

CRED CRUNCH

“Disaster Data: A Balanced Perspective”

May 2005

The Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) is proud to present its first CRED CRUNCH newsletter. As part of our objective of providing the international community with more analysis on the worldwide occurrence and impact of disasters, new issues of this newsletter covering various topics will be prepared and distributed at regular intervals.

All comments and suggestions on the newsletter, including the types of analyses that readers would like to see, are welcome. In this first issue, CRED CRUNCH presents analyses on the occurrence and impact of natural disasters in 2004.

2004 was clearly characterized by the Indian Ocean tsunami which accounted for nearly 94% of all recorded deaths from natural disasters for the year.

The global response to the disaster was unprecedented, both in terms of financial pledges from donor countries as well as from the extraordinary solidarity, compassion and support from around the world.

As disasters divert funds from development programs to emergency relief and recovery, the tsunami highlighted once again the need for the integration of disaster planning in development projects, including the obligation of disaster risk assessment in large infrastructure projects and the building of local capacities for disaster preparedness and response.

The development of early warning systems, though important, is just one element of disaster preparedness and mitigation. The ability of being forewarned of an impending disaster only highlights the importance of building local capacities to put into effect mitigation procedures, evacuate populations and mobilize skilled emergency services.

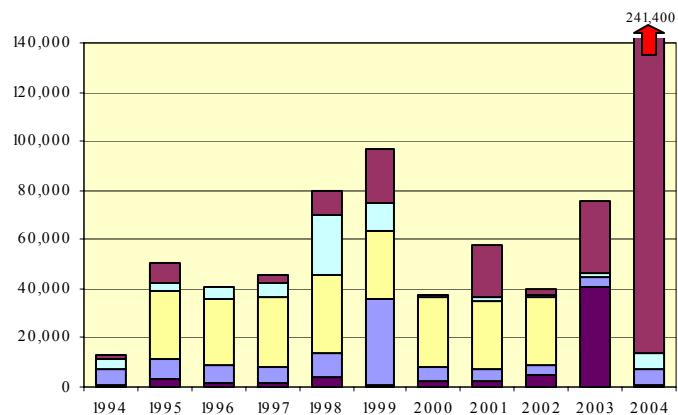
Finally, the substantial relief funds that were provided to the affected countries by donors and the general public further emphasizes the need for accountability and the efficient targeting of these resources to the beneficiaries.

*Dr. Debarati Guha-Sapir
Director*

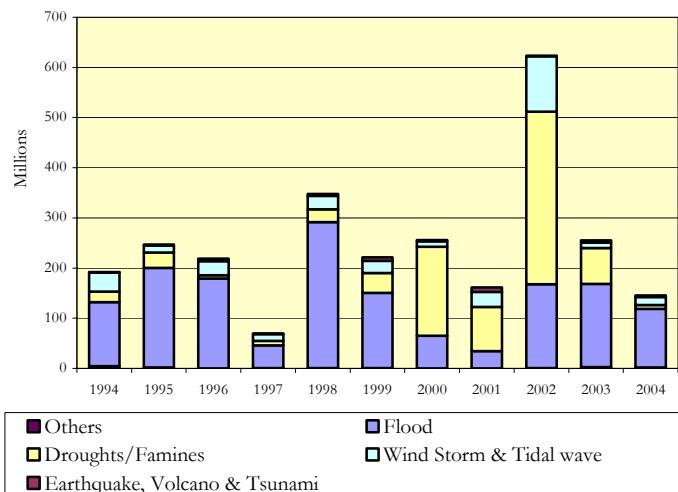
Natural disasters in 2004: summary

	2004	1994-2003 yearly average
No. of disasters	360	307
No. of countries affected	123	104
No. of people killed	241,400	53,678
No. of people affected	145,564,751	259,240,867
Economic damages (US\$)	103 billion	55 billion

Annual number of deaths by disaster type



Annual number of people affected by disaster type



About EM-DAT

The EM-DAT database includes disasters from around the globe, both natural and man-made, from 1900 to present that fulfil any one of the following criteria:

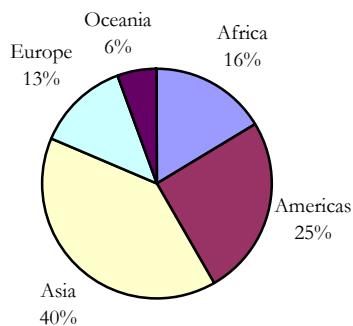
- 10 or more people reported killed
- 100 or more people reported affected
- a declaration of a state of emergency
- a call for international assistance

For each disaster, information is compiled on its characteristics and on its human and economic impact.

The database is validated and updated regularly and can be fully accessed on the internet.

For more information, please go to www.em-dat.net

2004 disaster occurrence by continent



The 2004 human impact: the 10 most affected countries

No. of people killed		No. killed/million inhabitants	
Indonesia	165,946	Sri Lanka	1,809.2
Sri Lanka	35,405	Indonesia	758.6
India	17,737	Haiti	668.9
Thailand	8,375	Niue	610.5
Haiti	5,422	Grenada	367.9
Philippines	1,918	Maldives	342.3
Bangladesh	1,002	Thailand	131.3
China	805	Dominican Rep.	79.7
Dominican Rep.	703	Djibouti	71.6
Morocco	628	Seychelles	37.5

No. of people affected		No. affected/100,000 inhabitants	
China	53,014,587	Grenada	56,604
Bangladesh	36,889,900	Niue	42,857
India	33,860,512	American Samoa	35,477
South Africa	4,015,000	Bangladesh	26,100
Philippines	3,262,978	Vanuatu	25,004
Kenya	2,312,000	Swaziland	20,744
Peru	2,145,043	Djibouti	14,045
Madagascar	1,032,429	Jamaica	13,247
Nepal	800,015	South Africa	8,560
Sri Lanka	739,306	Peru	7,787

CRED News

CRED recently published the book *Thirty Years of Natural Disasters 1974-2003: The Numbers* which analyses natural disaster occurrence and impact over the past three decades. To order this book, please contact cred@esp.ucl.ac.be

In collaboration with the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction of Columbia University, CRED is improving its methodology for droughts and famines.

Following an "Expert Consultation on Economic Data on Natural disasters" hosted by the Hazard Management Unit of the World Bank, CRED is consolidating its methodologies for economic data compilation and entry.

The next EM-DAT Technical Advisory Group meeting will take place in Washington DC in August.

CRED will be participating in June to the roll out meeting of the SMART protocol that will take place at the UNICEF headquarters in New York City.

The 2004 economic impact: the 10 most affected countries

in absolute amounts (US\$)		as a proportion of previous-year GDP	
Japan	46.3 billion	Cayman Islands	270 %
United States	26.2 billion	Grenada	202 %
Bangladesh	7 billion	Maldives	38 %
Indonesia	4.6 billion	American Samoa	30 %
China	4.3 billion	Jamaica	6.0 %
Cayman Islands	3.4 billion	Seychelles	4.8 %
India	1.5 billion	Cuba	3.9 %
Portugal	1.3 billion	Bangladesh	2.9 %
Sri Lanka	1.3 billion	Madagascar	2.0 %
Cuba	1.0 billion	Sri Lanka	1.8 %

Please note that disaster data are subject to change as validation and cross-referencing of the sources is undertaken and as new information becomes available. For any enquiries, please contact cred-crunch@em-dat.net