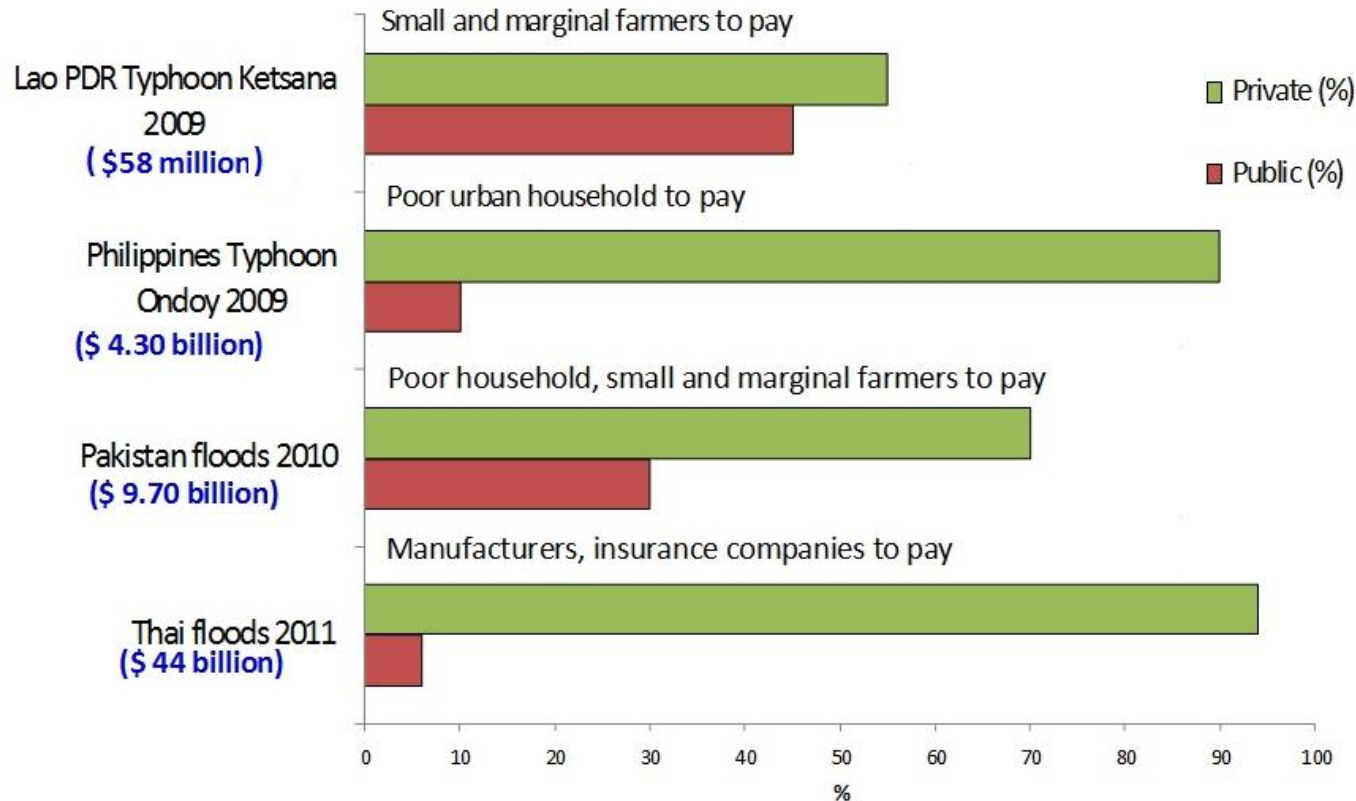


Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Agriculture

**Among the various sectors of development,
agriculture is at higher risk because of the inherent
vulnerability**

Who pays for disaster losses?

Poor pays the most when disasters strike.

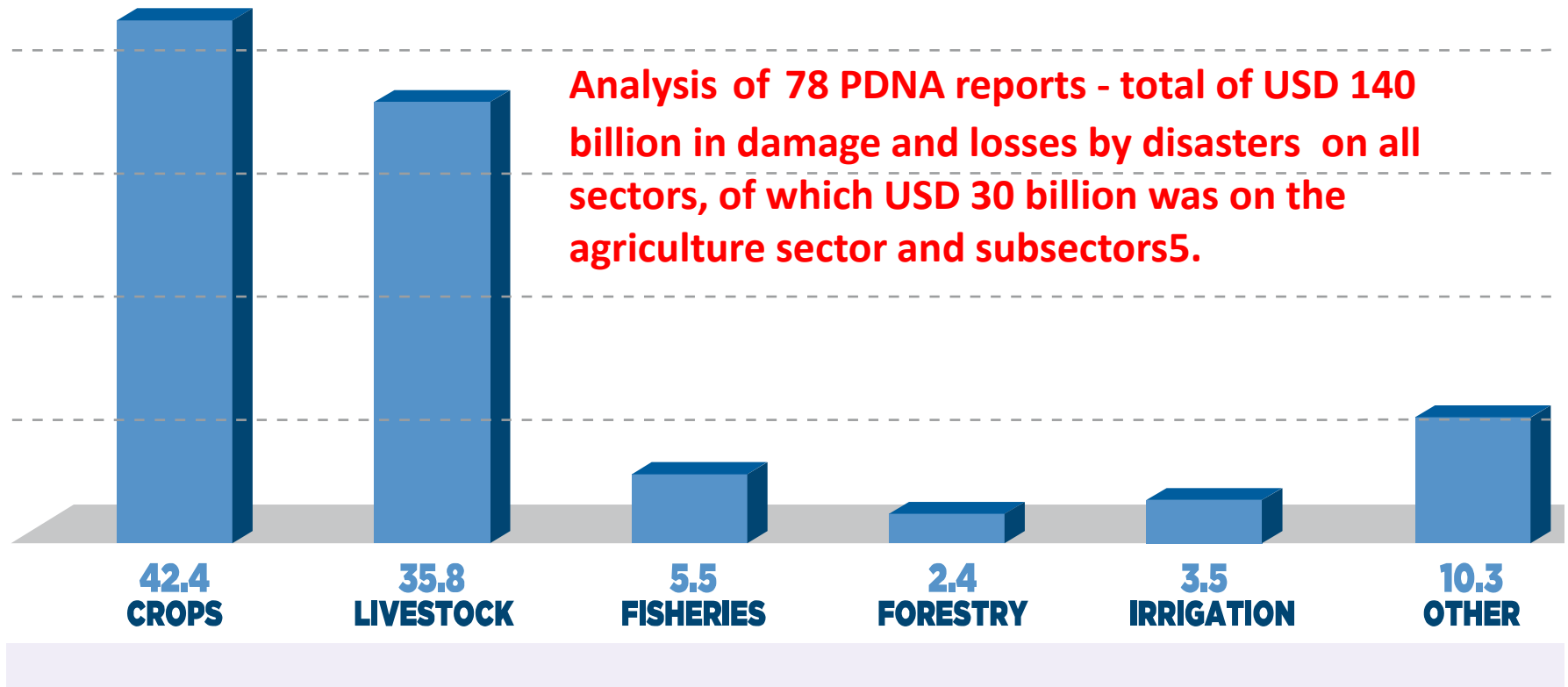


One of the key factor is the vulnerability of agriculture sector that supports the livelihood of large cross-section of the people
In agrarian economies



On average, agriculture absorbs about 22% of the Total economic impact caused due to disasters

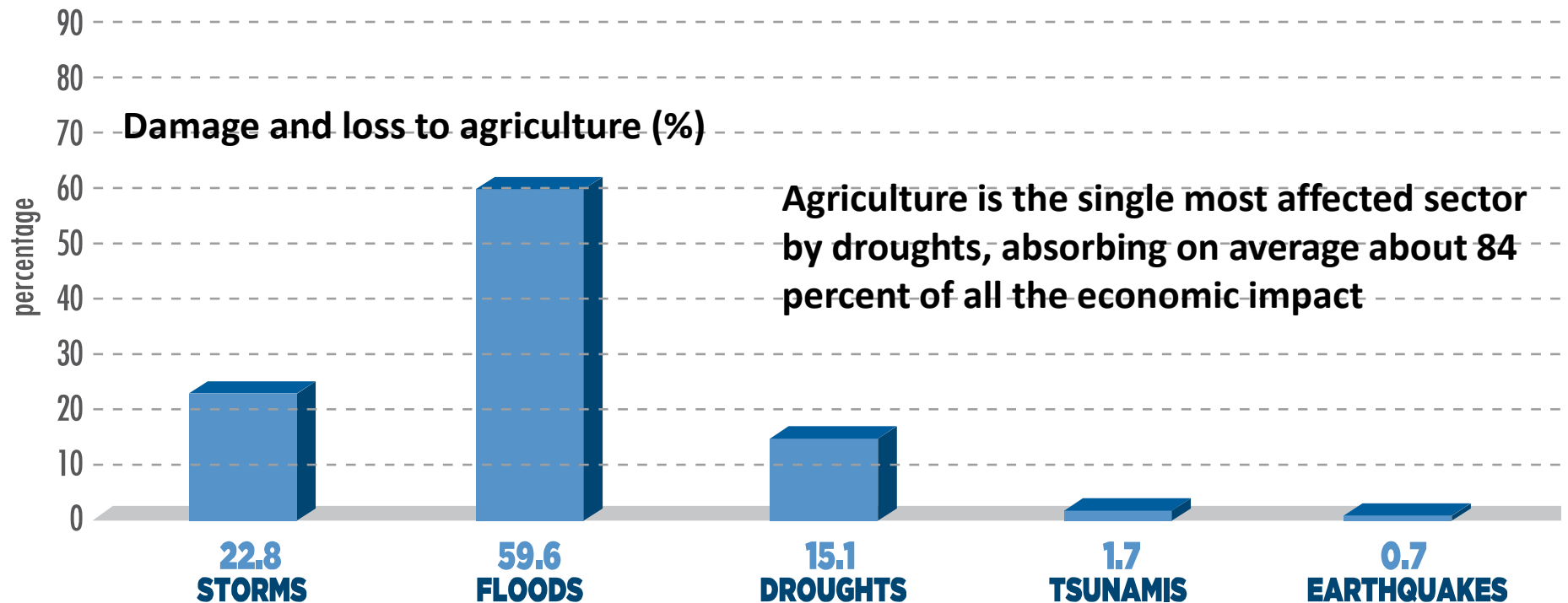
Damage and loss to agriculture (%)



Source: FAO based on data from post-disaster needs assessments, 2003–2013

For floods, droughts and tropical storms, 25 percent of all damage and losses is on the agriculture sector

- Climate Risk Management Approach



Source: FAO based on data from post-disaster needs assessments, 2003–2013

#5 Key Priorities for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Agriculture

- Translation of the Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction in Agriculture

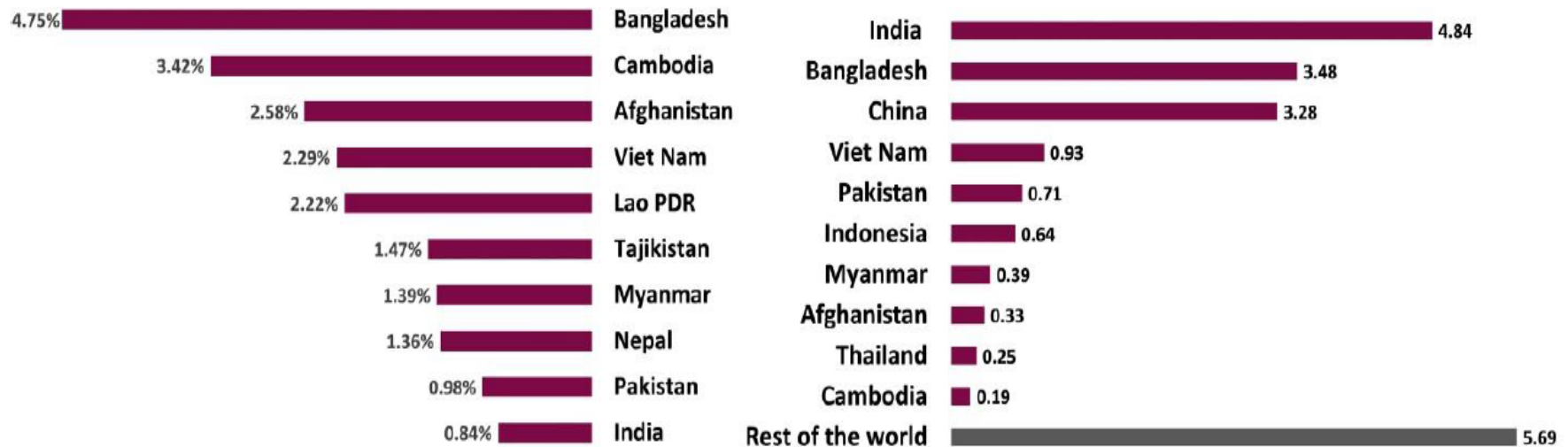
#1 Priority

Understanding the complexity of risk in agriculture

Climate risk management approach for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction

High Impacts from Floods in Asia-Pacific

River-basin flood impacts among countries in Asia-Pacific



Estimated GDP affected by inland flooding as a percentage of country's total GDP

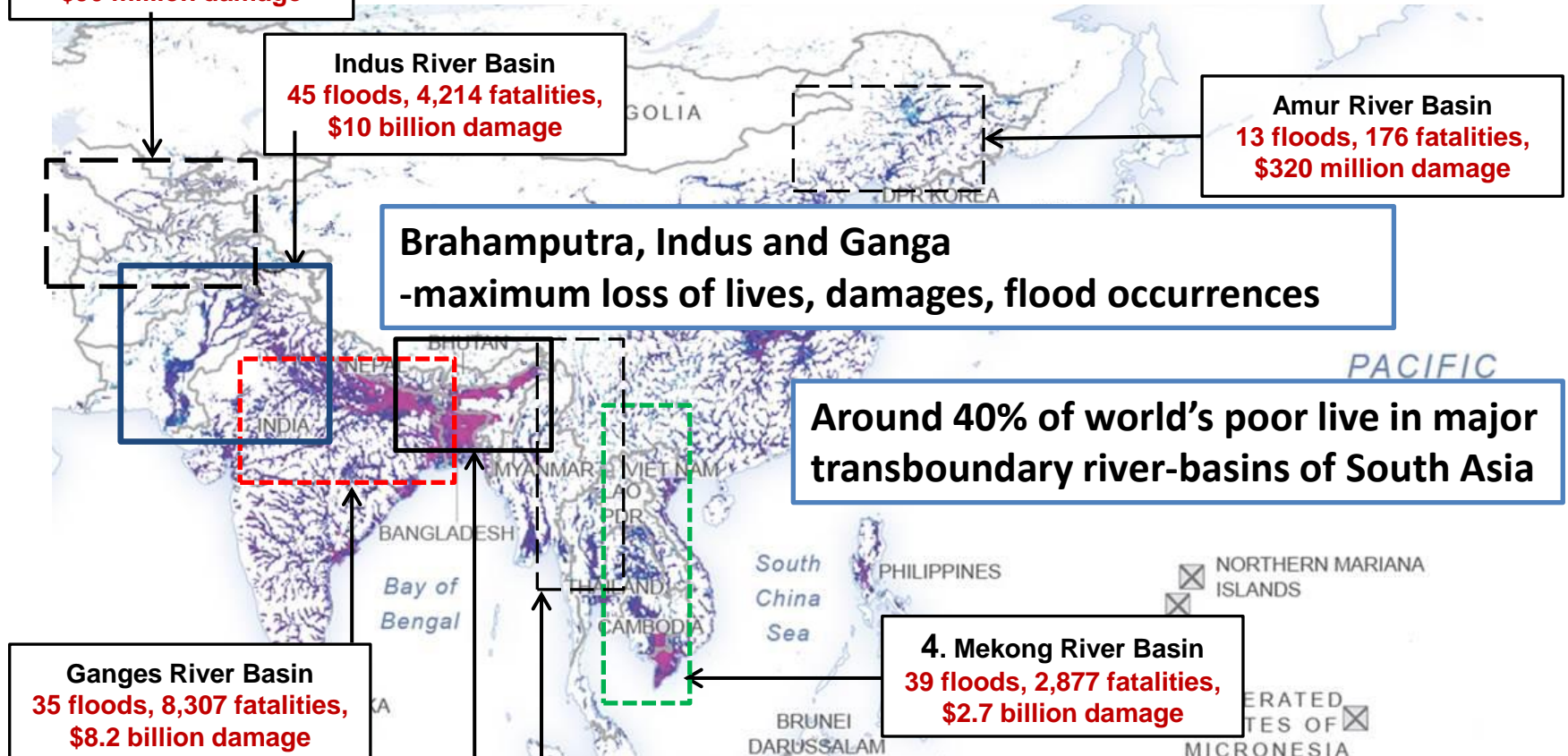
Annual expected population affected by river floods (millions)

**Source: ESCAP (2016) Disasters in Asia and the Pacific: 2015 Year in Review*

According to the World Resources Institute (2015), nearly 80% of the global population exposed to flood risk lives in 15 countries.

Of these, 10 countries are in the Asia-Pacific region.

Addressing flood risks in cross-border rivers require deepening regional cooperation



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_2415

