

## NATURAL DISASTERS

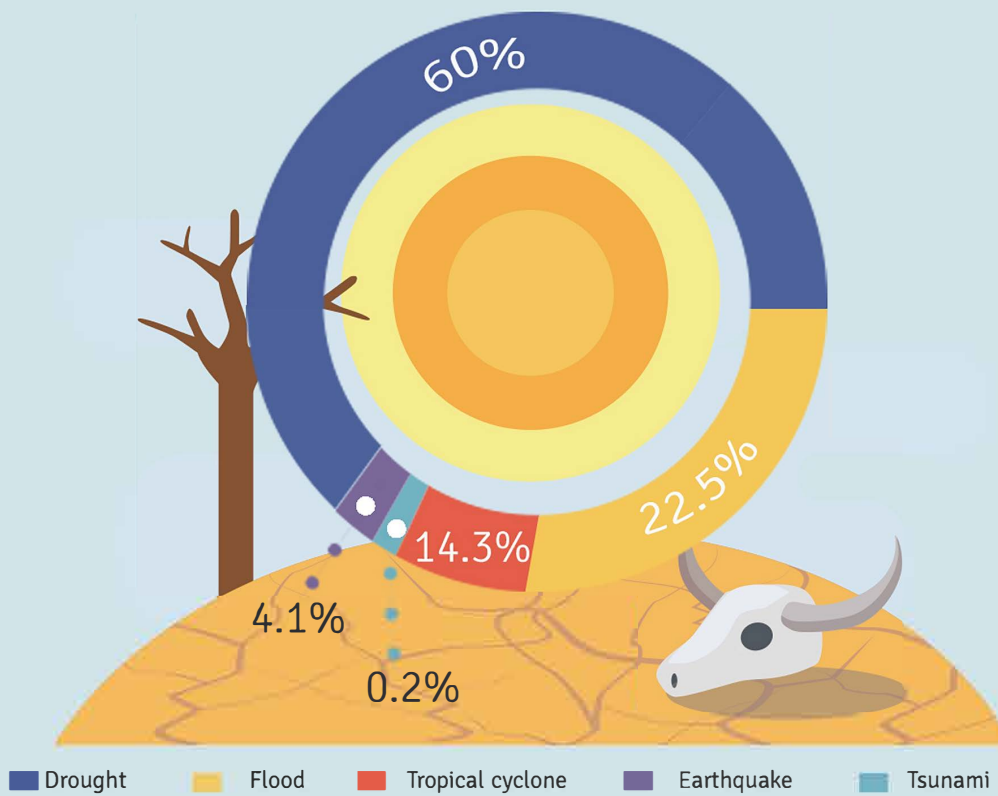
Compiled by Lina Gong

### ECONOMIC LOSSES CAUSED BY NATURAL HAZARDS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The average annual losses (AAL) from natural hazards in Southeast Asia amount to US\$86.5 billion, according to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in 2019. This number is four times higher than the previous estimate in the “Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017” of ESCAP.

#### AAL CAUSED BY MAJOR NATURAL HAZARDS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Major natural hazards affecting Southeast Asia include drought, flood, tropical cyclone, earthquake and tsunami. Agricultural droughts cause the most losses, which amount to US\$51 billion and contribute 60 per cent to the total AAL in the region. Floods account for 22.5 per cent, tropical cyclones 14.3 per cent, earthquakes 4.1 per cent and tsunami 0.2 per cent.



Adapted from source: United Nations, ESCAP (2020). The Disaster Riskscape across South-East Asia: Key Takeaways for Stakeholders. ST/ESCAP/2885. <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/IDD-APDR-Subreport-SEA.pdf>.

#### AAL AS PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, BY DISASTER RISK

AAL caused by agricultural droughts is equal to 1.8 per cent of GDP in Southeast Asia.

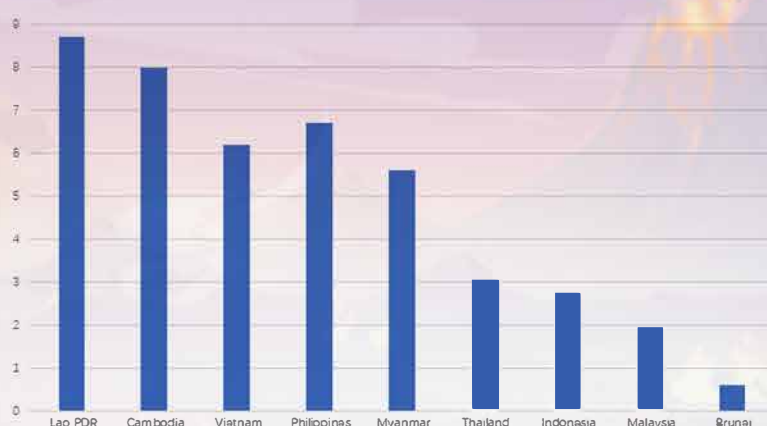


Note: Intensive risk represents disasters with high-severity and mid to low-frequency; extensive risk refers to those of low severity but high frequency.

Adapted from source: United Nations, ESCAP (2020). The Disaster Riskscape across South-East Asia: Key Takeaways for Stakeholders. ST/ESCAP/2885. <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/IDD-APDR-Subreport-SEA.pdf>.

#### AAL AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, BY COUNTRY

The AAL as a percentage of GDP is highest in Lao PDR, at 8.7 per cent. Cambodia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Myanmar rank second to fifth in this list.



Note: Singapore is not included in the chart as its value is below 0.5 per cent.

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