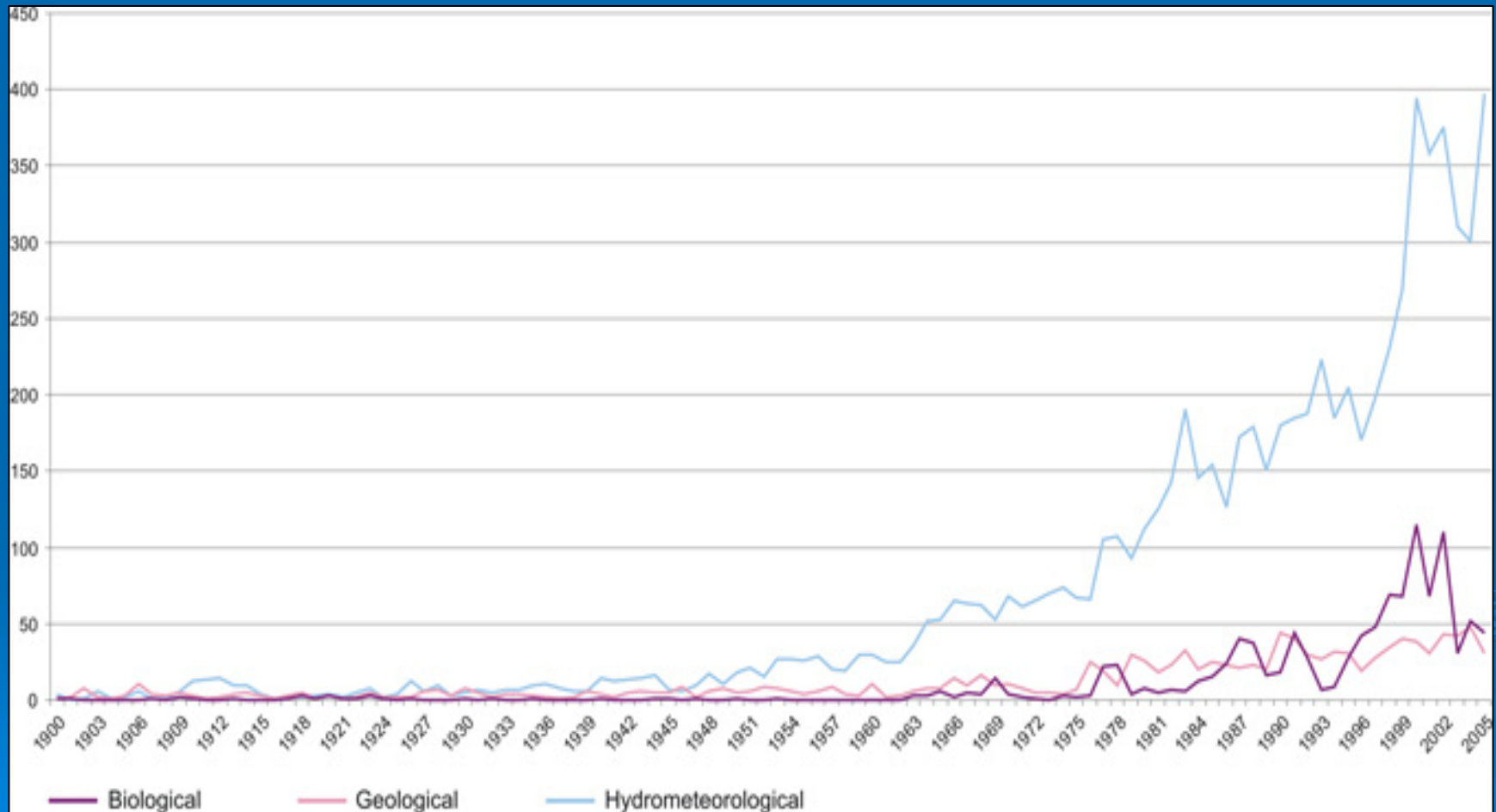


Why are we here?



Annual # of Natural Disasters 1900-2005



Growing Impact and Cost


- Over 1997-2006, number of deaths doubled from 600,000 to 1.2 million
- 1.6 billion directly affected (1984-93) to 2.6 billion (1994-2003)
- Disaster costs 15 times higher between 1990-1999 (\$652 b) than between 1950-1959 (\$38 b)
- Disasters could cost \$300 b/yr by 2050

Why is this happening?



What is a Disaster?

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.



RISK =

HAZARD x VULNERABILITY

CAPACITY




Hazards & Vulnerability Increasing

- Climate change
- Failures of development





Who is vulnerable?

- Over 95% of deaths occur in developing countries
 - Losses are up to 20 times greater as a percentage of GDP
 - Poor households and communities tend to be the hardest hit
- 

What does all of this mean?

- Capacity needs to be built of poor and vulnerable communities and local governments to reduce risks and cope with impacts of disaster

How do we do this?



Disaster Management

Refers to all aspects of planning for and responding to disasters, including both pre- and post-disaster activities including:

- Disaster risk reduction
- Disaster response
- Disaster recovery

Disaster Risk Reduction

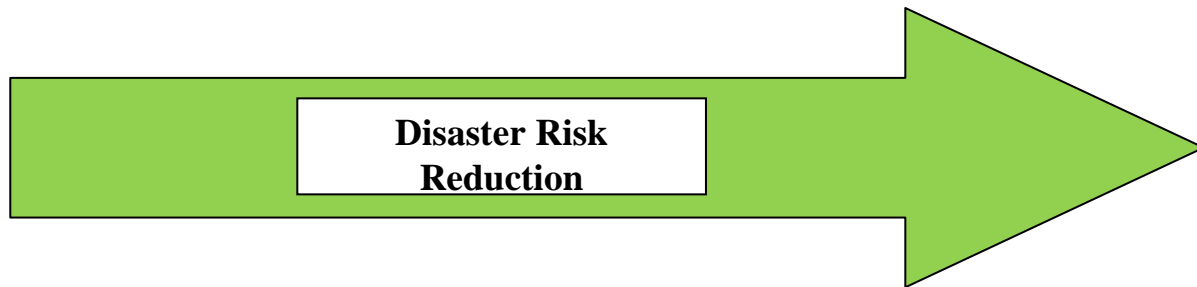
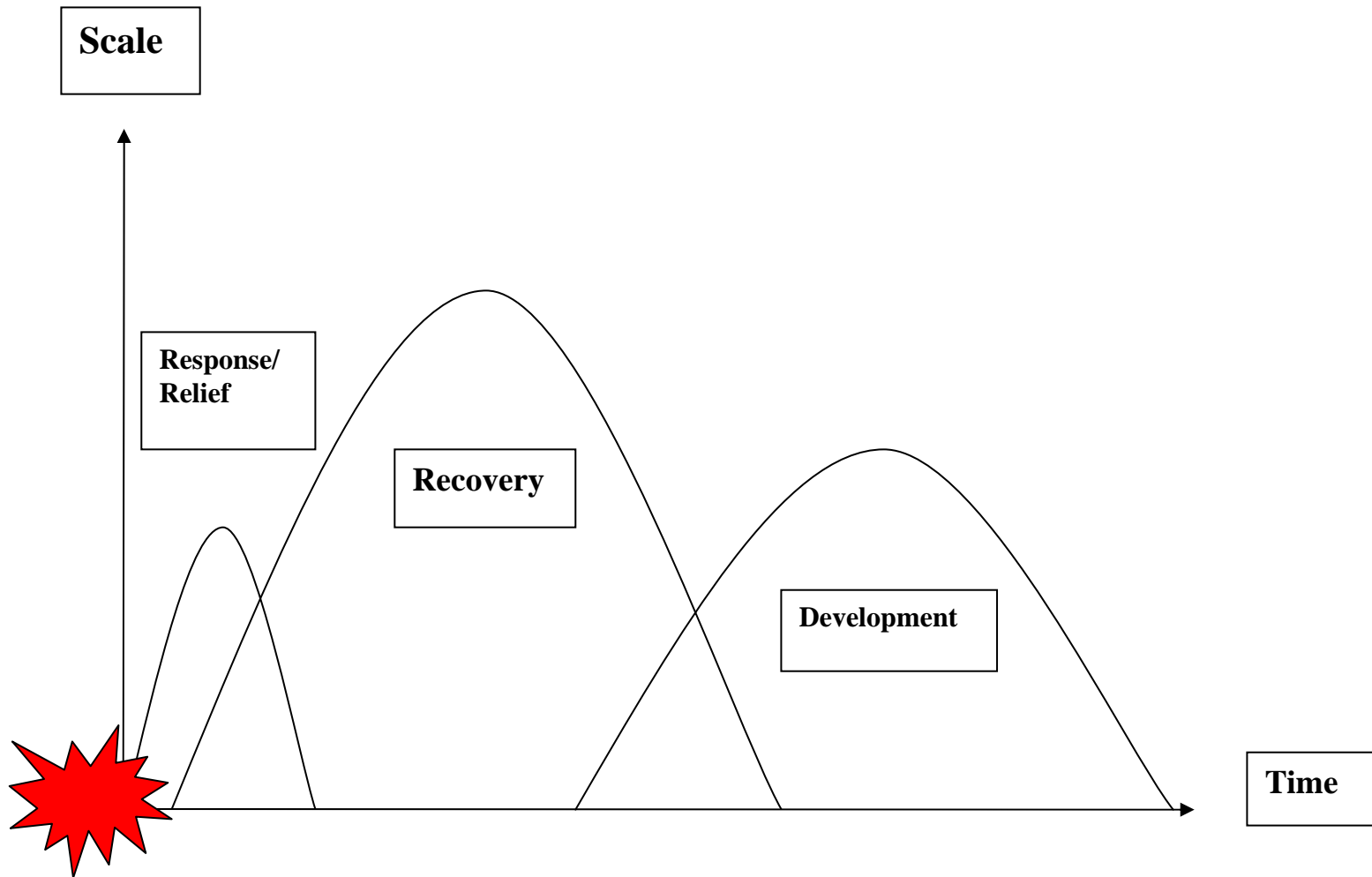
- Disaster risk reduction is a conceptual framework of elements considered with the purpose of minimizing vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society in order to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, and facilitate sustainable development.

Disaster Response

Disaster response refers to the provision of assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the needs of those affected. It is generally immediate and short term.

Disaster Recovery

- Disaster recovery (rehabilitation and reconstruction) refers to the decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring or improving the pre-disaster living conditions of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk.



Contents of Toolkit

1. Overview of disaster management and role of social funds/CDD operations
 2. Disaster risk reduction
 3. Disaster response and early recovery
 4. Longer-term recovery
 5. Gender equity
 6. Disability
 7. Monitoring and evaluation
- Case studies