

Human Development Indicator : 0.477

Rank : 143/174

Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 1.48

Sudan

GENERAL BACKGROUND

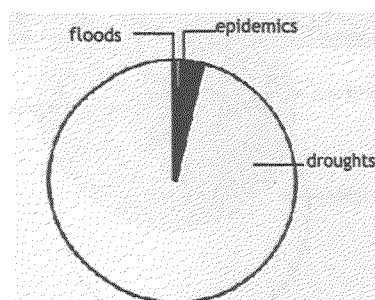
geography	area : 2.5 million sq km land use : arable land : 7%; permanent crops : 0.1%; permanent pastures : 46%; forest and woodlands : 19% annual deforestation (%change) : 0.8
demography	population : 31.1 million (2000); density : 11.2 hab/km ² ; urban population : 35.1% population growth rate : 2.6% (2000)
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$187 million (1995) GNP : \$9.4 billion (1999) GNP-per capita : \$330 (1999) value-added (% of GDP) agriculture : 46.4% services : 38.6% industry : 15.0%
	labour force by sector agriculture : 77% services : 16% industry : 6%

LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

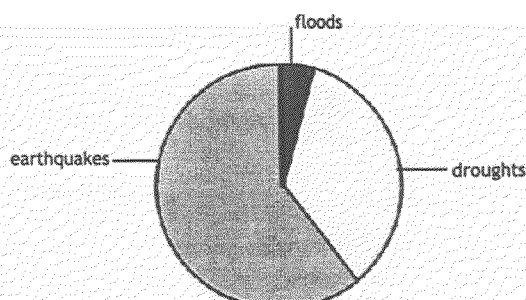
risk and vulnerability	<p>Recurrent droughts, dust storms, floods, locust infestation, epidemics and oil spills are the common hazards. Eighty percent of labour force is engaged in farming, pastoralism and fishing and therefore highly vulnerable to droughts and floods. Much of the population suffers from malnutrition and lack of access to proper health services. Less than 40% of the population has access to clean water, which exposes the majority to water-borne diseases. The population suffers from the consequences of war, and many have fled. Sudan reportedly has the largest number of internally displaced people (IDP) in the world. This concentration of IDP and conflict environment significantly increase vulnerability to disasters and prevent serious investment in disaster mitigation and capacity building to cope with droughts, floods and epidemics.</p>	
large-scale disasters 1970-1998	<p>total events : 40 total killed : 156,126 total affected : 28,734,588</p> <p>annual frequency since 1970 : 1.48 since 1985 : 2.15</p>	

type of event	no. of events	total killed	total affected
earthquakes	2	34	10,015
floods	11	1,596	3,347,165
droughts/famines/food shortages	12	150,000	25,350,000
epidemics	10	4,449	27,408
insect infestations	4	—	—
forest/scrub fires	1	47	—

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.415
 Rank : 156/174
 Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 1.5

Tanzania

GENERAL BACKGROUND

geography	area : 945,100 sq km land use : arable land : 3%; permanent crops : 1%; permanent pastures : 40%; forest and woodlands : 38% annual deforestation (%change) : 1.0
demography	population : 32.9 million (1999); density : 33.6 hab/km ² ; urban population : 31.7% population growth rate : 2.4% (1999)
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$963 million (1997) GNP : \$8 billion (1999) GNP-per capita : \$240 (1999) value-added (% of GDP) labour force by sector agriculture : 47.6% agriculture : 90% services : 38% industry : 14.4%

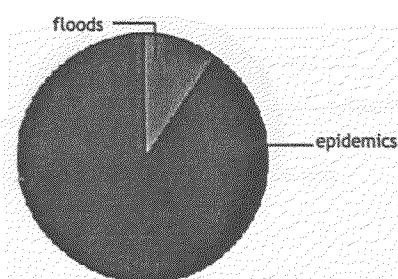
LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

risk and vulnerability	The most common threats in Tanzania are drought, floods and pest infestations. Land degradation—soil erosion and desertification in particular are widespread. A great burden upon the environment are the refugees who fled from civil strife in Rwanda and Burundi. Overlapping drought and El Niño rain since 1996 damaged extensively the agricultural production systems. For the last five years, the country has been unable to reach normal production targets and faces food shortage. About 90% of the population depends on agriculture, including the herding of livestock. Drought and floods, therefore, have direct impact on people's daily lives. Poor sanitation and lack of access to potable water increase the vulnerability to epidemics. The effects of excess mortality due to AIDS are expected to be a main concern over the next years. Sustainable development will not be achieved without serious investment in agriculture and rural development strategies that recognise the production problem facing marginal rainfall areas, and deals with it in a sustainable way. With problems such as HIV and the impact of violent conflicts, societies and economies are even more vulnerable to the consequences of natural disasters and less able to address prevention and mitigation aspects.
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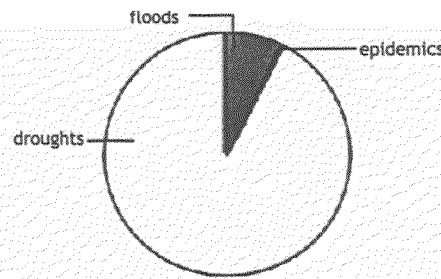
large-scale disasters 1970-1998	total events : 42 total killed : 4,516 total affected : 10,256,625 annual frequency since 1970 : 1.5 since 1985 : 2.23
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type of event	no. of events	killed	affected
tropical cyclone/hurricane/typhoon	1	4	2,500
floods	17	451	769,879
droughts/famines/food shortages	10	—	9,430,000
forest/scrub fires	1	—	—
epidemics	12	4,061	54,246

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.471

Rank : 145/174

Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 0.46

Togo

GENERAL BACKGROUND

geography

area : 56,790 sq km
 land use : arable land : 38%; permanent crops : 7%; permanent pastures : 4%; forest and woodlands : 17%; other: 34%
 annual deforestation (%change) : 1.4

demography

population : 4.6 million (1999); density : 75.6 hab/km²; urban population : 32.8%
 population growth rate : 2.4% (1999)

economy

economic-aid recipient : \$54 million (1999)
 GNP : \$1.5 billion (1999)
 GNP-per capita : \$320 (1999)
 value-added (% of GDP) labour force by sector
 agriculture : 43% agriculture : 65%
 services : 36.2% services : 30%
 industry : 20.8% industry : 5%

LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

risk and vulnerability

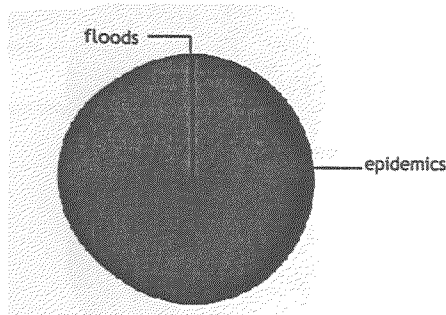
Country suffers from periodic droughts and some hot, dry harmattan wind which can reduce visibility in the north during winter. Togo has a mixed economy based largely on agriculture which accounts for more than one third of the GDP but employs more than two thirds of the workforce, largely in subsistence farming. Droughts therefore can have a serious impact on the economy.

large-scale disasters 1970-1998

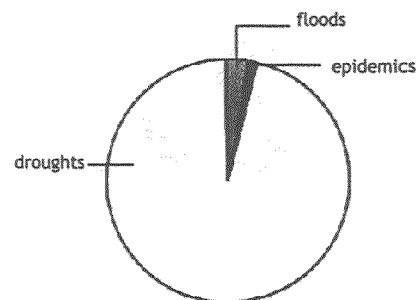
total events : 13
 total killed : 948
 total affected : 785,169
 annual frequency since 1970 : 0.46
 since 1985 : 0.85

type of event	no. of events	killed	affected
floods	3	3	176,905
droughts/famines/food shortages	5	—	600,000
epidemics	5	945	8,264

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : NA
 Rank : NA
 Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 0.17

Tuvalu

GENERAL BACKGROUND

geography	area : 26 sq km land use : arable land : 0%; permanent crops : 0%; permanent pastures : 0%; forest and woodlands : 0%; annual deforestation (%change) : NA
demography	population : 11,000 (2000); density : NA; urban population : NA population growth rate : 1.4% (2000)
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$7.9 million (1995) GNP : NA GNP-per capita : NA value-added (% of GDP) : NA labour force by sector : NA

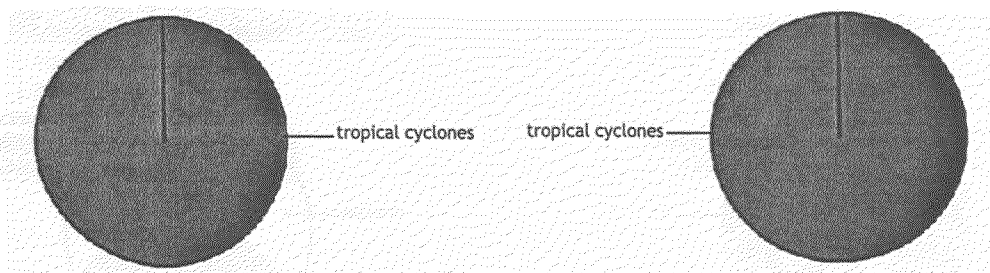
LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

hazards	Severe tropical storms are usually rare, but in 1997 there were three cyclones; low level of islands make them extremely sensitive to sea-level variations.
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large-scale disasters : 1970-1998			
total events :	5		
total killed :	6		
total affected :	1,550		
annual frequency since 1970 :	0.17		
since 1985 :	0.23		
type of event	no. of events	killed	affected
tropical cyclone/hurricane/typhoon	5	6	1,550

people killed by disasters

people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.409

Rank : 158/174

Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 0.82

Uganda

GENERAL BACKGROUND

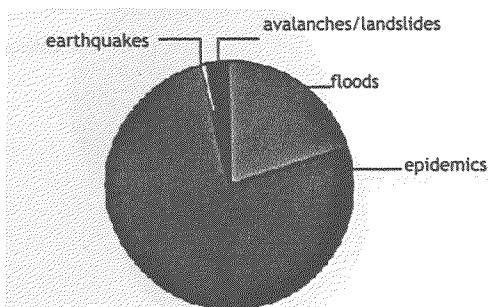
geography	area : 241,547 sq km land use : arable land : 25%; permanent crops : 9%; permanent pastures : 9%; forest and woodlands : 28%; other : 29% annual deforestation (%change) : 0.9
demography	population : 21.6 million (1999); density : 85 hab/km ² ; urban population : 15.5% population growth rate : 2.7% (1999)
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$839.9 million (1997) GNP : \$6.8 billion (1999) GNP-per capita : \$320 (1999) value-added (% of GDP) agriculture : 44.2% services : 37.9% industry : 17.6%
	labour force by sector agriculture : 82% services : 13% industry : 5%

LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

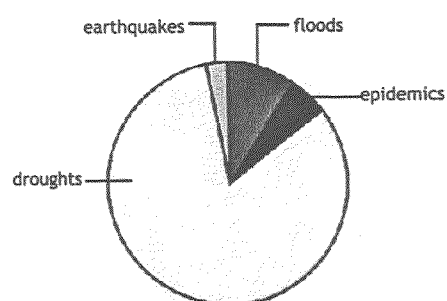
risk and vulnerability	Uganda is overwhelmingly agricultural, and farming employs 80% of the workforce. Most of the farms are small and can be affected by droughts and floods. About half of the population has access to medical facilities, though since 1986 an internationally funded programme has been under way to improve health care, which helped to reduce epidemics. Uganda became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to report major decrease in HIV infection due to rigorous public information. Uganda has a national policy and legislation on disaster preparedness and management. The National Commission for Disaster Preparedness and Management, a constitutional requirement, is yet to be established. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees works with the Local Government, UN, District Disaster Committees, NGOs.	
large-scale disasters 1970-1998	total events :	23
	total killed :	728
	total affected :	1,897,311
	annual frequency since 1970 :	0.82
	since 1985 :	1.62

type of event	no. of events	killed	affected
floods	3	148	183,280
droughts/famines/food shortages	7	—	1,559,000
avalanches/landslides	1	20	—
epidemics	8	553	103,031
earthquakes	4	7	52,000

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.623
 Rank : 118/174
 Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 1.10

Vanuatu

GENERAL BACKGROUND

- Geography** area : 12,190 sq km
 land use : arable land : 17%; permanent crops :10%; permanent pastures : 2%; forest and woodlands : 71%
 annual deforestation (%change) : NA
- Demography** population : 189,300 (1999); density : 13.8 hab/km2; urban population : 19.8%
 population growth rate : 3.3% (1999)
- Economy** economic-aid recipient : \$45.8 million (1995)
 GNP : \$220.7 million (1999)
 GNP-per capita : \$1,170 (1999)
 value-added (% of GDP)

agriculture : 22.8%	labour force by sector
services : 64.5%	agriculture : 65%
industry : 12.6%	services : 32%
	industry : 3%

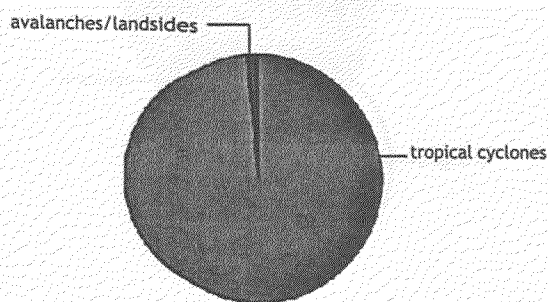
LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

Materiality Tropical cyclones or typhoons, many small and medium-scale landslides, earthquakes and occasional volcanic eruptions are also a serious concern (not recorded in the data available), especially for small islands where the population is isolated and cannot always be quickly evacuated by boat. Eighty percent of the population relies on agriculture which accounts for 23% of GDP yet is frequently lost to typhoons. The frequency of government change also reduces Vanuatu's ability of taking long-term mitigation measures in terms of disaster management. Investment in disaster prevention, mitigation and capacity building that takes into account the country's large agrarian nature which demands environmental conservation will contribute to sustained development.

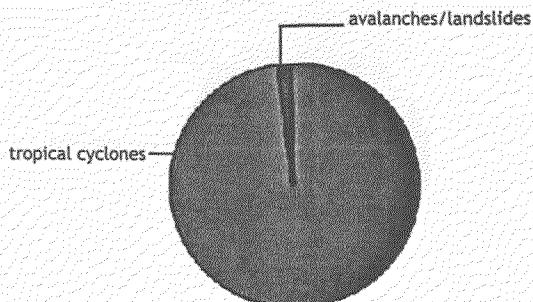
Large-scale disasters 1970-1999:	total events :	31
	total killed :	68
	total affected :	173,267
	annual frequency since 1970 :	1.10
	since 1985 :	0.93

type of event	number of events	killed	affected
tropical cyclone/hurricane/typhoon	16	67	170,067
avalanches/landslides	1	1	3,000
earthquakes	14	-	200

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.448

Rank : 148/174

Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 0.82

Yemen

GENERAL BACKGROUND

geography	<p>area : 528,000 sq km land use : arable land : 3%; permanent crops : 0%; permanent pastures : 30%; forest and woodlands : 4% annual deforestation (%change) : 0.0</p>
demography	<p>population : 17.5 million (2000); density : 28.9 hab/km²; urban population : 24.5% population growth rate : 3.36% (2000 estimate)</p>
economy	<p>economic-aid recipient : \$176.1 million (1995) GNP : \$5.9 billion (1999) GNP-per capita : \$350 (1999) value-added (% of GDP) agriculture : 17% services : 34% industry : 49%</p>

LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

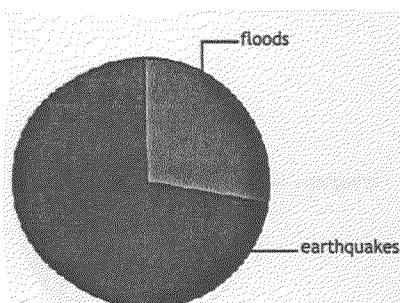
hazards	Sandstorms and dust storms in summer, floods, earthquakes, droughts and man-made urban hazards.
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large-scale disasters : 1970-1998

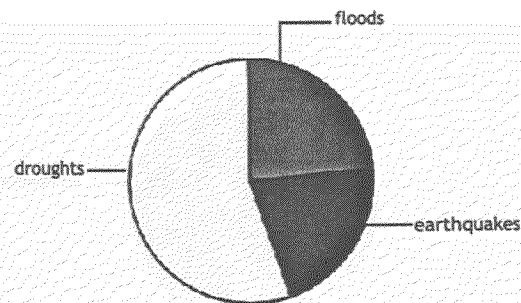
total events :	21
total killed :	3,904
total affected :	3,651,902
annual frequency since 1970 :	0.82
since 1985 :	0.60

type of event	no. of events	killed	affected
earthquakes	2	2,811	768,540
floods	13	1,093	863,362
droughts	6	—	2,020,000

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.461
 Rank : 146/174
 Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 0.54

Zambia

GENERAL BACKGROUND

geography	area : 752,600 sq km land use : arable land : 7%; permanent crops :0%; permanent pastures : 40%; forest and woodlands : 39% annual deforestation (%change) : 0.8						
demography	population : 9.9 million (1999); density : 12.1 hab/km2; urban population : 39.5% population growth rate : 2.2% (1999)						
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$1.99 billion (1999) GNP : \$3.2 billion (1999) GNP-per capita : \$320 (1999) value-added (% of GDP) <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>agriculture : 16.4%</td> <td>labour force by sector</td> </tr> <tr> <td>services : 52.3%</td> <td>agriculture : 71%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>industry : 31.4%</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	agriculture : 16.4%	labour force by sector	services : 52.3%	agriculture : 71%	industry : 31.4%	
agriculture : 16.4%	labour force by sector						
services : 52.3%	agriculture : 71%						
industry : 31.4%							

LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

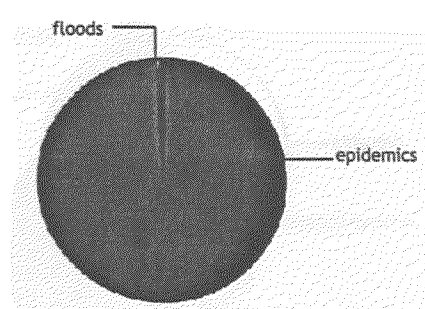
risk and vulnerability About 85% of the population depend on agriculture, including the herding of livestock. Subsistence agriculture is based on corn, manioc, sorghum, and millet. Therefore droughts have direct impacts on people's daily life. A recent cut down in public funding by the state (privatization) has led to a deterioration of public health and education infrastructures. Sustainable development in Zambia will not be achieved without serious investment in disaster prevention, mitigation and capacity building, especially to cope with recurrent droughts and the epidemics resulting from a deficient management of water supplies and will also reduce new risks due to industrialization.

large-scale disasters 1970-1998

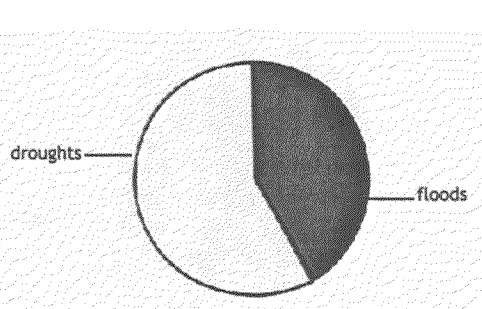
total events :	15
total killed :	2,549
total affected :	5,171,625
annual frequency since 1970 :	0.54
since 1985 :	0.87

type of event	no. of events	killed	affected
epidemics	5	2,523	24,521
floods	3	11	2,250,900
droughts/famines/food shortages	5	15	2,996,204
insect infestations	2	-	-

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



For more information, please contact:
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