

Loss and damage perspective of Tropical Storm **ROANU**

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Loss & Damage

2010: 6th UNFCCC
Conference, Mexico: Topic emerged.

2013: Warsaw International Mechanism
(WIM) was established by UNFCCC.

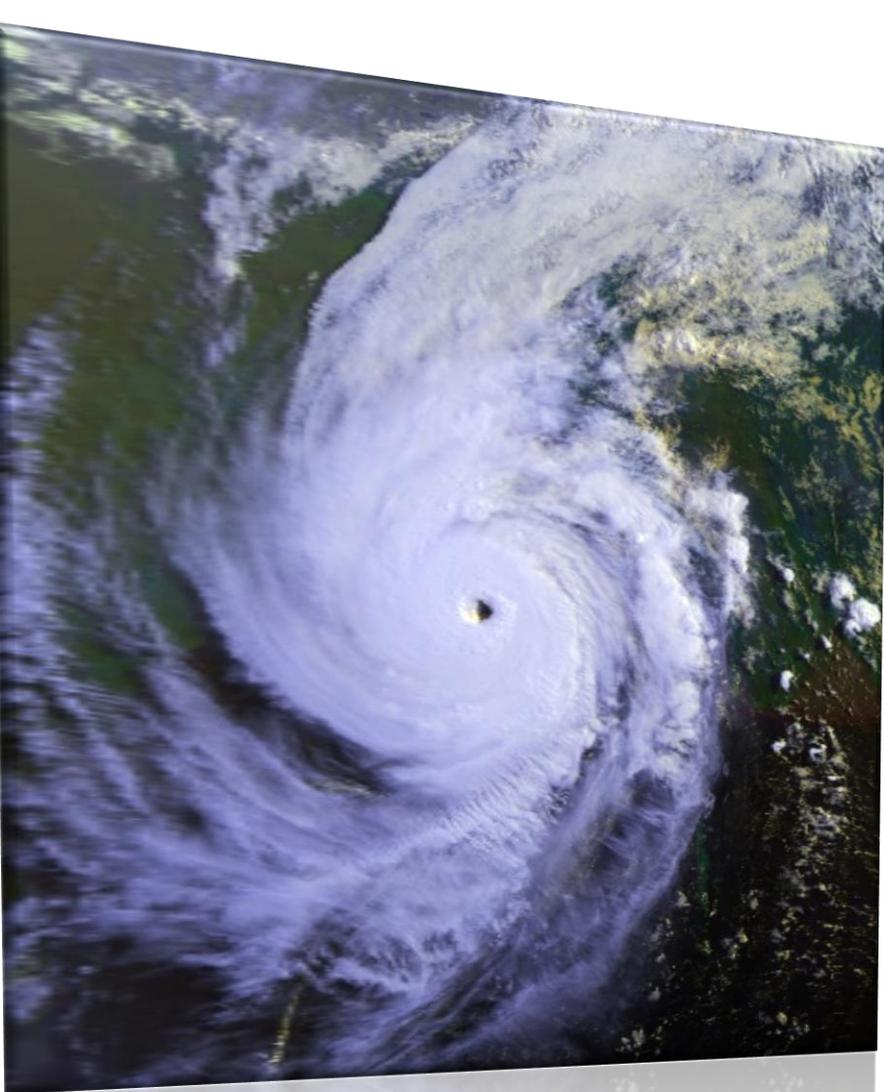
“implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner.”



- Non-economic losses tend to be losses of items that are not commonly traded in markets. These items can have both economic and non-economic value,
- The absence of a market price is one of the main reasons why assessing non-economic loss and damage is challenging,

NELD?





Objectives



- △
 - to develop an inventory on non-economic losses and damages caused by tropical storm Roanu.

- Field Observation
- Focus Group Discussion
- Key Informant Interview
- Field Observation
- Government Data
- JNA Report
- UN Reports
- Other Reports (e.g ICCAD reports)
- News Clips



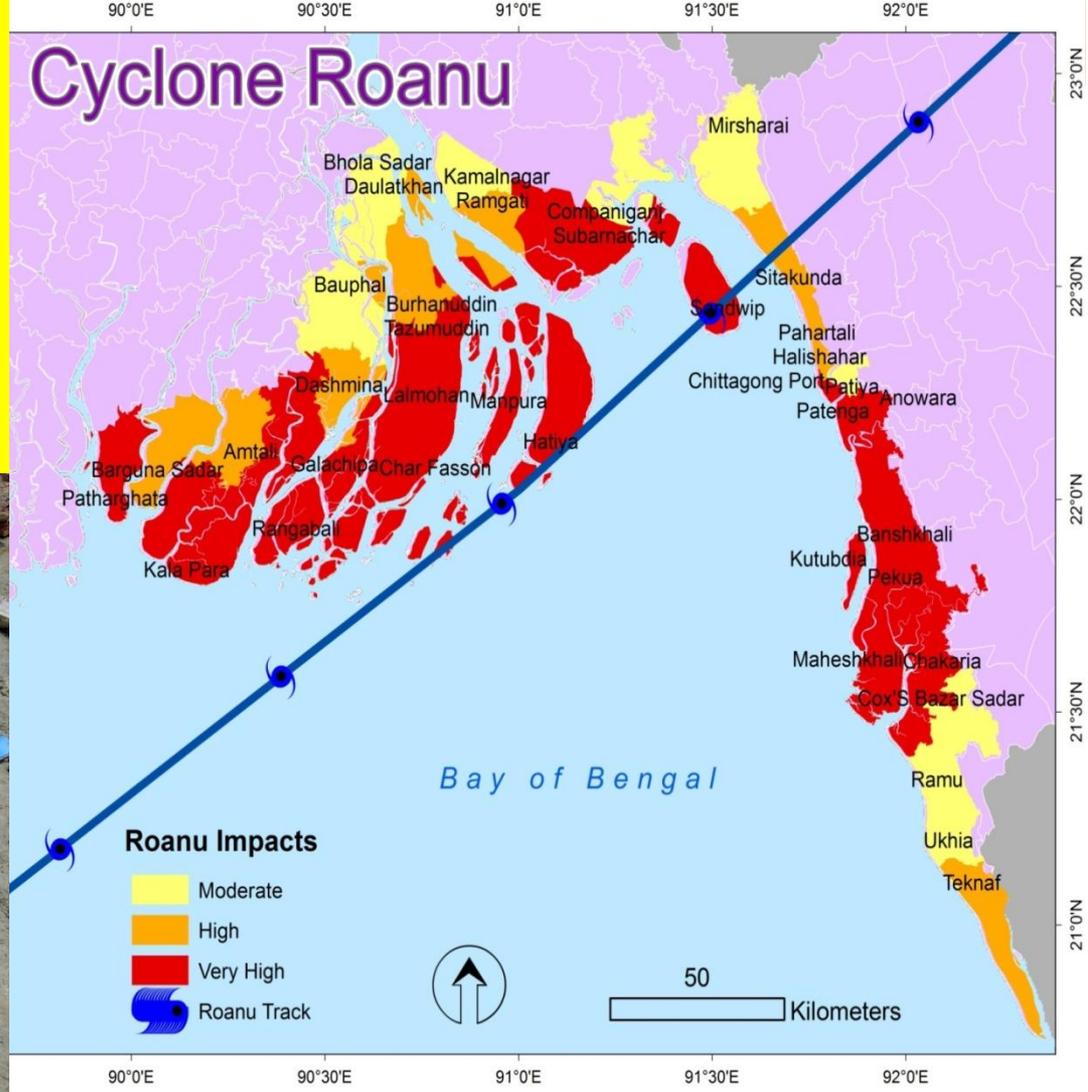
Methodology



- 38 upazilas affected;
- 27 people dead;
- \$508.83 million NELD

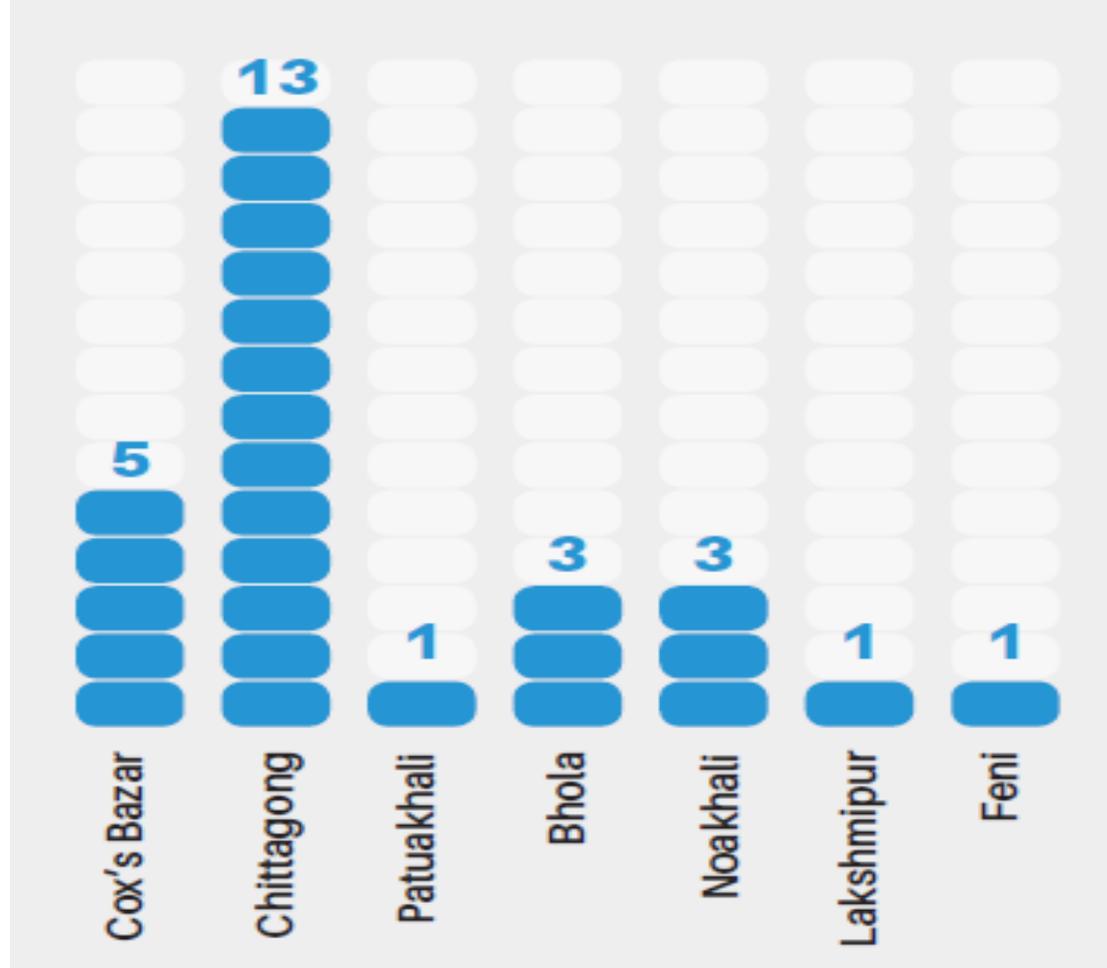


Results

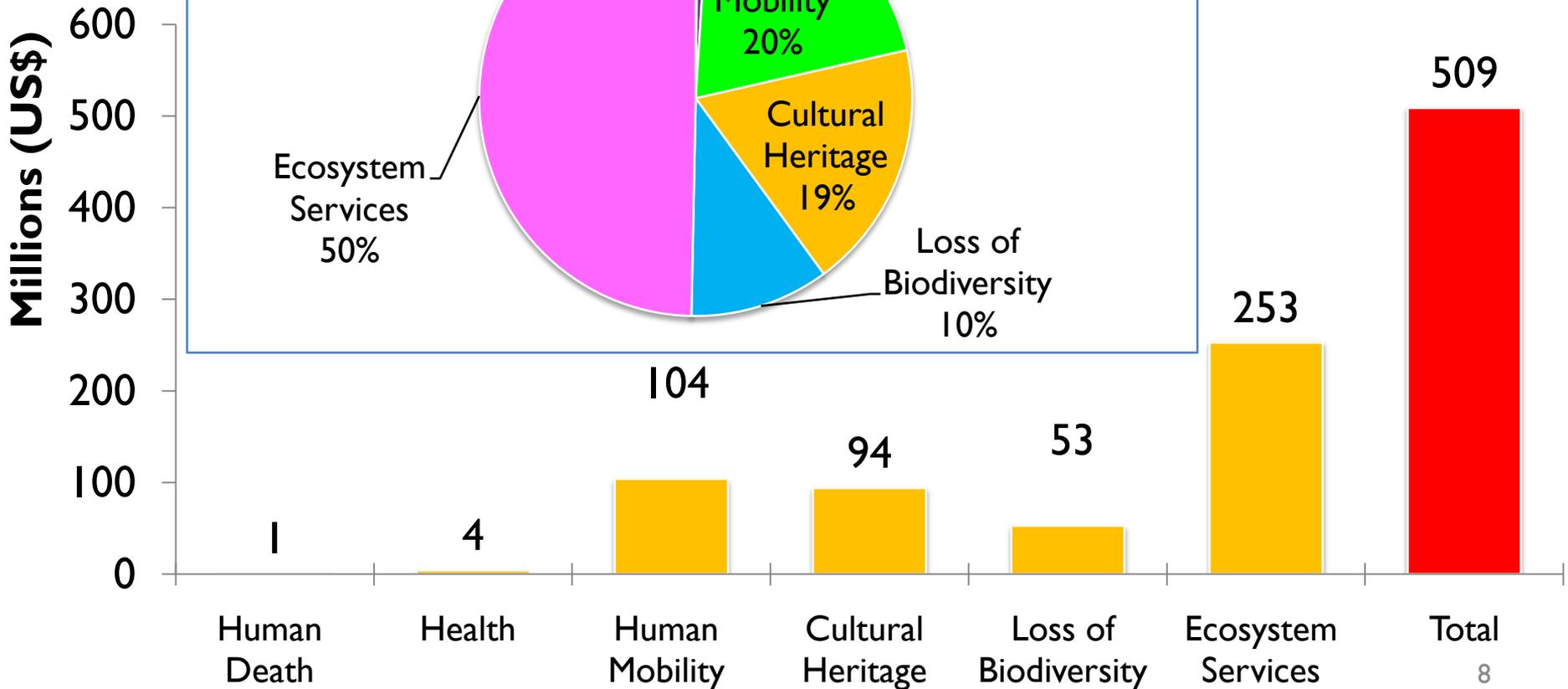


Loss of life

- Workable age has been considered as 18-60 years.
- Total loss because of human death = **US\$ 803,556**



NELD



Addressing Loss & Damage



- Early Warning Systems (EWS)
- Physical and infrastructural assets
- Risk transfer
 - Microfinance
- Social protection

Climate-resilient Bangladesh

- Historically, economic losses of disasters have always been prioritized in Bangladesh than NELD, regardless of the fact that Non-economic Loss and Damage could be a few times higher than economic losses caused by a disaster.
- In order to attain a disaster resilient nation, Bangladesh country needs a strong focus in assessing these non-economic losses and develop ways of recovering from these huge losses damages.

Recommendations

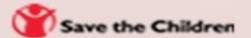
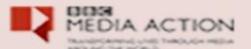
- A). Risk transfer is the biggest solution for loss and damage. Risk transfer through i) Catastrophe bonds, ii) Insurance, iii) Insurance-credit, iv) Compensation, v) Microfinance, and vi) Social Protection offer a wide range of adjustment to recover the losses and damages burdened from a disaster.
- B). A reliable dissemination of EWS needed. There are enormous opportunity for an improved dissemination and developing community confidence in EWS. An effective communication through the existing early warning system is very necessary in order to reduce loss and damage.
- C). Stronger construction needed. Substandard construction of houses, road and other infrastructures are major cause of greater loss. Stronger construction of shelter will reduce loss from cyclone or any other disaster.

The message

- NELD from TS Roanu is as high as US\$ 508.83 million.
- The existing socioeconomic condition and disaster prone environment is already a drawback
- Lack of adequate international support just adds in to the menace.
- The government already lacks support and resources to deal with the immediate relief and health hazard which delays the process of addressing loss and damage.
- In case of Roanu, the houses, roads and protective dams which were damaged by the cyclone caused severe discomfort for the victims.



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