

Disaster Risks and UNDP cooperation on DRR in the Arab region



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Resilient nations.*



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Unstable climate and disaster risks

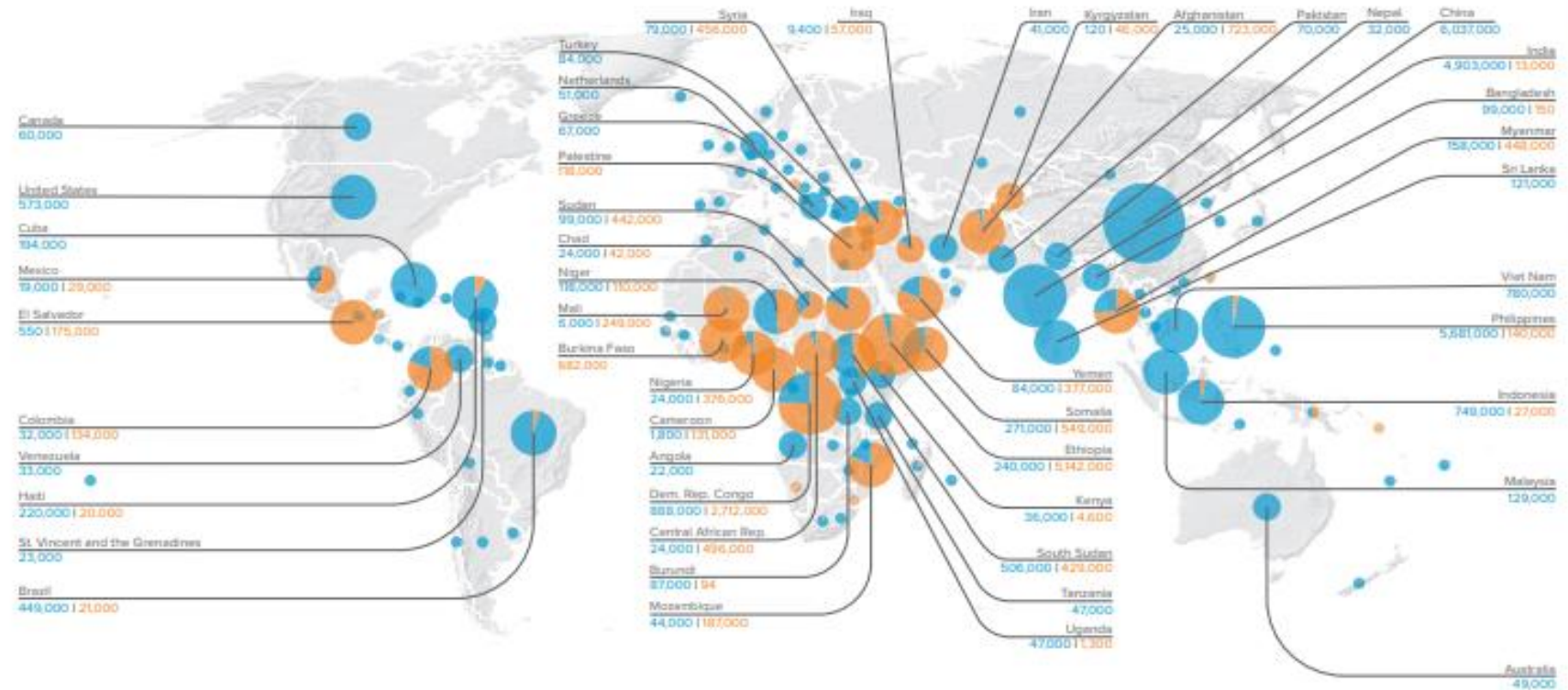


- In **1998-2017** disaster-hit countries reported direct economic losses valued at **US\$ 2.9 Trillion** globally
- **Climate-related disasters** caused **US\$ 2.2 Trillion** or **77%** of the total
- Reported losses from **extreme weather events** rose by **151%** over 20-year periods
- **Flood** affected **2 billion** people while **drought** affected **1.5 billion** people
- **Storms**, including **tropical cyclones** and **hurricanes** killed **233,000** people over the 20-years period



Displacements on the rise by climate disasters

Internal displacements by conflict and disasters in 2021



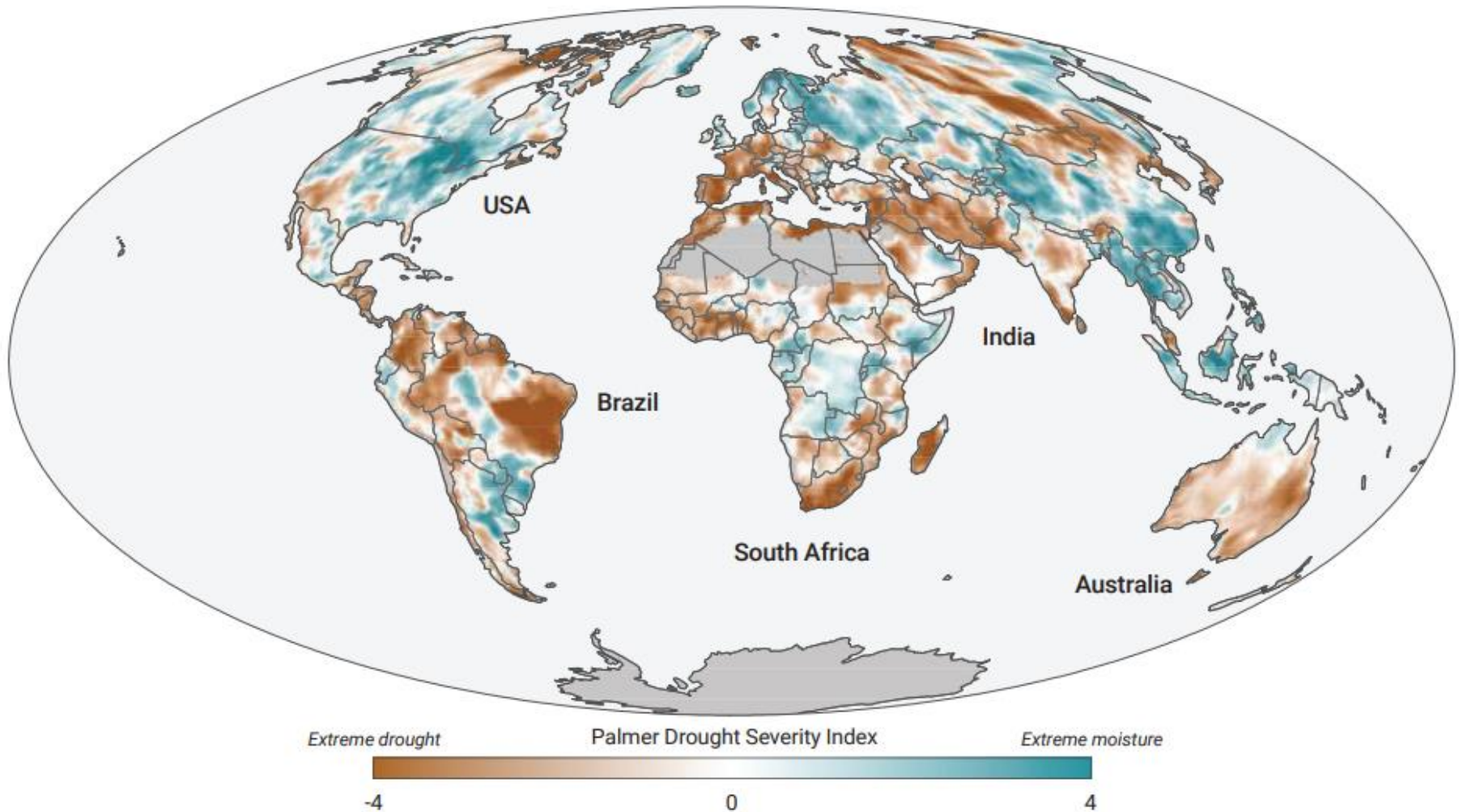
*Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

The country and territory names and figures are shown only when the total new displacements within exceeded 20,000. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UNHCR.

The World is facing the worst drought in the last 1,000 years

Figure 16 Global Drought Severity Index, 2017

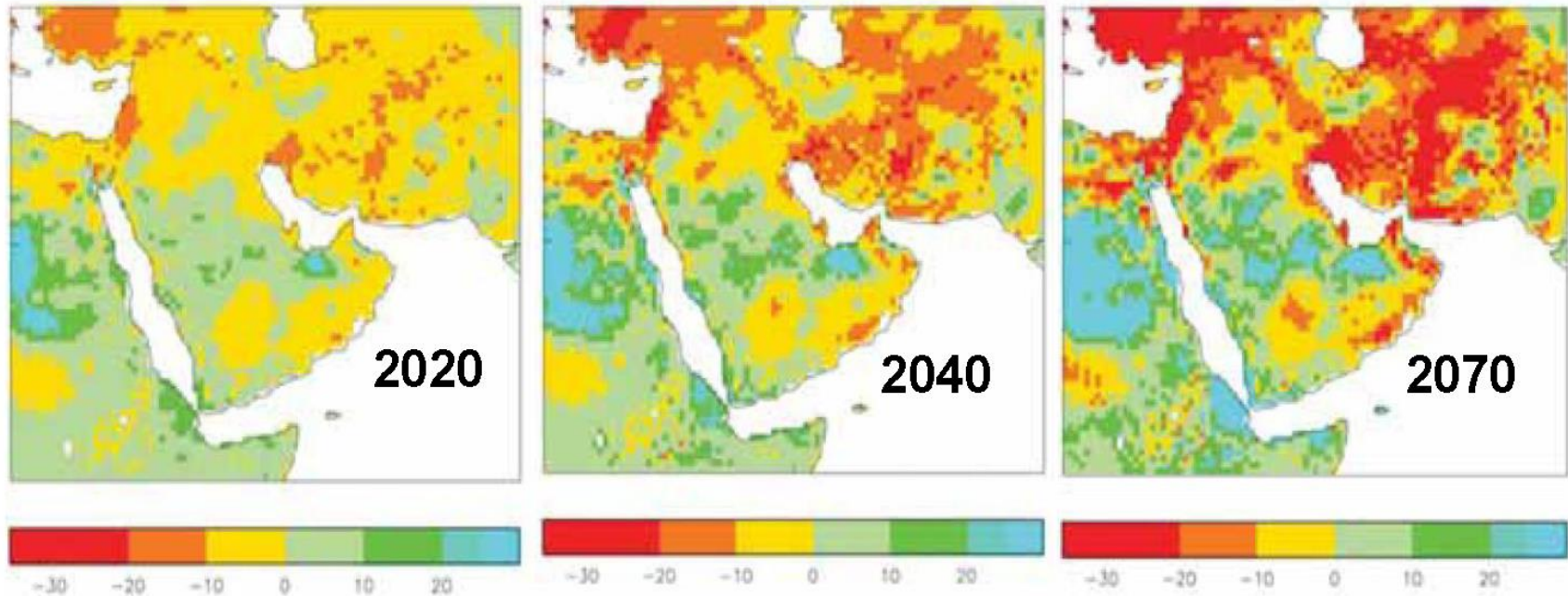




2016 saw first global rise in hunger in a decade;
>800m facing hunger today. Climate change and
drought important exacerbating factors



Climate Change and Disasters



- Temperatures rising **faster than global average**
- Scaled-up in the future... **risk of mega-droughts**... parts of region become uninhabitable by second half of 21st century



Climate Change and Disasters

- Many parts of the Arab region (Horn of Africa, Levant, Maghreb) now among the world's top **climate risk hotspots**
- Temperatures in region to rise 2°C by 2030 and 4°C by 2100; **major social disruption** from fragile land, water, food systems. By 2030 climate change will reduce water availability and agricultural output by 20% on average; 40% in some areas.
- More **frequent/severe disasters such as droughts** with affiliated displacement/conflict risks. 2006-10 saw 300,000 deaths from famine and 2m drought-displaced. Sea-level rise displacement risks for tens of millions in coastal cities/towns
- Climate change emerging as critical part **of crisis prevention and recovery** agenda; threatens all SDGs and crisis recovery



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UNDP Partnerships to Manage Disaster Risks and Build Resilience



Managing Risks and Building Resilience



- UNDP helps develop the resilience of countries to the **increasingly multi-dimensional nature of risk**, preventing crises from emerging, and helping communities recovery from crisis and build back better.
- Climate action is a core part of this agenda, now a major force **disrupting development** pathways, accelerating humanitarian crises, and **exacerbating conflict**.
- UNDP is the UNs largest provider of grant assistance for climate action, with **\$3 billion of climate initiatives today** in over 100 countries.
- These initiatives help achieve the Paris Agreement on climate change, while generating **co-benefits across the SDGs and for crisis prevention and recovery goals**

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Strengthening of National and Local Capacities for DRR in Tunisia (2017-2022)



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- Tunisia is **disaster-prone and climate hotspots in the Mediterranean region**, with increasingly frequent and severe floods risks
- The project helps Tunisia **develop national framework for DRM and develop comprehensive approach for DRR**
- UNDP also provided support for **reform of the institutional and legislative frameworks governing risk management in Tunisia at both national and local levels**



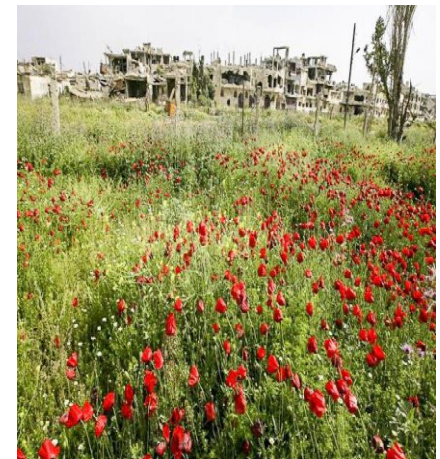
Climate Resilience in Syria (2021-2025) (\$9.9m: Adaptation Fund)



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Syria is one of the region's climate hotspots with rising temperatures a growing threat to food and water security and a resilient recovery from crisis.

The joint project between UN-Habitat, FAO and UNDP aims to **reduce vulnerabilities** to water availability challenges in Eastern Ghouta, one of the most climate vulnerable areas in the country. It helps communities manage water and land more efficiently, factoring in future risks by mainstreaming climate resilience into integrated natural resource management solutions.





Climate Resilience in Egypt's Nile Delta (2018-25) (\$105m: \$31m from GCF and \$74m national co-financing)

- Nile Delta accounts for **50% of economic and most agricultural activities take place within its low-lying Nile Delta** contributing about **20% of country's GDP** and account for around **30% of the labor force**
- Coastal communities alongside Nile Delta in North Coast are **at high risks from sea level rise**
- Over **7 million people at risk of climate displacement** in coming decades
- UNDP helps put in place new climate resilient infrastructure to **defend poor communities and their livelihoods** from climate risk, enhance **early warning systems**, and establish coastal zone management policies

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Climate Resilience and Water in Somalia (2020-2025)

(\$18m: \$8m from LDC-F and \$10m national co-financing)



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A key priority in Somalia is to address threats to communities from food and water insecurity and climatic disasters, with millions at **risk of climate displacement**.

UNDP helps put in place new **early warning** systems to **defend poor communities and their livelihoods** from climate risk and enhance **water retention and management** systems.

Results contribute to NDC implementation, SDGs 1, 2, 11, 13, 15, and community resilience to the economic and climate crises.



The Role of the Parliament in Building Resilience to Climate Disaster Risks



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- Ratification of international climate agreements on climate adaptation and disaster risks reduction
- Enacting of climate legislative and regulatory frameworks for climate disaster risk management
- Allocation of public climate budgets and spendings for climate disaster risk reduction
- Oversight of climate resilience building policies and programmes

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