Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Government Institutions
Session 1: Nature of Disasters and Development: Their Linkage

Module 3: Linking Disasters and Development
Objectives

At the end of this session, participants should be able to:

• Discuss the nature of disasters and development and their linkage
What is Sustainable Development?
What is Sustainable Development?

Definition of Sustainable Development

“Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

Brundtland Commission (1987)
What is Sustainable Development?

In two key concepts:
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
Sustainable Development as a System

The world is a system that connects space and time.
The Concept of Sustainable Development

Conceptual Framework

Social
- Empowerment
- Inclusion/consultation
- Institution/governance

Economic
- Growth
- Efficiency
- Stability

Environment
- Resilience/
  biodiversity
- Natural resources
  pollution

Sustainable Development

- Inter-generational equity
- Values/culture

- Valuation/ internalization
- Incidence of impacts

- Inter-generational equity
- Values/culture
How does Sustainable Development take place in Asia?

Global Development Context
How does Sustainable Development take place in Asia?

Tajikistan National Development Strategy 2030

4 strategic development goals aligned to SDGs

- Ensure energy security and efficient use of electricity (SDG 7)
- Exit from communication dead-lock and turn country into transit path (SDG 9)
- Ensure good security and people’s access to good quality nutrition (SDG 1, 2)
- Expand productive employment (SDG 8)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSMEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures for poorest countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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How does Sustainable Development take place in Asia?

Regional Development Perspective

Partnership of 11 countries and development partners to promote development through cooperation, leading to accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction.

Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program, 2001- present
Driving principles:

- Aligning with national strategies and supporting SDGs and COP21
- Expanding operational priorities selectively
- Deepening policy dialogue based on CAREC’s standing and ability to deliver quality knowledge products
- Integrating the role of the private sector and civil society
- Building on open, inclusive CAREC platform
Challenges to Sustainable Development since COVID-19

- First increase in global poverty in decades
- **+71 million** people pushing into extreme poverty in 2020
- Food insecurity more on the rise after COVID-19
- Stunting and wasting among children expected to rise
- Small-scale farmers are some of the hardest hit
- **789 million** people still lack electricity
- Energy efficiency improvement rate falling short
- Worst economic recession since Great Depression (1930s)
- **1.6 billion** in the informal economy risk losing their livelihood in the pandemic
- Manufacturing growth declining
- Small-scale industries have limited access to credit
- Crash of the airline industry
On track on most measurable targets

Progress is regressing. Targets that need urgent action are deaths from disasters and greenhouse gas emissions

Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity is likely to worsen
Disasters and Development Challenges

Direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of disasters on the economy and society.

**Economic Impacts**
- Damage and destruction of property, assets, infrastructure and livelihoods
- Disruption of economic activity
- Loss of income
- Reduction of the long-term prospects for escaping poverty
- Reduction in investments in improved public services

**Societal Impacts**
- Disasters threaten: Poverty
- Hunger
- Health
- Environmental status
- Gender equality
- Access to education
Disaster-Poverty Cycle

Poverty
Low income
Little access to basic needs

Impacts on vulnerability
Lack of access to
- Diverse livelihoods: lack of education increases dependency on disaster sensitive livelihoods
- Self protection: cannot afford disaster resilient materials and stock pilling
- Social protection: building code legislation unlikely to be implemented in low-cost housing

Disaster event

Impacts of disaster on poverty
- Loss of livelihood and income: damage to schools decreasing potentially education/training
- Loss of homes and assets
- Less government poverty reduction investment due to reduction tax based and additional relief costs
- Injuries and disease: damage to hospitals; loss of income further. reducing ability to afford care
Do you remember?

Insert recent major disasters in Tajikistan
Discussion

1. Share your recollection of the events mentioned previously.
2. What were the common development setbacks your country has experienced as a result of these disasters?
3. What DRR strategies were implemented in the course of recovery and rehabilitation?
4. Were there new hazards and/or vulnerabilities as a result of implementing these development strategies? If yes, what are those?
Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development

• DRR is an integral part of economic, social and sustainable development
• Need to reduce disaster risk recognized and reaffirmed in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
• There are specific opportunities to achieve SDGs through DRR. For example, by reducing vulnerability and exposure of the poor to disasters or building resilient infrastructure
• Targets under SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) highlight the interrelationship between DRR and sustainable development.
Linkages between Disasters and Development

- Development realm:
  - Development can increase vulnerability
  - Development can reduce disaster risk

- Disaster realm:
  - Disasters can set back development
  - Disasters can provide development opportunities

- Negative realm:

- Positive realm:
Disasters can set back development.

Development realm

Disaster realm

Negative realm

Disasters can set back development

Positive realm

Disasters can provide development opportunities
Houses

FOR 18 FLOOD AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS IN SARI
CHASHMA JAMOAT OF SHAMSIDDIN SHOHIN
(SHUBOBOD) DISTRICT, KHATLON PROVINCE

Development can increase vulnerability
Disasters can set back development
Disasters can provide development opportunities

Development realm
Positive realm
Negative realm
Disaster realm

Linkages between Disasters and Development

Development realm

Positive realm

Disaster realm

Development can increase vulnerability

Development can reduce disaster risk

Disasters can set back development

Disasters can provide development opportunities

Development can increase vulnerability

Development can reduce disaster risk

Disasters can set back development

Disasters can provide development opportunities
Issues and Challenges in Linking Disasters with Development

- Lack of knowledge and understanding of risk reduction and its linkages with development
- Divide between humanitarian and development sector
- Competition between risk reduction and other development needs

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION