

# **Disaster Risk Reduction & Regional cooperation**

## **Challenges and Opportunities**

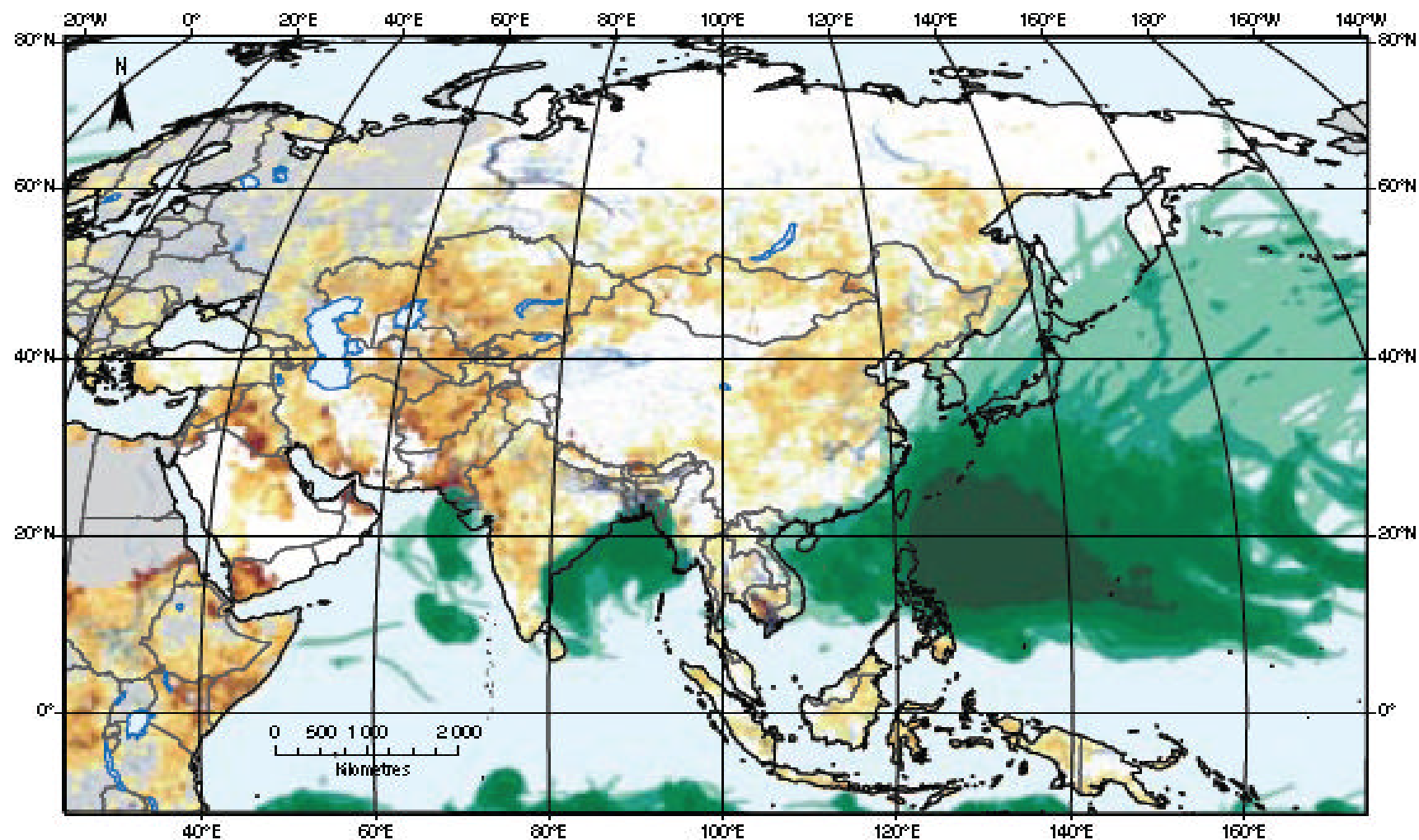
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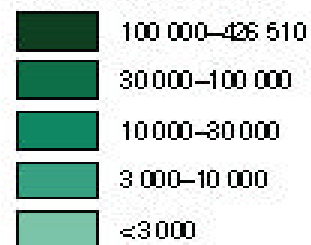


#### Weather-related hazards

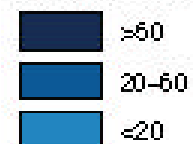
Droughts index  
(frequency and intensity)

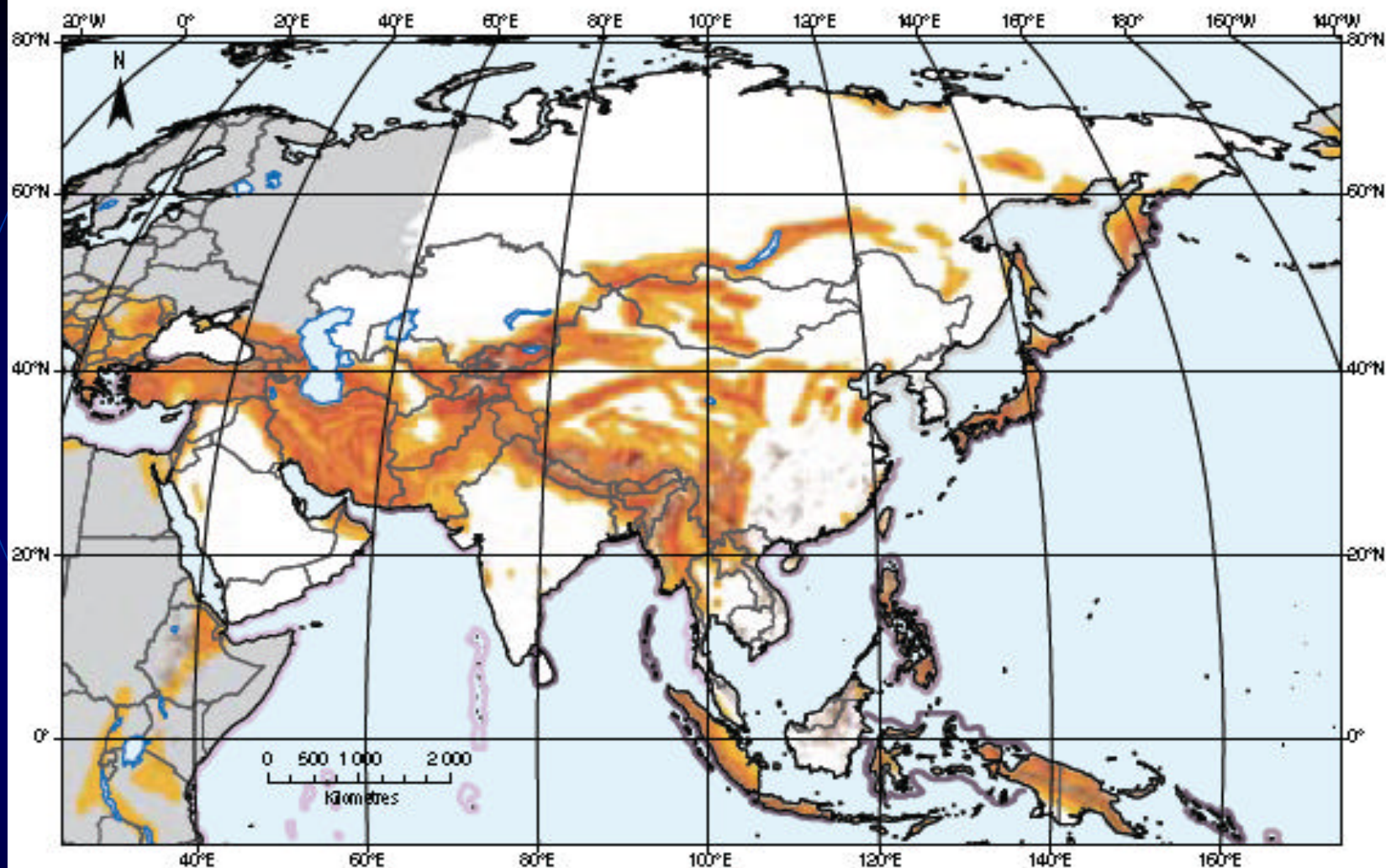


Tropical cyclones  
(sum of winds in km/year)



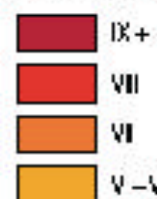
Floods  
(average annual frequency)





#### Tectonic hazards

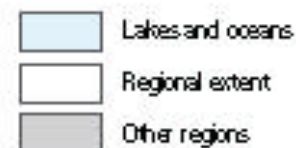
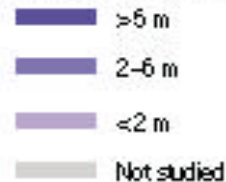
Earthquakes  
(MMI for 10% in 50 years)



Landslides  
(intensity and frequency)



Tsunami height  
(coasts covered by the model)





# South Asia

## A profile Eight countries



### Continental dimension

- 4,414,748 Sq.km of land
- 1,4448.41 million of people
- Longest mountain ranges
- Largest non-polar glaciers
- Greatest alluvial plains
- 12000 km coastline
- 1500 island
- Hottest and coldest climate
- Driest and wettest of places



# Human vulnerability in South Asia

- Home of one of the oldest civilizations of world
- Self-sufficiency in agriculture, progress in industry, infrastructure, science and technology etc
- One of the poorest regions of globe
- With 22% of world population, it produces only 1.3% of world income
- South Asia is home of
  - 40% of world poor (500 mill)
  - 46% of world illiterates
  - 50% of malnourished child
  - Lowest sex ratio in the world



# Regional dimension of disasters

- Natural disasters of South Asia do not remain confined to national frontiers; every disaster has a regional impact
- Earthquake of Bhuj sent tremors as far deep as Karachi
- Floods of Bihar and West Bengal as well as Bangladesh and Bhutan have their origin in Nepal
- Cyclones of Bay of Bengal affect coastal regions of India and Bangladesh
- Cyclones of Arabian Sea hit both the coasts of Gujrat in India and Sindh in Pakistan
- Indian Ocean Tsunami caused devastation in four out of seven South Asian countries.
- Recent quake in Pakistan devastated parts of Kashmir

# Impact of disasters

- Disasters and economic growth: GDP loss range between 2 to 20% - revenue loss 12 to 66%
- Social and psychological stress: Non quantifiable
- Disaster and development: Disasters erode gains of development and further siphons resources
- Disasters and poverty: Disasters aggravate poverty; Socially vulnerable: women-children-aged suffer
- Disasters and environment: Disasters are both cause and consequence of environmental degradation, every disaster aggravates the fragile eco-system of the region



- The reported number of disaster has been increasing 100 in 1975 to more than 400 in 2005.
- Cost of disaster has also exploded ;  
Maldives Tsunami losses
- amounted to 66 percent of GDP

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\\_6215](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6215)

