

7.3. Climate-Related Disasters

This section looks into the occurrences of climate-related disasters, especially flood and storm during the past 30 years (1990-2019) as compared to its occurrences in 2020. The source of all data, as used in this section, is from *EM-DAT/CRED, UC Louvain, Brussels, Belgium*, www.emdat.be (D. Guha-Sapir), 26 May 2021.

In the past 30 years, the tendency of occurrences of flood and storm as compared to earthquake have been consistently high. Of the 10,686 global total disaster occurrences during the period 1990-2019, flood accounts for 4,366 (41%) occurrences while storm accounts 3,214 (30%) of occurrences. In other the combined occurrences of flood and storm account for 71% of total disaster events. A similar trend is shown in Asia (Figure 7.11).

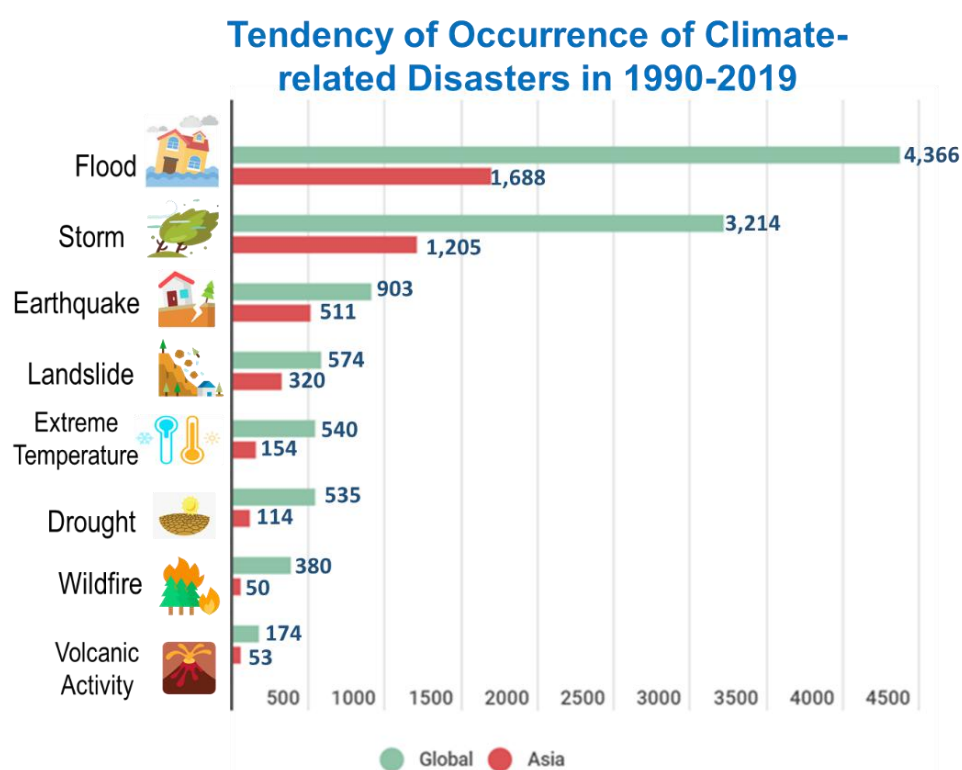


Figure 7.11 Tendency of Occurrence of Flood and Storm 1990-2019
(EM-DAT/CRED, 2021)

7.3.1. Global Trend in Climate-Related Disasters

In 2020, flood and storm (which are climate-related disasters) account for the highest number of disaster occurrences globally. This number shows a similar trend during the past 30 years (1990-2019) as shown in Figure 7.12.

Tendency of Occurrence of Climate-related Disasters in the World 2020

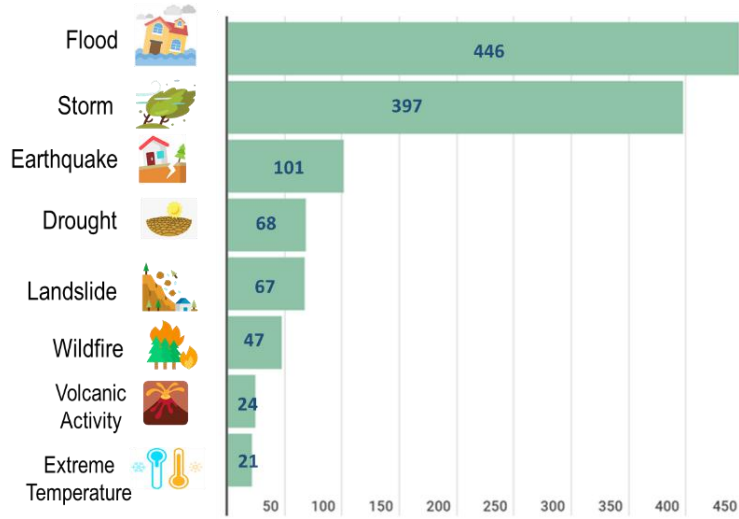


Figure 7.12 Tendency of Occurrence of Flood and Storm 2020 (EM-DAT/CRED, 2021)

As noted earlier, flood and storm are not only the most frequent causes of disasters in 2020 and during the last 30 years, but these also account for the highest number of people affected as well as economic losses.

7.3.2. Asian Trend in Climate-Related Disasters

Similar to the global data, flood and storm account for the highest number of disaster occurrence in Asia in 2020 (Figure 7.13).

Tendency of Occurrence of Climate-related Disasters in Asia 2020

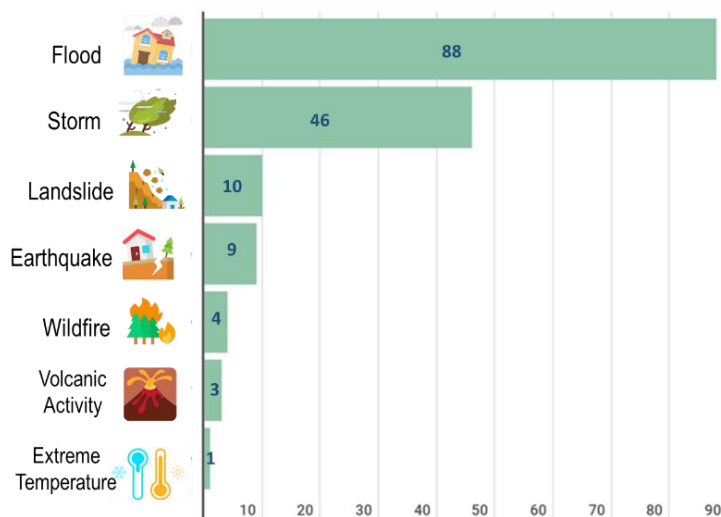


Figure 7.13 Tendency of Occurrence of Flood and Storm in Asia 2020 (EM-DAT/CRED, 2021)