Using Disaster Inventories “Databases” for systematic damage and loss accounting

Supporting countries in assessing climate change impacts on water resources and socio-economic development in the Arab Region

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Using disaster databases and risk models to assess loss and damage associated with climate change impacts
Drought impacts in Mozambique (1990 – 2009)

Deaths recorded

Mozambique (EM-DAT)  Mozambique (INGC/DIBI)

Damages to crops (hectares)
- 0 / No data
- <150
- 150–1600
- 1601–6000
- 6001–20000
- 20001–40000
- >40000
Damages absorbed by governments and individuals

Housing damage by governorate in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic and by province in Yemen (1989-2009)
Temporal Analysis: distribution of losses over time

**ORISSA, INDIA**

Multi-hazard spatial distribution of mortality
1970-2007
Extreme weather events in S. America (1970 – 2009)

Frequency of extreme precipitation events

Mortality due to extreme precipitation events

Housing sector damage/destruction due to extreme precipitation events
The direct impact of systematic disaster loss accounting

1. Defining baselines.
2. Assessing countries’ vulnerability (at national and local levels).
3. Understanding the full spectrum of economic loss risk.
5. Using a multi-purpose and comprehensive tool for both DRR and CCA actions.
The direct impact of systematic disaster loss accounting
Visualising economic loss risk
Visualising economic loss risk

A loss exceedance rate of 10 means it is likely that the associated loss will be exceeded 10 times a year in events with a return period of 0.1 years (1.2 months).
The direct impact of systematic disaster loss accounting

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Disaster-loss databases: built by governments, for governments

1. Nationally-led process and nationally-owned database – with internationally common tool, standards, and methodology “DesInventar”.

2. UNISDR offers support for overall coordination of the development of disaster losses database and undertaking the risk analysis (conducting training sessions and building capacity to help governments launch their databases)

3. Better-informed risk analysis for CCA projects and input to national, regional and global assessments and policy development
Thank you

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For additional information and resources, please visit:

www.desinventar.net
www.preventionweb.net