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# ADB's Integrated Approach to Climate and Disaster Resilience

**December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2023**

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Source: AFP

Over the period 2003-2022, disasters have killed 762,000, affected 2.74 billion and caused an average economic impact of **\$178 million each day** in Asia and the Pacific. Direct physical losses are increasing at the same pace as economic



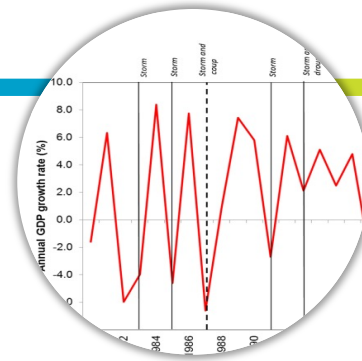
# Counting the full impact of disasters



● Direct damage



● Indirect losses



● Secondary effects



Poverty and vulnerability to natural hazards are mutually reinforcing, with particular detrimental impact on female-headed households

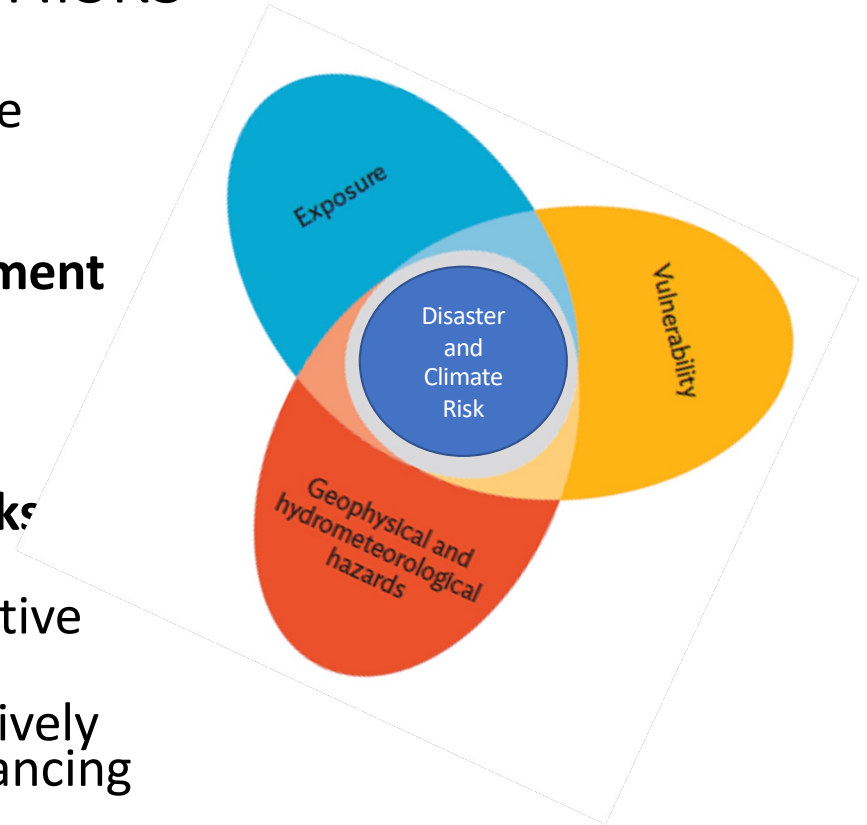
Poor households are more likely to

- depend on vulnerable livelihoods
- live in substandard structures in hazard-prone and fragile areas
- face uncertain land ownership rights
- withdraw children from school following a disaster
- sell off remaining productive assets etc.

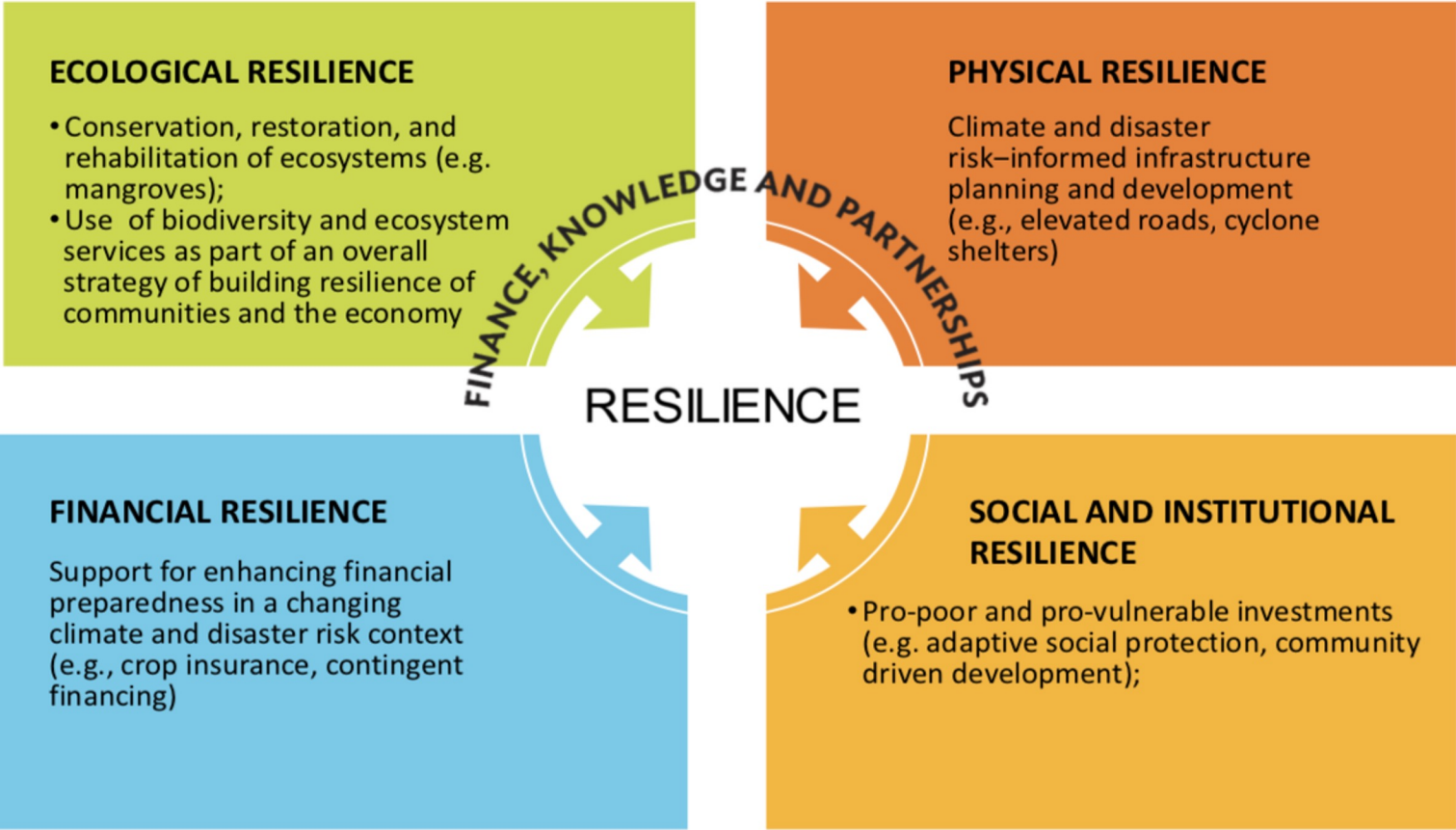


# ADB's Approach to Managing Climate/Disaster Risks

- Building a differentiated **evidence base** - understanding climate and disaster risk, and the underlying vulnerabilities
- Managing risk through **risk-informed development** across sectors
- Three core objectives:
  - Prevent the creation of **new and future risks** making risk-sensitive choices
  - Reduce **existing risks** by investing in corrective measures and building back better
  - Manage **residual risk** that cannot be effectively reduced including through disaster risk financing



# Comprehensive Approach to Climate and Disaster Resilience



## Bangladesh Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (22 towns: structural and non-structural)

### Output 1: Improved municipal infrastructure and services for resilience

- Cyclone shelters and EWS , resilient access roads etc.
- Urban flood risk management infrastructure including NbS and drainage
- Gender-responsive and socially inclusive public spaces

### Output 2: Resilient Livelihoods (Economic Inclusion)

- Assess vulnerabilities, skills and resources of households
- Train and upskill women, people with disabilities for resilient livelihoods
- Facilitate access to insurance etc.

### Output 3: Strengthened institutional capacity, risk governance, gender and climate awareness

- Risk-informed urban development and poverty reduction plans
- Disaster management standing committees including those on women's and children's affairs
- Revenue enhancement plans in each pourashava





## Nepal: Disaster Resilience of Public School Infrastructure and Communities Project

### Output: Unsafe schools retrofitted and disaster risk reduced

- 138 schools retrofitted
- DRM action plan for schools developed

### Output: Institutional capacity for disaster resilience strengthened

- Education management information system captures school building inventory and condition.
- Capacity of municipality strengthened to design, build and operate disaster resilient structures.

### Output: Roads rebuilt better and risk reduced

- Strategic roads and rural roads built back better



# ADB Support to Disaster Risk Financing

## Enabling environment:

- Risk Analytics, Pre-feasibility studies
- Public financial management in emergencies

## DRF solutions for risk retention and transfer:

- Contingent Disaster Financing to 12 countries totaling \$ 1.17 billion to date
- Crop Insurance Pilot (Bangladesh);
- City Disaster Insurance Solutions (Vietnam; Philippines)
- MSME insurance pilot (India)



# Some Learnings

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Government ownership and policy alignment is critical. Entry points and opportunities vary.

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Differentiated and shared understanding of disaster risk and vulnerability is fundamental.

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Some important disaster impacts are difficult to quantify and deeply contextual.

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Good resilience programming requires space for learning, not least because of dynamic nature of risk.

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Long-term planning horizons and funding requirements including allocation of government resources for O&M