

■ PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Eruption of a volcano

In mid-October, a volcano erupted in the Island of Manam, 800 km northwest of Port Moresby. Stage alert 3 (on a scale from 1 to 4) was declared and disaster preparedness measures adopted in view of the possible evacuation of the 6,000 residents of the island.

■ PARAGUAY

Floods

As a result of the overflow of the Paraguay river, a state of emergency was declared. 15,500 families had to leave their houses. Flood waters severely damaged crops and farmland.

In 1990, Parana's river floods affected 120,000 persons.

■ PHILIPPINES

The Mount Pinatubo eruption continues to cause destruction in central Luzon

Inactive for 600 years, Mount Pinatubo erupted again on 16 June 1991, causing the death of more than 800 people. Over 250,000 had to be evacuated. Since July 1992 heavy rain combined with the ash of the 1991 eruptions caused flooding, landslides and lahars (an Indonesian word for enormous mudflows) up to 1.6 metres high which destroyed bridges, roads and dwellings in the provinces of Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales, north of Manila. Since last August the region faced the threat of a further eruption. Continuous torrential rains over Mt Pinatubo triggered lahars and secondary explosions, particularly along the Sacobia river; ash was flung to a height of 5,500 metres. The disaster increased in magnitude, with at least 50 dead, 13 injured and 10 missing. The number of persons affected reached 942,764. In the

plains of Luzon, which are often flooded during the monsoon period, the entire rice and sugar cane crops were swept away by millions of tons of ashes and rocks carried along by the violent rain, that fell during three successive typhoons, "Polly" being the most violent of the three. In addition, many historical sites were destroyed or suffered major damage. This was the most severely affected area. A total of 3,388 homes were destroyed or damaged and the overall damage was estimated at approximately US \$74.2 million.

Volcanic disasters since 1700 involving a thousand or more fatalities

Volcano	Country	Year
Awu	Indonesia	1701
Oshima-Oshima	Japan	1741
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	1741
Makian	Indonesia	1760
Papandayan	Indonesia	1772
Laki	Iceland	1783
Asama	Japan	1783
Unzen	Japan	1792
Mayon	Philippines	1814
Tambora	Indonesia	1815
Galunggung	Indonesia	1822
Mayon	Philippines	1825
Awu	Indonesia	1856
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	1877
Krakatau	Indonesia	1883
Awu	Indonesia	1892
Soufrière	St. Vincent	1902
Mt. Pelée	Martinique	1902
Santa María	Guatemala	1902
Taal	Philippines	1911
Kelud	Indonesia	1919
Merapi	Indonesia	1930
Lamington	Papua New Guinea	1951
Agung	Indonesia	1963
El Chinchón	Mexico	1982
Nev. del Ruíz	Colombia	1985
Nyos	Cameroon	1986

Sources: Volcanic Emergency Management,
UNDRO/UNESCO, 1985, Publication.
(Updated by DHA).

■ SRI LANKA Cyclone

The Eastern coast of Sri Lanka was struck by a cyclone on 12 November. Heavy rainfall poured down throughout the country. Three persons were reported dead. Houses and communication lines were damaged, as well as railway and road networks, particularly in the Ratnaourad, Badulla and Nuwara Eliya districts.

■ ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Heavy rain caused severe flooding on 29 November. The airport had to be closed because of violent tropical storms and a river burst its bank at Mesopotamia resulting in the death of three children. Coastal roads on both sides of the island were partially blocked by landslides, and housing was damaged as well. Electricity, water and telecommunications were interrupted.

■ TURKEY 547 people die in Erzincan earthquake and over 100 disappear in avalanches

Southeastern Turkey was affected by avalanches which killed 138 people on 1 February.

Since the middle of this century Turkey is one of the countries to have suffered most from seismic activity. Its location on the Alpine Himalayan sismo-tectonic belt, one of the two major world's earthquake belts, makes it highly vulnerable.

On 13 March, at 20.10 hrs local time, an earthquake measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale struck Turkey about 40 kms east of

Major Earthquakes

**Major earthquakes of the 20th century:
The location is followed by the Richter
scale magnitude and the number of dead.**

June 21, 1990, Iran, - 7.3 - 40,000.
Dec. 7, 1988, Soviet Armenia, - 6.9 - 25,000.
Sept. 19, 1985, Mexico, - 8.1 - 9,500.
Oct. 30, 1983, Turkey, - 7.1 - 1,300.
Dec. 13, 1982, North Yemen, - 6.0 - 2,800.
Nov. 23, 1980, Italy, - 7.2 - 4,800.
Oct. 10, 1980, Algeria, - 7.3 - 4,500.
Dec. 12, 1979, Colombia & Ecuador, - 7.9 - 800.
Sept. 16, 1978, Iran, - 7.7 - 25,000.
March 4, 1977, Romania, - 7.5 - 1,541.
Nov. 24, 1976, -Eastern Turkey, - 7.9 - 4,000.
Aug. 17, 1976, Philippines, - 7.8 - 8,000.
July 28, 1976, Tangshan, China, 7.8 to 8.2,
official figure: 242,000. Unofficial estimates:
as many as 800,000.
May 6, 1976, Italy, - 6.5 - 946.
Feb. 4, 1976, Guatemala, - 7.5 - 22,778.
Sept. 6, 1975, Turkey, - 6.8 - 2,312.
Dec. 28, 1974, Pakistan, - 6.3 - 5,200.
Dec. 23, 1972, Nicaragua, - 6.2 - 5,000.
April 10, 1972, Iran, - 6.9 - 5,057.
May 31, 1970, Peru, - 7.7 - 66,794.
March 28, 1970, Turkey, - 7.4 - 1,086.
Aug. 31, 1968, Iran, - 7.4 - 12,000.
Aug. 19, 1966, Turkey, - 6.9 - 2,520.
March 27, 1964, Alaska, - 8.4 - 131.
July 26, 1963, Yugoslavia, - 6.0 - 1,100.
Sept. 1, 1962, Iran, - 7.1 - 12,230.
May 21-30, 1960, Chile, - 8.3 - 5,000.
Feb. 29, 1960, Morocco, - 5.8 - 12,000.
Dec. 13, 1957, Iran, - 7.1 - 2,000.
July 2, 1957, Iran, - 7.4 - 2,500.
June 10-17, 1956, Afghanistan, - 7.7 - 2,000.
March 18, 1953, Turkey, - 7.2 - 1,200.
Aug. 15, 1950, India, - 8.7 - 1,530.
Aug. 5, 1949, Ecuador, - 6.8 - 6,000.
June 28, 1948, Japan, - 7.3 - 5,131.
Dec. 21, 1946, Japan, - 8.4 - 2,000.
Dec. 26, 1939, Turkey, - 7.9 - 30,000.
Jan. 24, 1939, Chile, - 8.3 - 28,000.
May 31, 1935, India, - 7.5 - 30,000.
Jan. 15, 1934, India, - 8.4 - 10,700.
March 2, 1933, Japan, - 8.9 - 2,990.
Dec. 26, 1932, China, - 7.6 - 70,000.
May 22, 1927, China, - 8.3 - 200,000.
Sept. 1, 1923, Tokyo, Japan, - 8.3 - 100,000.
Dec. 16, 1920, China, - 8.6 - 100,000.
Jan. 13, 1915, Italy, - 7.5 - 29,980.
Dec. 28, 1908, Italy, - 7.5 - 83,000.
Aug. 16, 1906, Chile, - 8.6 - 20,000.
April 18-19, 1906, San Francisco, - 8.3 - 503.

The Associated Press

Erzincan (560 kms east of Ankara). A thirty-second tremor shook the city and surrounding villages, bringing devastation in its wake: 547 dead, over 2,000 injured, and 5,000 buildings destroyed or damaged beyond repair. DHA recorded relief contributions of over US \$10 million. Many people whose dwellings were not structurally affected by the earthquake were traumatized and refused to return to their homes. This situation is not new: for fear of aftershocks many people prefer temporary shelter outdoors despite, as it was the case in Turkey, sub zero temperatures, down to minus 20 Celsius at night. In 1939, Erzincan, had already been struck by a catastrophic earthquake, which killed 45,000 people.

Previous disasters:

On 24 November 1976 an earthquake occurred in the Van Province, Eastern Turkey. It was the world's 15th major earthquake of the year with a magnitude of more than seven on the Richter Scale, and the worst earthquake in Turkey since 1939 (3,837 killed, 4,800 injured, over 50,000 homeless). On 25 March 1977, four months after Van, Turkey was again struck by a strong earthquake in Palu. On 30 October 1979, Northeastern Turkey was struck by the 32nd major earthquake in the country this century: 1,346 dead, 1,137 injured, 5,084 houses damaged and 33,000 homeless. The area between Erzurum and Kars was the most affected one.

DHA/O. Atmgren Photo

Disaster Relief Team in the streets of Erzincan hours after the earthquake struck

■ VANUATU Tropical cyclones

The impact of cyclone "Betsy", in January, was not as devastating as originally feared. Public information before and during the

cyclone seems to have significantly reduced the number of casualties (only 10 people injured). The greatest damage was inflicted on traditionally constructed housing and food crops. The traditional farming system of planting food crops in forest clearing

Cyclones, Hurricanes, Typhoons

A weather event, of the same type and force, may be called a cyclone, a typhoon or a hurricane depending on its location (although the generic name for all such events is tropical cyclone). But many people may have wondered why the hurricane which howled across the Caribbean basin in October 1988 changed its name from Hurricane "Joan" to Tropical storm "Miriam". This is because as the hurricane swept from the Atlantic through the Caribbean Sea and began to dissipate as it crossed the Central American isthmus, it was downgraded to a tropical storm and renamed "Miriam" in line with the list of names for such weather events in the Pacific.

Notification of the approach of a tropical cyclone is provided to hundreds of widely-scattered weather stations, airports, coastal bases, ships at sea, and the general public. Therefore its identification needs to be short, easily pronounced and remembered, and quickly recognizable by the people most likely to be affected. The cumbersome latitude-longitude description is the oldest method of identifying tropical cyclones. The practice of giving them personal names began several hundred years ago in the West Indies, when they were called after the particular Saint's Day on which they occurred, e.g. Santa Ana and San Felipe, which struck Puerto Rico in 1825 and 1876 respectively.

Towards the end of the last century, an Australian meteorologist, Clement Wragge, began naming tropical cyclones, often after political figures whom he disliked! The assigning of feminine names became widespread during World War II, when air force and navy meteorologists, plotting the movement of storms over the Pacific Ocean, used the names of their sweethearts, wives or favourite pin-ups for identification. In 1953, the practice of giving feminine names, in alphabetical order, to Atlantic hurricanes was initiated by the United States Weather Bureau. With the passage of time different countries adopted different sets of names, until in 1978 the international co-ordination of names became formally accepted under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization.

The identification of tropical cyclones in the world's eight cyclone basins is now based on varying systems; the majority of them being alphabetical lists using masculine and feminine names alternately. For instance, in 1988 the first storm in the Atlantic region was called Hurricane "Alberto", which was followed by Hurricane "Beryl". The Atlantic region and the eastern Pacific each use six permanent but not identical lists of names, one for each year in a six-year period. The lists are then repeated. In most regions the only exception to the repetition of this cycle of names is that occasionally a country which has been severely affected by a storm will request that the name not be used again.

Source: UNDRO News, Sep./Oct. 1988.

protects them from strong winds because the surrounding trees act as windbreaks.

Cyclone "Fran" struck Vanuatu on 9 March with winds of about 90 knots gusting to 120 knots. Efate Island and Port Vila were the most affected areas. However, preparatory measures mitigated the destructive effects of the cyclone: i.e. all schools were closed, and the National Disaster Management Office broadcasted preparedness messages to the population every hour.

■ VIET NAM

Floods, typhoons and tidal wave strike the country

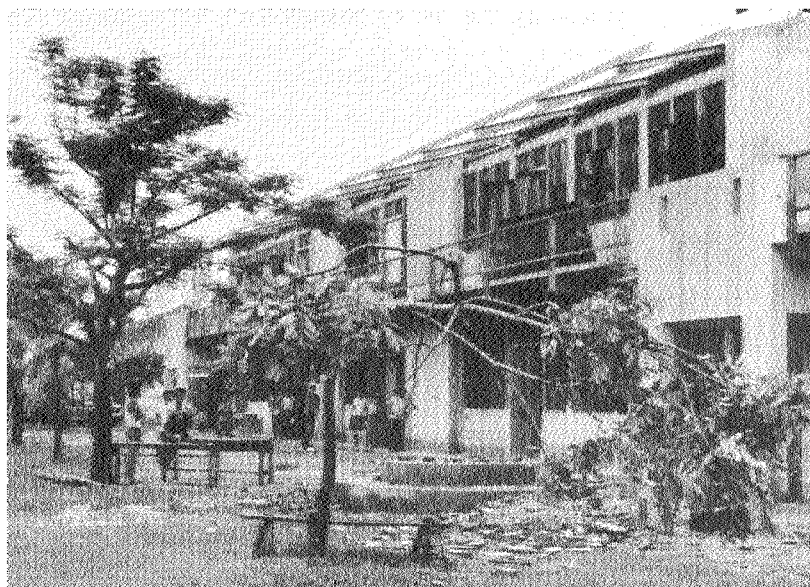
Torrential rains poured down throughout the central provinces between 5 - 9 October killing 55 persons. 68,360 houses were flooded as well as 13,000 ha of rice and 12,000 ha of other crops. Further floods from 28 to 31 October affected 58,000 persons. The most affected districts were again Quang Ninh and Le Thuy. The average rainfall was of about 400 mm and the highest recorded one was of 616 mm in Truong Son Commune, where nearly 3,000 people already rendered homeless during the previous floods were displaced. Many areas were between 2.5 m and 3 m deep under water.

The country suffered from the effects of the October floods and of typhoon "Angela" which affected 230,000 people in the Mekong delta. In addition, a tidal wave swept over two provinces affecting a further 14,000 people who lost most of their property.

The financial damage amounted to US \$18 million. On 29 June the country was again struck by typhoon "Chuck".

Previous disasters:

The country was repeatedly struck by typhoons and floods in 1984 (five typhoons killed hundreds of people) and in 1985. Viet-Nam is one of Asia's poorest countries and life is a perpetual fight for most of its 62 million of inhabitants. The country is symbolized by two rivers: the Song Hong (the Red River) and the Mekong. The Red River, accumulated silt washed away from the northern mountains, elevating its banks throughout the years. Therefore the river flows 12 m above the level of the valley, thus threatening the population in case of inundations.



Following the passage of a typhoon in Viet Nam

■ ZAIRE

Earthquake

An earthquake, measuring 6.7 on the Richter scale, the most violent ever to have occurred in this region, shook the province of Shaba some 1,300 km east of Kinshasa. The losses resulting from this disaster were relatively minor: 9 dead, 61 injured and more than 50 houses destroyed. ■

Deaths in Historical Disasters by Geographic Area from the XVII Century to the Present

Disaster	Year	Deaths
Earthquake in Shensi (China)	1556	830,000
Earthquake in Calcuta (India)	1737	300,000
Earthquake in Messina (Italy)	1908	120,000
Earthquake in Kansu (China)	1920	180,000
Earthquake in Kuranto (Japan)	1923	143,000
Cyclone in Bangladesh	1970	400,000
Earthquake in Tangshan (China)	1976	240,000*
Cyclone in B angladesh	1991	133,000

Since the beginning of this century, 55 cyclones have hit Bangladesh, wreaking havoc and destruction in their path. The latest cyclone of 30 April 1991, one of the most destructive on record, devastated the entire coastline of the Bay of Bengal, from Cox's Bazar and Chittagong in the East to Khulna in the West. A tidal wave, over 20-feet high, submerged a number of small and large offshore islands. The estimated death toll exceeded 138,000 by mid-May.

*Official figures. Other evaluation: Between 650,000 and 800,000. (Compiled by DHA).

The fate of many parts of the world is very often determined by particular climatic conditions, such as occurrence of the monsoon, which can bring disaster - as was the case in Pakistan - or which can bring an end to drought, as in India where the lives of 70 million people have been threatened. Although we are on the eve of the twenty-first century, and great progress is now being made in the areas of science and technology, human kind has not yet fully succeeded in taming the forces of nature and is sometimes powerless to deal with natural disasters, despite the existence of sophisticated alarm systems and the availability of highly skilled rescue teams. As proof of this it is only necessary to recall the sudden floods which occurred in south-eastern France and the devastation caused by hurricane "Andrew" in the Bahamas and in Florida in the United States. ■

Sources: DHA-Geneva Publications and Situation Reports, articles from the newspapers *Le Monde*, *The European Times*, *Herald Tribune*, *Journal de Genève* and *Le Nouveau Quotidien*. Other sources have been compiled by the DHA-Geneva Office, Information and Resource Mobilization Branch.

The boundaries and names on the maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

This Special issue will also appear in French and Spanish.

1992 World Food Programme Emergency Operations Approvals by Purpose as at 29.12.92

A. REFUGEES/RETURNEES/DISPLACED PERSONS.		CAUSE		TONNAGE	TOTAL COST US\$		APPROVAL DATE	APPROVAL AUTHORITY	BENEFICIARIES	DAYS
COUNTRY										
1 ALGERIA	5026	DISPLACED TUAREGS		2,908	1,650,291		01.04.92	ED	30,000	180
2 ANGOLA	4945	RETURNEES DISPL. PERS.		69,213	39,803,219		28.01.92	JOINT	758,000	180
3 BANGLADESH	4999	REFUGEES FROM MYANMAR		7,770	1,896,171		21.02.92	ED	(52,000)	180
4 BANGLADESH	4999/1	REFUGEES		19,951.5	7,002,419		16.04.92	JOINT	(200,000)	180
5 BANGLADESH	4999/11	REFUGEES		36,609	12,657,496		28.09.92	JOINT	265,000	180
6 BURKINA FASO	5152	REFUGEES TUAREG		353	218,118		14.10.92	ED	4,000	180
7 C.A.R.	4572/11	REFUGEES SUANESE		1,357	1,467,015		27.03.92	ED	15,000	180
8 DJIBOUTI	4953	REFUGEES SDH/ETH		605	357,531		21.02.92	ED	33,000	183
9 ERITREA	4975	RETURNEES		0,360	2,783,474		04.02.92	ED	90,000	210
10 G.BISSAU	5018	REFUGEES SENEGALISE		365	210,627		16.04.92	ED	5,000	180
11 HAITI	5010	RETURNEES		2,358	1,224,814		03.04.92	ED	26,000	180
12 IRAQ	5001	DISPLACED		50,701	22,141,349		20.11.92	JOINT	1,200,000	120
13 KENYA	4629/111	REFUGEES (SDH/ETH/SUP)		8,728	3,082,046		31.01.92	ED	140,000	90
14 MAURITANIA	5157	REFUGEES TUAREG		2,646	1,449,395		10.11.92	ED	30,000	180
15 MOZAMBIQUE	5189	DEMOCRILIZAT.		14,232	5,834,314		29.12.92	JOINT	120,000	180
16 NEPAL	5017	REFUGEES BHUTANESE		5,104.5	1,740,595		24.04.92	ED	(50,000)	180
17 NEPAL	5017/1	REFUGEES		7,773	2,532,317		31.08.92	JOINT	75,000	180
18 RWANDA	4971	DISPLACED		2,736	1,431,781		27.02.92	ED	(40,000)	180
19 RWANDA	4971/1	DISPLACED		3,725.4	1,409,055		03.04.92	ED	(40,000)	90
20 RWANDA	4971/11	DISPLACED		4,486	1,459,449		24.06.92	ED	60,000	90
21 RWANDA	5087	BURUND. REF.		174	66,158		29.12.92	ED	1,900	180
22 SOMALIA	5036	WAR VICTIMS		68,756	20,117,175		11.05.92	JOINT	(1,800,500)	90
23 SOMALIA	5036/1	WAR VICTIMS		72,489	27,669,470		31.08.92	JOINT	1,926,400	90
24 SOMALIA	5036/11	WAR VICTIMS		113,600	56,049,998		02.12.92	JOINT	(1,800,000)	120
25 SOMALIA	5134	WAR VICTIMS		20,000	7,720,000		11.09.92	JOINT	535,550	90
26 SRI LANKA	4923/1	CIVIL STRIFE		5,130	1,602,580		29.12.92	ED	60,000	180
27 SYRIA	5201	IRAQI REF.		270	136,618		29.12.92	ED	2,500	180

1992 World Food Programme Emergency Operations Approvals by Purpose as at 29.12.92

COUNTRY	4551/I	CAUSE	TONNAGE	TOTAL COST US\$	DATE	APPROVAL AUTHORITY	BENEFICIARIES	DAYS
28 UGANDA	4551/I	REFUGEES	882	259,477	21.01.92	ED	10,000	180
29 UGANDA	5101	RVANDESE REFUGEES ZAIREAN	1,345	647,36	01.07.92	ED	15,000	180
30 VIETNAM	4976	REFUGEES CAMBODIAN	1,459	330,24	13.03.92	ED	12,650	300
31 YEMEN	4954	REFUGEES SOMALI	546	259,966	10.01.92	ED	(5,000)	180
32 YEMEN	4954/I	REFUGEES	2,588	1,301,157	13.08.92	ED	25,000	180
33 YUGOSLAVIA	5142	DISPLACED	200,829	144,646,118	30.10.92	JOINT	3,055,000	150
34 ZAIRE	4973	REFUGEES BURUNDESE	455	187,000	11.02.92	ED	15,000	60
35 ZAIRE	5048	VUL. GROUPS	2,153	1,035,75	08.06.92	ED	25,000	180
SUB-TOTAL REFUGEE/DISPL/PERS				740,657.4	372,463,458		8,550,000	
B. DROUGHT/CROP FAILURE								
COUNTRY		CAUSE	TONNAGE	TOTAL COST US\$	DATE	APPROVAL AUTHORITY	BENEFICIARIES	DAYS
1 MADAGASCAR	4984	DROUGHT	5,500	1,740,50	17.02.92	ED	400,000	45
2 ERITREA	4996	DROUGHT	8,893	3,118,491	19.02.92	ED	325,000	60
3 SUDAN	5016	DROUGHT	75,001	52,643,491	21.04.92	JOINT	470,350	270
4 ERITREA	4997	DROUGHT	54,370	19,866,178	11.05.92	JOINT	750,000	150
5 KENYA	5046	DROUGHT	25,200	8,705,000	20.05.92	JOINT	(961,000)	180
6 LESOTHO	5052	DROUGHT	14,952	6,256,489	18.06.92	JOINT	170,000	365
7 MALAWI	5053	DROUGHT	293,614	129,053,443	18.06.92	JOINT	3,800,000	180
8 MOZAMBIQUE	5054	DROUGHT	217,818	87,342,51	18.06.92	JOINT	1,000,000	365
9 NAMIBIA	5055	DROUGHT	16,721	7,064,129	18.06.92	JOINT	250,000	180
10 SWAZILAND	5056	DROUGHT	24,725	8,585,26	18.06.92	JOINT	125,000	365
11 TANZANIA	5057	DROUGHT	3,976	987,10	18.06.92	JOINT	150,616	60
12 ZAMBIA	5058	DROUGHT	55,400	24,889,68	18.06.92	JOINT	723,670	365
13 ZIMBABWE	5059	DROUGHT	196,926	83,054,97	18.06.92	JOINT	1,340,000	365
14 BOTSWANA	5060	DROUGHT	5,000	3,530,150	18.06.92	JOINT	100,000	180
15 MADAGASCAR	5091	DROUGHT	25,000	8,015,00	01.07.92	JOINT	(320,000)	240
16 KENYA	5046/I	DROUGHT	31,500	15,161,350	13.07.92	JOINT	(961,000)	180
17 MAURITANIA	5104	DROUGHT	8,400	3,157,40	15.07.92	ED	350,000	60
18 PERU	5125	DROUGHT	6,351	1,691,10	21.08.92	ED	145,000	120
19 MADAGASCAR	5091/I	DROUGHT	6,594	2,176,70	28.08.92	JOINT	(320,000)	60
20 KENYA	5046/II	DROUGHT	30,067	13,994,67	04.09.92	JOINT	(522,000)	120
21 UGANDA	5188	DROUGHT	3,188	934,40	23.12.92	ED	77,000	90
22 KENYA	5046/III	DROUGHT	101,720	35,314,112	29.12.92	JOINT	1,600,000	120
SUB-TOTAL DROUGHT				1,210,916	517,154,662		11,776,636	
C. SUDDEN NATURAL DISASTER								
COUNTRY		CAUSE	TONNAGE	TOTAL COST US\$	DATE	APPROVAL AUTHORITY	BENEFICIARIES	DAYS
1 SAHRA	4946	CYCLONE	3,535	1,556,58	17.01.92	ED	77,000	90
2 CUBA	5005	FLOODS	615	356,06	02.03.92	ED	10,000	120
3 ECUADOR	5044	FLOODS	2,295	1,134,152	04.05.92	ED	100,000	60
4 LAOS	4934/I	FLOODS	3,000	1,020,100	25.08.92	ED	125,000	60
5 PHILIPPINES	5140	FLOODS	3,225	1,235,50	08.10.92	ED	125,000	60
6 PAKISTAN	5151	FLOODS	6,902	1,910,143	09.11.92	JOINT	816,694	25
SUB-TOTAL SUDDEN NAT. DIS.				19,572	7,213,109		1,253,694	
GRAND TOTAL				1,971,145.4	896,831,129		21,585,330	

Southern Africa

Financial Midterm Summary of Contributions by Country, following United Nations Agencies Appeals

Compiled by DHA Geneva on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies

	1992 SEPHA REQUIREMENTS (incl. revisions of 15 Oct)*	INCOME/CONTRIBUTIONS		SHORTFALL	% NEEDS COVERED
		(January-July)	(July-December)		
SEPHIA Regional Projects	16,980,000	---	2,500,336	14,479,664	14.73 %
DJIBOUTI	4,960,200	2,260,668	905,600	1,793,932	63.83 %
ERITREA	190,746,300	121,020,056	13,129,384	56,596,860	70.33 %
ETHIOPIA	338,766,300	205,433,858	63,635,694	69,696,748	79.43 %
KENYA	159,726,306	59,248,100	107,248,766	(6,770,560)	104.24 %
SOMALIA	153,087,830	35,220,897	88,511,213	29,355,720	80.82 %
SUDAN	281,498,150	139,915,356	64,015,494	77,567,300	72.44 %
Unearmarked for SEPHIA Region	---	---	310,476	(310,476)	---
TOTAL:	1,145,765,086	563,098,935	340,256,963	242,409,188	78.84 %

* These requirements include the revised budgets and additional projects introduced by the 100-Day Programme of Action for Somalia of 15 October 1992.

Please note:

- All Income/Contributions statistics have been provided by the appealing agencies.
- Income/Contributions January-July (B) is comprised of contributions as they appear in SEPPIA July document which were allocated directly to projects on the activity sheets.
- The July Appeal "Consolidated Budget Requirements" on pages 8 and 9 referenced total income of \$ 575,749,182 which included unallocated funding. On this table, the previously unallocated funds are referenced under "Income/Contributions" July-November (C).

As of 25 January 1993, UNDP and FAO have not provided additional inputs since November 30th.

Horn of Africa

Financial Summary of Contributions by Country, following U. N. Agencies Appeals

1 January to 31 December 1992

Including 100-Day Plan for Somalia

Compiled by DHA Geneva on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	REVISED BUDGET	INCOME/ CONTRIBUTIONS	SHORTFALL
SADC REGIONAL PROJECTS	20,926,000	21,175,750	17,690,336	3,485,414
ANGOLA	81,019,000	89,599,000	40,310,532	49,288,468
BOTSWANA	5,732,000	6,352,994	3,123,900	3,229,094
LESOTHO	11,793,082	11,076,098	10,422,111	653,987
MALAWI	184,209,000	224,507,790	184,237,704	40,270,086
MOZAMBIQUE	251,235,380	248,527,320	192,267,926	56,259,394
NAMIBIA	19,362,500	20,812,727	8,200,096	12,612,631
SWAZILAND	15,962,150	20,862,015	8,852,680	12,009,335
TANZANIA	5,610,000	7,674,000	3,705,670	3,968,330
ZAMBIA	53,456,000	92,784,872	51,369,664	41,415,208
ZIMBABWE	208,828,750	208,058,977	135,839,481	72,219,496
TOTAL:	858,133,862	951,431,543	656,020,100	295,411,443

Please note the following additional income as reported by the agencies:

- UNICEF - US\$ 633,243 (health sector) for project MW1-92-1/N07
- US\$ 1,048,000 (health sector) for project MOZ-92-1/N09
- US\$ 1,298,000 for Mozambique, not yet allocated to a sector of activity.
- WFP - an additional 720,001 was reported by WFP as received for regional project SIDC-92-2/N04 (Logistics)

Natural Disaster Summary for 1992

Date Started in 1992	Affected Country/Region	Disaster	Number of persons affected				Amount of damage as reported to DHA-GENEVA	Total ** Contributions reported to DHA-GVA	Contributions through DHA-GVA***	DHA-GVA Emerg. Grant	No. of Sit/Inf Repts issued
			Dead	Injured	Missing	Homeless					
06JAN	Argentina	Floods	34	n/a*	11	2,000	250,000,000	59,868	0	N	Inf 2
07JAN	Yemen-Socotra Islands	Floods	0	0	0	30,000	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
09JAN	Vanuatu	Cyclone 'Betsy'	n/a	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	46,992	0	N	Inf 5
21JAN	Algeria	Heavy Rains/Earthquake	18	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
01FEB	Lebanon	Snowstorms	25	75	n/a	3,000	n/a	1,160,196	37,690	Y	Sit 4
01FEB	Turkey	Avalanches	261	69	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 2
06FEB	Cuba	Floods	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,127	n/a	2,589,900	241,000	Y	Sit 3
10FEB	Brazil	Floods	41	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
20FEB	Philippines	Volcano Alert 'Taal'	0	0	n/a	1,578	0	0	0	N	Inf 2
07MAR	Costa Rica	Earthquake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Inf 1
09MAR	Vanuatu	Cyclone 'Fran'	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
12MAR	Bolivia	Floods	n/a	50	n/a	5,125	n/a	609,815	0	Y	Sit 2
13MAR	Turkey	Earthquake-Erzincan	547	2,000	0	90,000	n/a	11,212,593	1,450,700	Y	Sit 9
24MAR	Ecuador	Floods 'El Nino'	22	n/a	4	10,000	n/a	2,108,783	119,463	Y	Sit 3
09APR	Nicaragua	Volcanic Eruption	2	75	0	10,000	n/a	1,397,678	40,147	Y	Sit 6
18APR	China	Hailstorms	109	n/a	n/a	n/a	96,000,000	0	0	N	Inf 1
06MAY	Papua New Guinea	Floods/Volcanic Activity	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,118,000	0	N	Inf 1
11MAY	Paraguay	Floods	n/a	n/a	n/a	75,000	n/a	2,162,290	0	Y	Sit 6
15MAY	Kyrgyzstan	Torrential Rain/E-quake	4	n/a	n/a	20,000	31,000,000	200,000	100,000	N	Sit 3

Natural Disaster Summary for 1992

Date Started in 1992	Affected Country/Region	Disaster	Number of persons affected				Amount of damage as reported to DHA-GENEVA	Total ** Contributions reported to DHA-GVA	Contributions through DHA-GVA**	DHA-GVA Emerg. Grant	Inf/ Sit Repts issued
			Dead	Injured	Missing	Homeless					
20MAY	Iran	Floods	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	59,121,622	0	0	N	Inf 2
20MAY	Pakistan	Earthquake	n/a	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 2
25MAY	Cuba	Earthquake	0	50	0	5,829	n/a	0	0	Y	Sit 1
09JUN	Brazil	Floods	29	270	0	125,223	n/a	12,346	0	N	Inf 1
09JUN	Argentina	Floods	n/a	n/a	n/a	110,000	260,000,000	2,018,903	0	Y	Sit 4
12JUN	Uruguay	Floods	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,700	n/a	365,897	0	N	Inf 3
02JUL	Vietnam	Typhoon 'Chuck'	4	4	10	0	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
06JUL	Panama	Tornado	12	50	0	0	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
09JUL	Iran	Torrential Rain	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
10AUG	Pakistan	Monsoon Rains	94	n/a	n/a	60,000	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 2
19AUG	Kyrgyzstan	Earthquake	50	100	50	n/a	130,000,000	720,811	376,067	Y	Sit 3
20AUG	Philippines	Volcano/ landslide/Floods	50	13	10	n/a	74,000,000	7,519,736	90,583	Y	Sit 8
23AUG	Bahamas, USA	Hurricane 'Andrew'	4	n/a	0	1,700	n/a	253,306	0	Y	Inf 3
28AUG	Pakistan	Earthquake	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
01SEP	Nicaragua	Earthquake/Tsunami	116	489	63	n/a	25,000,000	10,055,531	389,352	Y	Sit 7
03SEP	Afghanistan	Flash Floods	85	0	38	n/a	n/a	180,000	100,000	Y	Inf 3
07SEP	Pakistan	Floods in Azad Kashmir	1,334	n/a	n/a	875,000	1,000,000,000	11,161,893	139,605	Y	Sit 8
11SEP	Zaire	Earthquake	9	61	n/a	n/a	n/a	**	0	N	Inf 1
21SEP	India	Floods	500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1

Natural Disaster Summary for 1992

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			Dead	Injured	Missing	Homeless					
28SEP	El Salvador	Floods in South E. Reg.	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
05OCT	Viet Nam	Floods/Typhoon 'Angela'	93	0	0	n/a	18,000,000	688,203	115,556	Y	Sit 5
07OCT	Montenegro	Floods	1	0	0	6,000	n/a	377,231	201,206	Y	Sit 5
08OCT	Indonesia	Landslides	77	n/a	0	n/a	5,400,000	0	0	N	Inf 2
08OCT	India	Flash F-floods	51	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
10OCT	Papua N Guinea	Volcanic Activity Alert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Inf 1
12OCT	Egypt	Earthquake	561	9,929	0	n/a	n/a	193,703,931	12,000	Y	Sit 9
17OCT	Colombia	Earthquake	6	60	n/a	2,500	n/a	150,000	0	N	Inf 5
24OCT	Georgia	Earthquake	1	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
12NOV	Sri Lanka	Cyclone	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 2
16NOV	India	Flash F-floods	263	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 2
20NOV	Albania	Floods	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,000,000	2,203,890	83,115	Y	Sit 4
29NOV	St Vincent & Grenadines	Floods	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
08DEC	Armenia/Azerbaijan	Emergency Appeal	n/a	n/a	n/a	500,000	n/a	306,748	0	N	Inf 1
08DEC	Bolivia	Mudslides	49	n/a	n/a	850	n/a	158,440	0	Y	Inf 4
11DEC	Fiji	Cyclone	n/a	n/a	n/a	500	n/a	0	0	N	Inf 1
12DEC	Indonesia	Earthquake/Tsunami	2,500	2,103	69	90,000	100,000,000	5,208,628	279,683	Y	Sit 9

This table covers natural disasters occurred in 1992. It has been compiled by the Relief Co-ordination Branch of DHA-GENEVA. Issued on 10 March 1993.

* n/a - data not available or not reported to DHA-GENEVA

** This does not include in kind contributions not coded

*** Several contributions pledged for 1992 disasters, have not, so far, been received at DHA-GENEVA. The total amounts can therefore be expected to change slightly, depending on the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of receipt of contribution

The figures reflecting the populations affected and damages may also be revised in the future, based on additional available information