

FACTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER

- By 2050, rising populations in flood-prone lands, climate change, deforestation, loss of wetlands and rising sea levels are expected to increase the number of people vulnerable to flood disaster to 2 billion.

Source: WWDR

- There is evidence that the global climate is changing. A global temperature increase of 3-4°C could cause changed run-off patterns and glacial melt will force an additional 1.8 billion people to live in a water scarce environment by 2080.

Source: UNDP: Human Development Report

- Due to climate change, Himalayan snow and ice, which provide vast amounts of water for agriculture in Asia, are expected to decline by 20 percent by 2030.

Source: FAO

- Climate change is predicted to have a whole range of impacts on water resources. Variation in temperature and rainfall may affect water availability, increase the frequency and severity of floods and droughts, and disrupt ecosystems that maintain water quality.

Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

- The cost of adapting to the impacts of a 2°C rise in global average temperature could range from US\$70 to \$100 billion per year between 2020 and 2050, according to the World Bank.

Source: WWDR

- Between 1991 and 2000 over 665,000 people died in 2,557 natural disasters of which 90% were water related.

Source: WWDR

- Some 373 natural disasters killed over 296,800 people in 2010, affecting nearly 208 million others and costing nearly US\$110 billion

Source: UN, 2011

- Water-related hazards account for 90 % of all natural hazards, and their frequency and intensity is generally rising.

Source: WWDR, 2012

- According to the UN Global Assessment Report, since 1900 more than 11 million people have died as a consequence of drought and more than 2 billion have been affected by drought, more than any other physical hazard.

Source: WWDR, 2012

- Between 1990 and 2000, in several developing countries, natural disasters caused damage representing between 2% and 15% of their annual GDP

Source: World Bank, 2004; WWAP, 2009