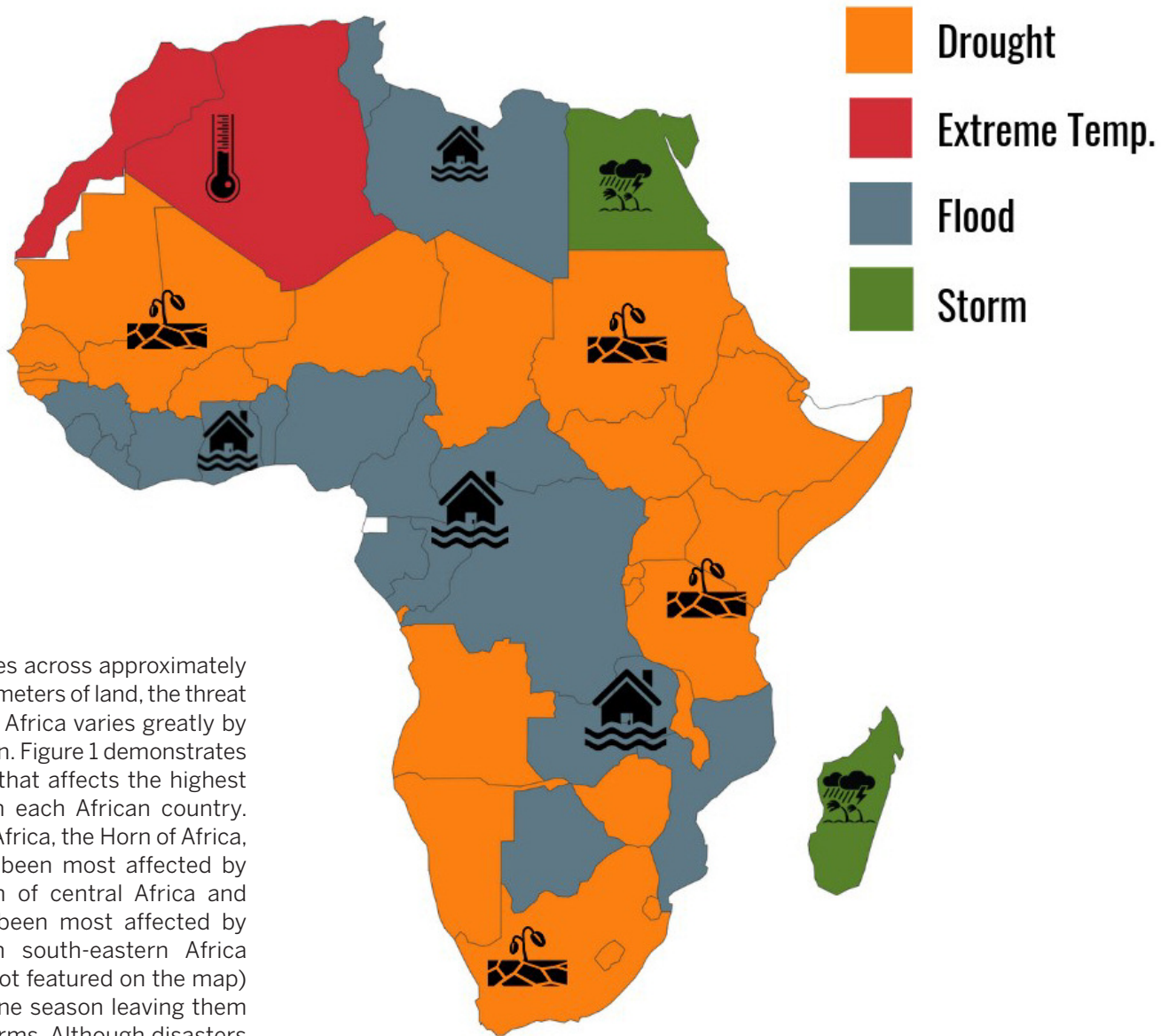


**FIGURE 1: DISASTER TYPE AFFECTING HIGHEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY COUNTRY (2000-2019)**

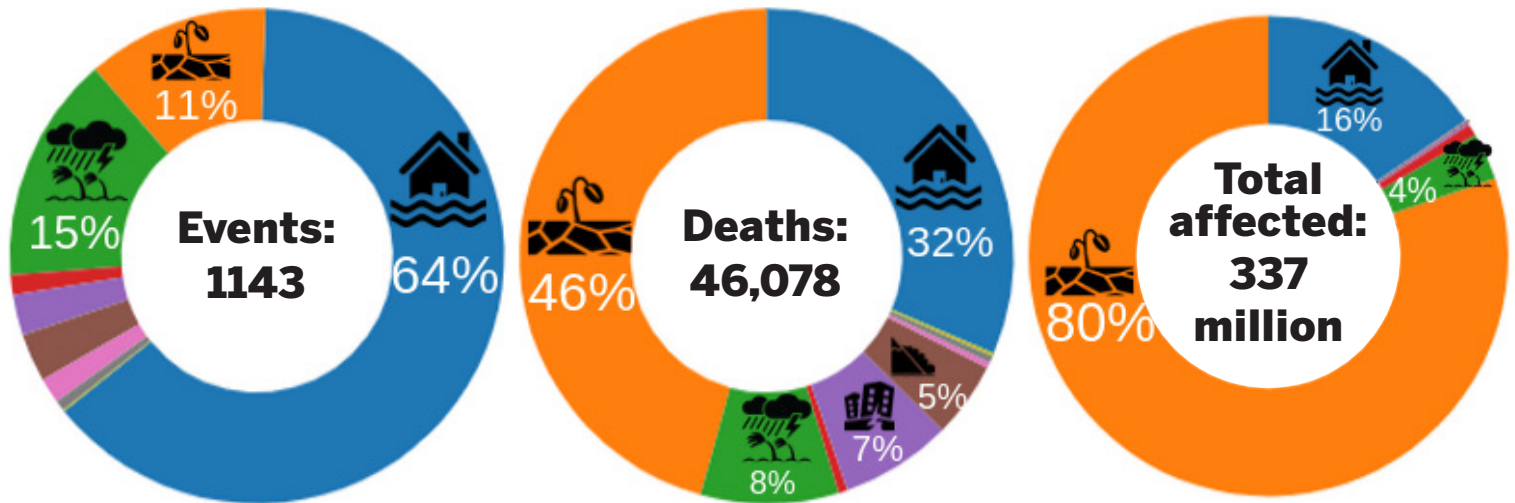


With over 50 countries across approximately 30 million square kilometers of land, the threat of natural hazards in Africa varies greatly by geography and season. Figure 1 demonstrates the type of disaster that affects the highest number of people in each African country. Regions of southern Africa, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel have been most affected by drought, while much of central Africa and western Africa has been most affected by floods. Countries in south-eastern Africa (some of which are not featured on the map) face an annual cyclone season leaving them most affected by storms. Although disasters occur across the entire continent, some countries are more affected than others. Since 2000, Kenya (with 60 events), Mozambique (with 55 events), and South Africa (with 54 events) have experienced the highest number of disasters as they regularly face storms, droughts, and flooding. Ethiopia (with 43 events) also falls into the top 10.

*All figures last updated 4 September 2019 and taken from "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database"; with analysis & writing by Nima Yaghmaei.*



**FIGURE 2: SHARE BY DISASTER TYPE (2000-2019)**



- Flood
- Drought
- Storm
- Extreme Temp.
- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Wildfire
- Volcanic activity
- Mass Movement

As seen in Figure 2, floods and droughts were the most prevalent and impactful type of disasters on the African continent. From 2000 to 2019, floods were responsible for 64% of disaster events, followed by storms at 15%. Unlike other continents, such as Asia, earthquakes and volcanoes are not prominent types of disasters. So far in this century, droughts have been the deadliest disaster type, followed by floods.

In terms of people affected, droughts make up by far the largest share of disasters in Africa. This figure may be attributed to various climatic and geographic features, as well as the reliance on rain-fed agriculture by a large portion of the population in low resource rural areas. The most impactful drought events so far this century by number of people affected were the 2003 and 2004 South African droughts (15 million & 12.6 million people affected respectively), the 2015 Ethiopian drought (10.2 million people affected), and the 2009 Niger drought (7.9 million people affected).