

The Nexus-Resilience Link: integration as the basis for sustainability

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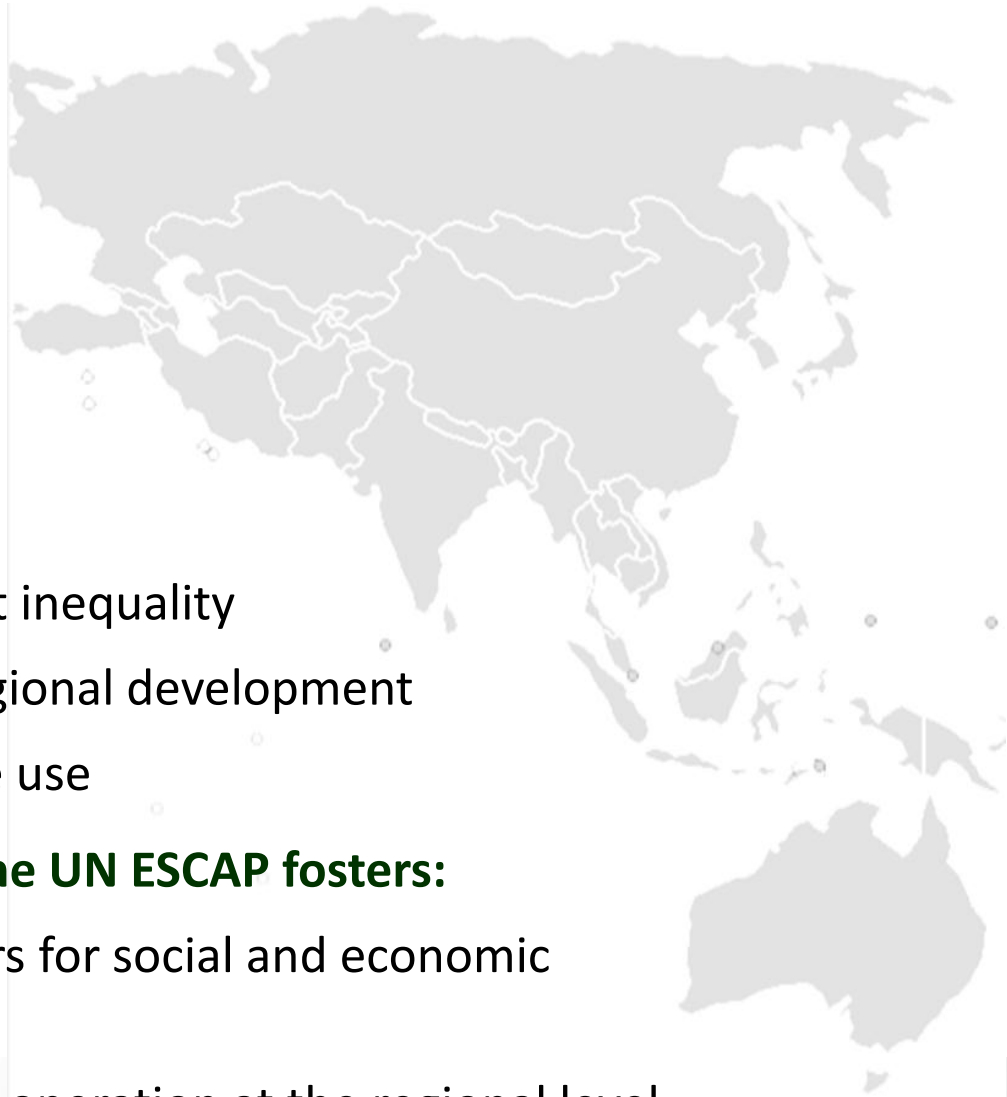
Resilient Cities Asia-Pacific 2015 Congress
February 11 to 13, 2015

UN-ESCAP and the Asia-Pacific region

- 53 members of UN-ESCAP
- 9 associated members
- 58% percent of world's population
- 60% of the world's poor population
- 40% of the world's land area
- Rapid economic transition but great inequality
- Increasing role of urban areas in regional development
- Significant inefficiencies in resource use

As the regional development arm of the UN ESCAP fosters:

- Cooperation between its members for social and economic development in Asia-Pacific
- Policy, normative and technical cooperation at the regional level



Impacts of Disasters since the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit

In 1992, the United Nations organized a conference on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro, called the Earth Summit. The purpose of the conference was to rethink economic growth, advance social equity and ensure environmental protection.

Twenty years later, the UN is organizing Rio+20, a chance to move away from business-as-usual and to end poverty, address environmental destruction and build a bridge to the future. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) plays an important part in this future of sustainable development.

Here's a look at the impact of disasters since the Earth Summit (1992-2012).



The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

<http://www.unisdr.org>

Created on 11 June 2012

DATA SOURCES

EM-DAT - <http://www.emdat.be/>: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database. Data version: 11 June 2012 - v12.07; Disasters: Natural Disasters as categorized in EM-DAT; Affected: The sum of injured, homeless, and people requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency - it can also include displaced or evacuated people from disasters; Damage: Estimated figures; Killed: Persons confirmed as dead and persons missing and presumed dead.

¹ UN Stats - <http://unstats.un.org/>: Estimated mid-year world population for 2010 is 6.9 billion.

² OECD - <http://stats.oecd.org/>: ODA from 1986-2010 totals approximately USD1.7 trillion.

³ Airbus - <http://www.airbus.com/>: A380 maximum capacity is 853.



4.4
BILLION
AFFECTED

Roughly 64% of the world's population¹.



\$2.0
TRILLION
DAMAGE (USD)

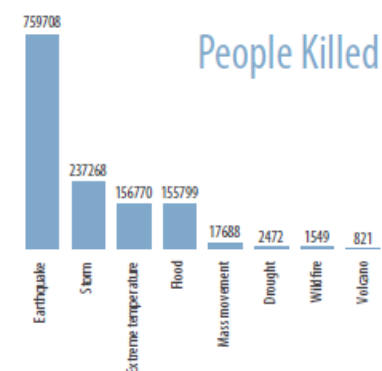
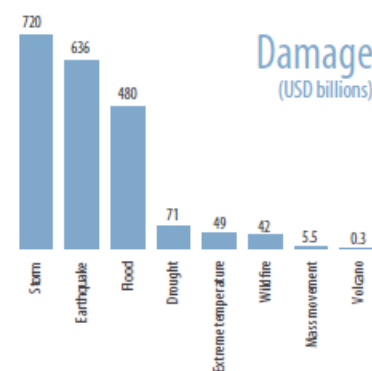
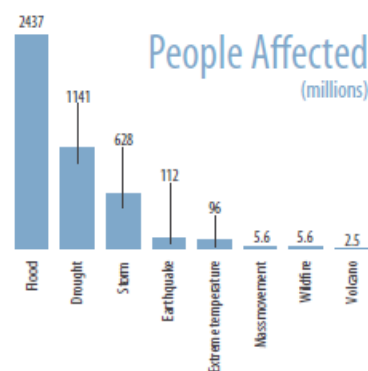
Approximately 25 years of total Overseas Development Aid².



1.3
MILLION
KILLED

Comparable to over 1500 airplane³ crashes.

Impact by disasters



Impact by top 10 countries



Urban Vulnerabilities

Individual and in combination:

■ Physical

- ✓ Unplanned urban development
- ✓ Insufficient land use planning – housing and critical infrastructure located in hazard prone areas

■ Socio-economic

- ✓ Vulnerable livelihoods
- ✓ Inadequate shelter
- ✓ Lack of risk awareness and institutional gaps in capacity

■ Environmental

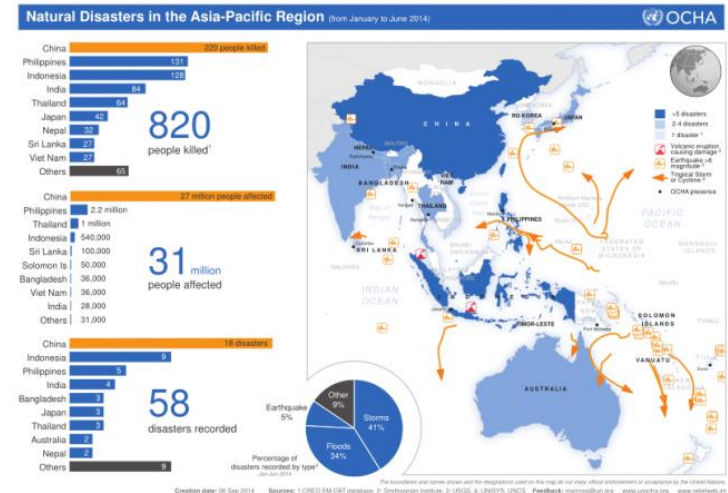
- ✓ Ecosystem degradation
- ✓ Slow onset events



Of the 305 urban agglomerations in the Asia-Pacific region, 119 are situated along Asian coastlines (UNDESA, 2011) where they are frequently exposed to hydro-meteorological hazards.

Natural Disasters in Asia Pacific

- Asia-Pacific region: the highest proportion of natural disasters - between 1994 and 2013, over 40% of the world's reported natural disasters occurred in the region.
- Disaster-induced deaths in the Asia-Pacific region rose more than three-fold between 1994-2003 and 2004-2013, largely due to a handful of extreme disasters.
- Some 28 upper-middle-income and high-income economies accounted for 85.5% of the total economic damage from natural disasters between 2004 and 2013.
- **Yet**, most extreme weather disaster deaths in urban centers are in low and lower-middle income nations, and risks are further concentrated in informal settlements (IPCC 5th Report)



COST OF NATURAL DISASTERS

ECONOMIC LOSS IN ASIA DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS FROM 1900 TO 2013

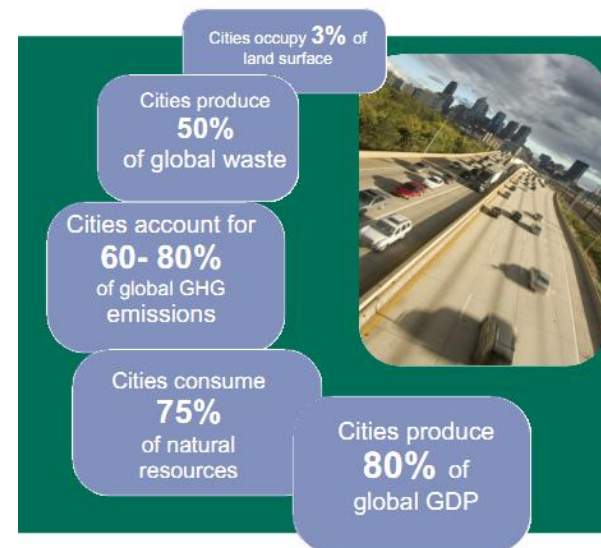
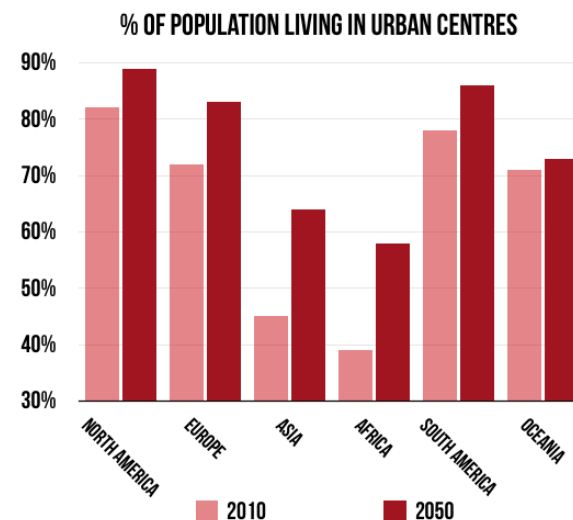


(FIGURES ARE IN US DOLLARS)

(SOURCE: CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DISASTERS)

Why focus on Cities?

- In 2014, 2.07 billion urban - 53% of the world's urban population
- Cities are disproportionate consumers of regional resources; source of waste; and are vulnerable through this unsustainable pattern
- Continued degradation of ecosystem services through an exploitation model – resource gap
- Significant and growing contribution to GHG
- Cities are front liners in terms of vulnerability but also actions for resilience



Select Entry Points for Urban Resilience

■ Basic services and Infrastructure

- ✓ Leveraging the skills and resources of different actors to finance, design and manage services and infrastructure

■ Housing

- ✓ Support pro-poor housing finance

■ Land use planning and tenure security

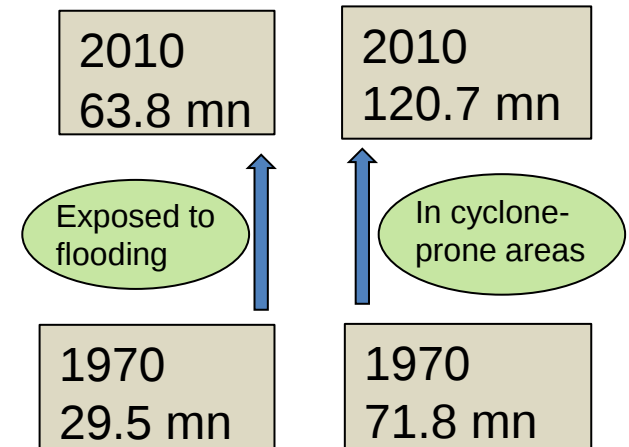
- ✓ Effectively plan and implement land use strategies, integrating climate projections and vulnerability assessments

■ Food security, urban agriculture and ecosystems

- ✓ Promote urban agriculture and develop effective environmental planning, including enforcement for sensitive ecosystems

■ Disaster Risk Management

- ✓ Disaster monitoring and surveillance, documentation of impacts and be open to new ideas and strategies



Source: Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2012

ADB projects that 410 million Asian urban residents will be at risk of coastal flooding by 2025.

Closing the loop for pro-poor urban climate resilience

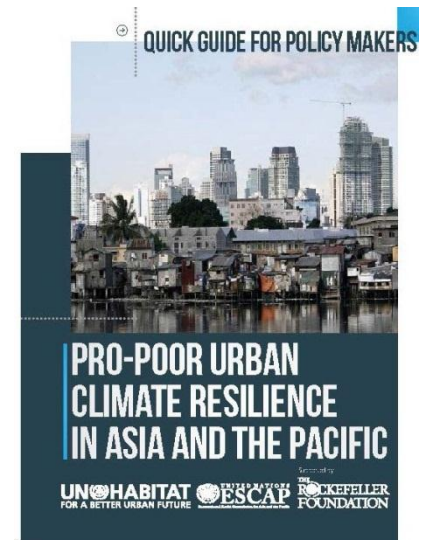
While much can be achieved through sector-based approaches, more concerted attention needs to be paid to the specific benefits of comprehensive city-wide approaches

- **Towards comprehensive planning and governance**

- Vertical coordination
- Horizontal collaboration
- Lesson learning
- Whole-of-system thinking

- **Developing a citywide resilience strategy**

Identifying climate vulnerability



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4542

