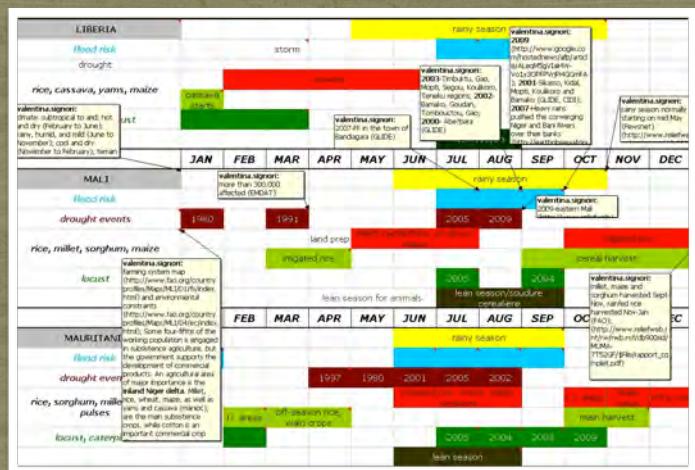


Seasonal and Hazards Calendar



Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch

Foreword

Whether you work in the field or at WFP headquarters, whether your job is to plan and prepare for emergencies, to respond to them, or to design the most appropriate programmes possible – there is now a new tool to help you. The new Seasonal and Hazards Calendar combines the most authoritative information on major seasonal hazards like floods, droughts, cyclones and the prevalence of pests such as locusts, alongside crop growing cycles and lean seasons. The Calendar covers each of the 79 countries where WFP has a presence and has proved successful and popular where it was tried out during its development. In Haiti it was the basis for preparedness plans ahead of the 2010 hurricane season – seen at the time as the country's biggest threat. When the earthquake struck, the calendar was instead first put to use identify disruption to the agricultural cycle.

Programme designers are also already using the Calendar – “it fits like a glove in our approach to programme design” said one with wide experience in Prevention and Recovery Programmes. It has also been welcomed enthusiastically by one of WFP’s biggest donors, which has brought it into its preparedness and planning process for allocating funding and resources. “This is really, really impressive” said the donor when seeing the Calendar.

The Seasonal and Hazards Calendar has been developed using a strong “Back to Basics” approach to information and with the question “How appealing and easy to use is it ?” being continually asked. The first step was to clear out all existing sources, only allowing back into the Calendar ones whose accuracy, reliability and usefulness had been rigorously analysed and confirmed. The second step was to search for new sources, especially ones which allowed the cross-checking of information. Conflicting information – even from impeccable sources – had been a serious problem for the previous Calendar. Primary sources can be found on the next page.

Design was also very important; a very visual coloured text box is the first step to easily accessing the information needed. If you want to look at one particular region of a country which has had, for example, a cyclone, it takes seconds to go deeper into the Calendar to where people and crops have been affected in the past. You can then get on with planning your emergency or programme response, taking wisely informed decisions. For Food for Work and Food for Assets programming in particular, the most appropriate time possible for intervention can be clearly seen. Programmes can then be launched at the time of most difficulty for communities, while ensuring there is no disruption to ongoing local livelihoods and economies. As a senior programme designer commented “this is a great help to build the rationale on linking programmes to shocks, and we and the Regional Bureaux and Country Offices, can take a lot of this information as a starting point for discussions with partners and for more in-depth work.”

The new Seasonal and Hazards Calendar has stayed true to its roots. It came about as the result of feedback from WFP’s field operations, when staff asked for a more useful and user-friendly tool than the one they had. WFP’s Regional Bureaux and Country Offices have been kept in mind throughout the creation process, with the views of staff on the ground being regularly sought and their ideas incorporated. Large countries – like Sudan - or ones like Ghana with wide variations in climate and agricultural cycles, were divided into several specific zones to make their entries in the Calendar as useful as possible after feedback from the West Africa Regional Bureau.

The Calendar will remain this way – expanding and changing as it needs to. The Regional Bureaux have already compiled 20 key oversight countries which are to be added to the Calendar next. The Calendar has also just gone live on-line with the completion of a platform on the Emergency Preparedness and Response Web (EPweb) and is available for use by other agencies and partners on the HEWSWEB site. Every effort will be made, however, to remember the reason why the Seasonal and Hazards Calendar was created, keeping the balance between adding important information and analysis without making it too cumbersome.

Contact us: HQ.Situation.Room@wfp.org

Primary Sources

WFP's Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch would like to thank WFP colleagues whose work on (among other things) Executive Briefs, Country Pages, the Food Security Atlas, Early Warning-Food Security and EPweb has contributed greatly to this Seasonal and Hazards Calendar.

We would also like to thank our colleagues at other UN Agencies for their Reports, Flash Appeals, Press Releases, Briefs and so on.

We are indebted to our sister agency FAO for the Country Briefs and Profiles, the Crop Prospects and the Food Situation. The following websites were invaluable

- GIEWS - Global Information and Early Warning System (<http://www.fao.org/giews/english/index.htm>)
- Locust Watch (<http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/info/info/index.html>)
- FAOSTAT (<http://faostat.fao.org/DesktopDefault.aspx?PageID=339&lang=en&country=115>)



Climate Prediction Center, NOAA (<http://www.cpc.noaa.gov/products/fews/global/>)

The International Research Institute for Climate and Society – IRI (<http://portal.iri.columbia.edu/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=944&PageID=7868&mode=2>)

Country Studies (<http://countrystudies.us/>)

Britannica (<http://www.britannica.com/>)

International and local media



Thank you also to:
FEWSNET Famine Early warning Systems Network (<http://www.fews.net/Pages/default.aspx>)

GLIDE Number (<http://www.glidenumber.net/glide/public/search/search.jsp>)

EM-DAT (<http://www.emdat.be/>)

Center for International Disaster Information CIDI (<http://iys.cidi.org/disaster/>)

NASA Earth Observatory (<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/>)

RSOE EDIS (<http://hisz.rsoe.hu/alertmap/>)

Prevention Web (<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/>)

Earth Trends (http://earthtrends.wri.org/country_profiles/index.php?theme=8)

ReliefWeb (<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/doc110?OpenForm>)

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (<http://www.fas.usda.gov/countryinfo.asp>)

Seasonal and Hazards Calendar



Regional Bureau Asia, Bangkok

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste

Regional Bureau Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe, Cairo

Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tajikistan, Yemen



Regional Bureau West Africa, Dakar

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Togo

Regional Bureau Latin America and the Caribbean, Panama

Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru



Regional Bureau Southern, Eastern and Central Africa, Johannesburg

Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Sudan

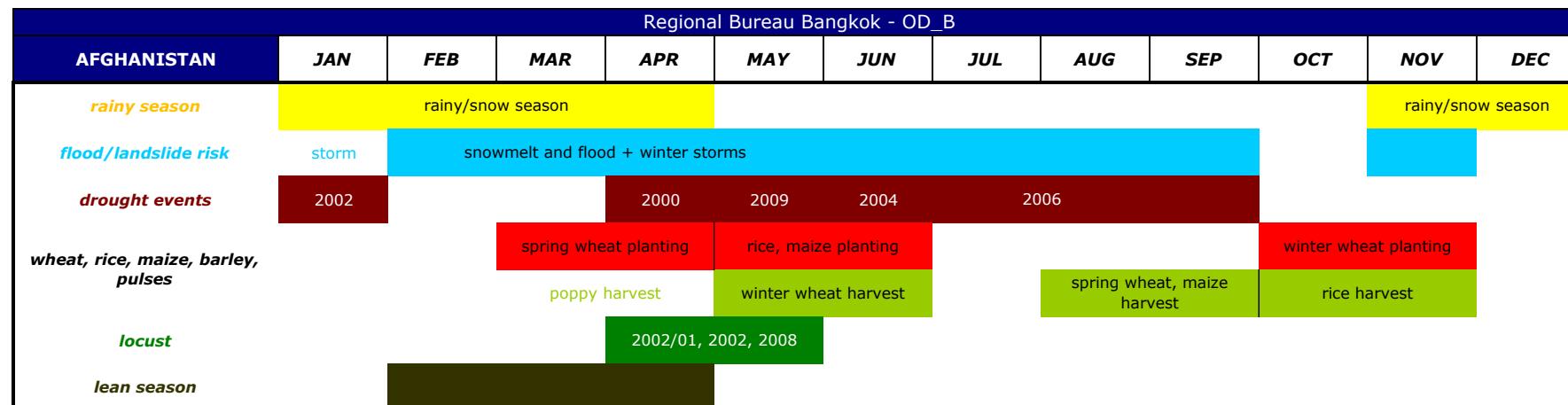


Asia Regional Bureau, Bangkok



Available countries

Afghanistan,
Bangladesh,
Bhutan,
Cambodia,
DPR Korea,
India,
Indonesia,
Laos,
Myanmar,
Nepal,
Pakistan,
Philippines,
Sri Lanka,
Timor Leste



Climate: arid to semiarid; cold winters and hot summers. Winter snows are frequent at the higher elevations and there are permanent snowfields in the Hindu Kush. Summers are dry and severely hot; however, intrusions of moist, southerly monsoon air occasionally bring rain, increased humidity, and cloudiness to the extreme eastern portions. **Terrain:** mostly rugged mountains, plains in north and southwest; desert conditions prevailing in the southwestern and northern plains. **Rainy Season:** most of the country's precipitation occurs from December to April; in the highlands snow falls from December to March, while in the lowlands it rains intermittently from December to April or May; in eastern parts rains peak between mid Feb and early May; in western parts peak in late Jan-early Apr. In the mountains the annual mean precipitation increases from west to east and it averaged about 16 inches (400 mm), but in the arid region of Farah just 3 inches (75 mm) per year.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2008 - 170,684 affected; 2005
February	2005 - since Feb, Uruzgan Province badly hit
March	2007 (March-April) - FF and snow avalanches with central province of Ghor, western province of Badghis and Uruzgan province badly affected; 2003 - Balkh, Kunduz provinces
April	2009 (Apr-May) - floods in north, northeast and west; among worst affected Mazar city and Chemtal district of Balkh province; 2003 - Baghraan, Kajaki, Sokhtray districts (Helmand province); 2002 - Qamla-I-Naw, Ab Kamari districts (Badghis province) + Deh Miran, Qala-I-Turdi, Ghulbian, Bilchiragh city + Yulmarab village (Mazar-e-Sharif)
May	2008 - FF in Hazrat Sultan district, Samangan Province, northern Afghanistan; 2007 - Samangan province; 2006 - northern Afghan provinces of Baghlan and Faryab due to heavy rains and snowmelt; 2003 - Doshi, Khost-o-Fereng, Nahrin districts (Baghlan province), Panjshir valley (Takhar province), Khanabad (Kunduz province)
June	2009 - Kunduz and Baghlan provinces; 2007 - unusual FF in several provinces; 2005 - northern parts; 2003 - Badakhshan and North provinces
July	2007; 2004 - Central Highlands and Northern Afghanistan
August	2009 - FF in Jalalabad - east; 2006 - southeastern provinces of Paktika, Ghazni and Paktia; 2002 - Khost
September	2009 - eastern Alingar District, Laghman Province; 1992 - 450 killed
November	2006 - FF in six districts in the western Afghanistan provinces of Herat and Badghis and in Behsoud district of Nangarhar, in eastern Afghanistan

COLD WAVE with AFFECTED AREAS

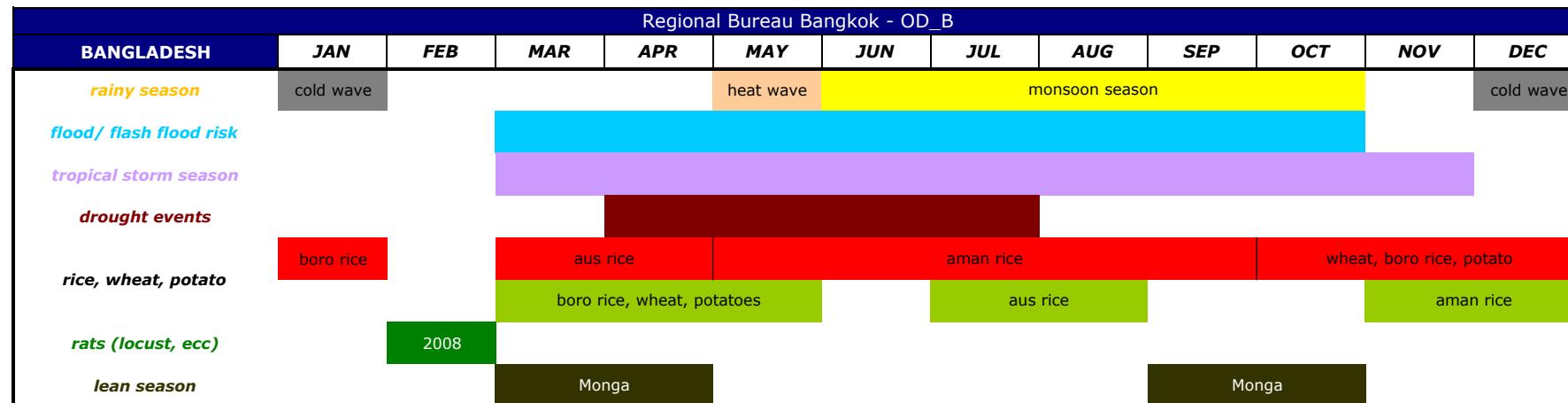
2006 - in January cold wave in northeastern province of Badakhshan; since Jan; 2005 - extreme cold temperature hit Provinces of Badakhshan, Daikundi, Ghazni, Paktika, Ghor, Zabol, Uruzgan and Wardak; 2001 - cold wave in Kunduz in November

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2009 - drought affected rural areas where 80 percent of rain-fed agriculture failed due to lack of rain in 2008; 2006 - joint Government/UN drought appeal; 1,900,000 reportedly affected, mainly in northern provinces of Balkh, Saripul and Faryab and north-eastern province of Badakhshan; 2004 - drought conditions existed during the critical Spring and early Summer months in Western, Southern, Eastern and Central highlands; 2002 - Bonavash (Abdullah Gan region); 2001 - May; 2000 - Kandahar, Helmand, Nimroz, Zabol, Urozgan provinces (south-west), Heart, Farah, Badghis provinces (west), Paktia, Khost, Ghazni (south), Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Badakhshan (north-east) for a total 2.5 million people affected

LOCUST with AFFECTED AREAS

2008 - northwestern province of Badghis; 2005 - locusts successfully laid eggs only in remote desert areas; 2002 - nine provinces in northern Afghanistan; 2001/2000 - vast explosion



Climate: typical monsoon climate characterized by rain-bearing winds, moderately warm temperatures, high humidity and heavy rainfall; except for some parts in the west, it generally exceeds 60 inches (1,500 mm) annually. Large areas of the south, southeast, north, and northeast typically receive from 80 to 100 inches (2,000 to 2,500 mm), and the northern and northwestern parts of the Sylhet area usually receive from 150 to 200 inches (3,800 to 5,000 mm). Storms of very high intensity often occur early in the summer (in April/May) and late in the monsoon season (September/October, and sometimes November). **Terrain:** mostly flat alluvial plain; hilly in southeast

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

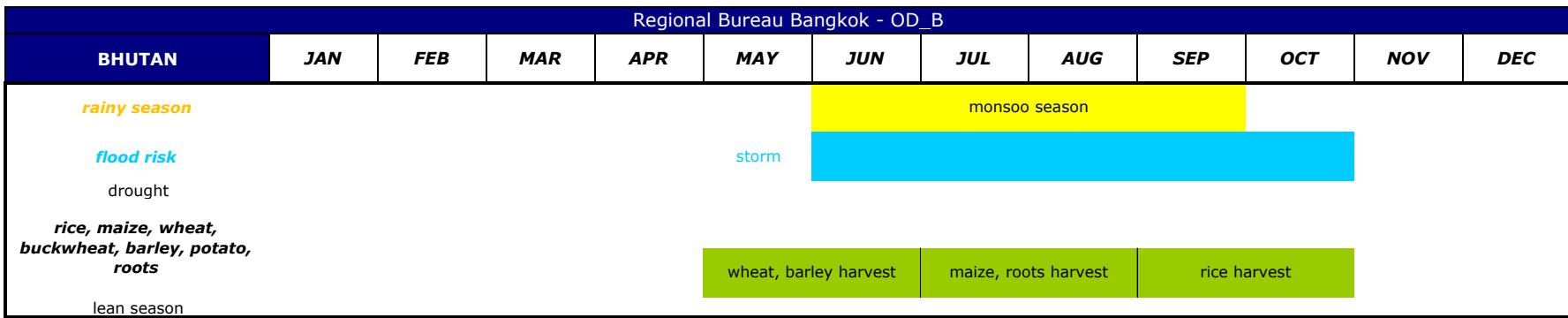
March/April	2010 - Early flash flood (Mar-April) in the Northeast haor basin districts of Sunamganj, Sylhet and Moulvibazar
May	2005 - Flash Flood in Northwestern districts of Dinajpur, Rangpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Naogaon, Kurigram, Gaibandha 2010 - Low to moderate level flood in the Northeast districts of Sylhet, Sunamganj and Moulavibazar. Landslide and flood triggered by heavy rains in mid June killed at least 100 people in Southeast coastal Cox's Bazar district; 2008 - Moderate level flood in 22 districts; 2007 - Flash Flood in Lalmonirhat, Netrakona, Sunamganj, Habiganj, Moulvibazar, Floods and Landslides in Chittagong; 2006 - Flash Flood; 2004 - Severe flooding affected 39 out of 64 districts, 38% land area inundated, affecting 36 million (25% of total population) people where around 800 died; 2003 - Khagrachari, Chittagong, Bhola, Feni, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulovibazar, Habiganj, Netrakona, Cox's Bazar, Jamalpur, Lakshimpur, Comilla affected; 2001 - Sylhet, Hobigonj, Sunamganj, Muolovibazar, Nilphamari, Brahmanbaria districts; 2000 - Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Morzapool, Katalganj, Rahmatganj, Chakta, Halishabur, Bakalia, Chandgaon, Pahartoli, Hathazari, Patiya, Satkania, Keranirhat areas
June	2009 - Heavy rains in Dhaka flooded and waterlogging; landslide in the south-east; 2007 - Severe flood started in late July and affected almost 39 districts; 2005 - districts of northern Sirajganj and Gaibandha, and northwestern Nilphamari and Noagoan as the major Brahmaputra-Jamuna, Ganges-Padma, and Meghna river systems all registered a rise in levels; 2002 - Mymensingh, Sunamganj, Netrakona, Rangpur, Noakhali, Nilphamari, Kurigram, Ghaibanda, Sherpur, Jessore, Satkhira, Rajshahi, Barguna, Laximpur, Bhola, Barisal, Patuakhali, Cox
July	2009 - Moderate flooding occurred in Southeastern parts of the country; 2008 - Chittagong and Cox's Bazar; 2006 - Jessore, Khulna and Satkhira in south-west; 2001 - Sunamganj, Sylhet, Chapai-Nawabganj, Rajshahi, Kushtia districts affected; 2000 - Meherpur, Kushtia, Chaudanga, Jhenaidah, Rajshahi
August	2009 - Low level flood affected 200 villages in three sub districts of the Khulna district; 2007 - Severe late flood (2nd wave in 2007) started in mid Sept and affected almost 22 districts
September	2005 - Northwestern and northern districts of Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Kurigram, Joypurhat, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Naogaon, Bogra and Gaibandha
October	

TROPICAL STORM and AFFECTED AREAS

March	2008 - 9 districts affected in north and northeastern parts; 2006 - 6 villages of Bagerhat District in southern part affected by a strong tornado; 2005 - TS/tornado in districts of Gaibandha and Rangpur; 2003 - severe storm in southern parts; 2000 - tornado in Natore district (North-Western) 2009 - Cyclone Bijli hit Cox's Bazar; 2007 - storm lashed Dhaka; 2006 - Cyclone; 2002 - TS hit Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Bogra, Nilphamari, Netrakona, Rangpur, Kishorganj, Kurigram, Sirajgong districts; 2001 - severe storm in Sirajgang, Pabna, Sylhet + another storm in Patuakhali district, Satkhira district, Kuakata coast; 2000 - severe storm, Moulvibazar, Netrakona and Rangpur district
April	2009 - Cyclone Aila hit southwestern coastal areas; 2001 - severe storm affected Mymensingh, Netrakona, Tangail, Naogaon, Moulovibazar, Chuadanga, Jhenaidah, Gaibandha, Patuakhali, Meherpur, Gopalgonj, Noakhali districts; 2000 - severe storm in Chittagong, Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Comilla, Mymensingh, Tangail, Chandpur, Kishoreganj districts
May	2005 - tornado hit 4 unions of Nilphamari district; 2004 - severe storm in southern coast; 2000 - tornado in Ullapara, Gournadi districts
June	2002 - severe storm affected Rajshahi district
July	2006 - low atmospheric depression generated storms and tornados
September	2008 - TS Reshma hit Khulna-Barisal coast (southern parts); 2001 - Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Gaibandha, Rangpur districts hit by a tornado; 2000 - Cyclone hit Barisal, Barguna, Jhalkaiti, Bhola, Khulna, Pirojpur, Noakhali, Laximpur, Cox's Bazar, Dhaka, Mymensingh, Chandpur, Shariatpur districts (coastal and central)
October	2007 - Cyclone Sidr; 2002 - severe storm
November	

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

From 1900 to 2009, 6 drought events recorded; worst in 1943 and 1983. 2009 - No rain during first half of Monsoon (June-July), northern parts affected; 2006 - prolonged dry spell in Northwest; insufficient rain, -25% less than normal nationwide and -55% less in Northwest during the Monsoon season; 1999 - the worst drought in years

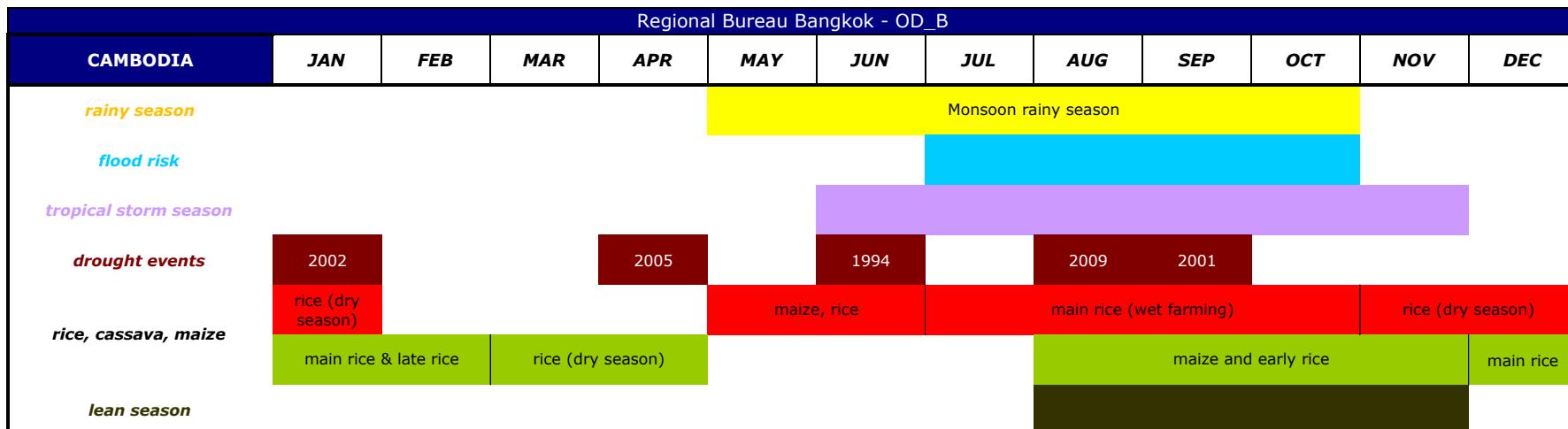


Climate: tropical in southern plains, cool winters and hot summers in central valleys (temperate), severe winters and cool summers in Himalayas; monsoons bring between 60 and 90 percent of the region's rainfall. Annual precipitation ranges widely: In the north, there is only about 40 mm of annual precipitation—primarily snow, in the temperate central regions, a yearly average of around 1,000 mm and 7,800 mm registered at some locations in the south; Thimphu experiences dry winter months (Dec/Feb) and almost no precipitation until March, to reach the peak in August, with a total annual rainfall of nearly 650 mm; spring is normally dry with some pre-monsoon rains from mid Apr to June. **Terrain:** mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys. Physically, Bhutan may be divided into three regions from south to north with 3 different climates: the hot, humid, subtropical tract of the Duars Plain and its adjacent foothills; the cooler region of the Lesser Himalayas; and the alpine tundra region of the Great Himalayas.

Climate/Terrain

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

May	1994 - a severe storm killed 17 and affected 65,000
August	2000 - Pasakha, Phuentsholing, Chukha killing 200 people; southern parts worst affected
September	2007
October	1994



Climate: very hot and humid. **Terrain:** central lowlands rising to a plateau on the east and northeast frontier and mountains on the west, southwest and north. The total annual rainfall average is between 100 and 150 cm, and the heaviest amounts fall in the southeast; rainfall from April to September in the Tonle Sap Basin-Mekong Lowlands area averages 130 to 190 cm and increases with elevation-it is heaviest in the mountains along the coast in the southwest

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

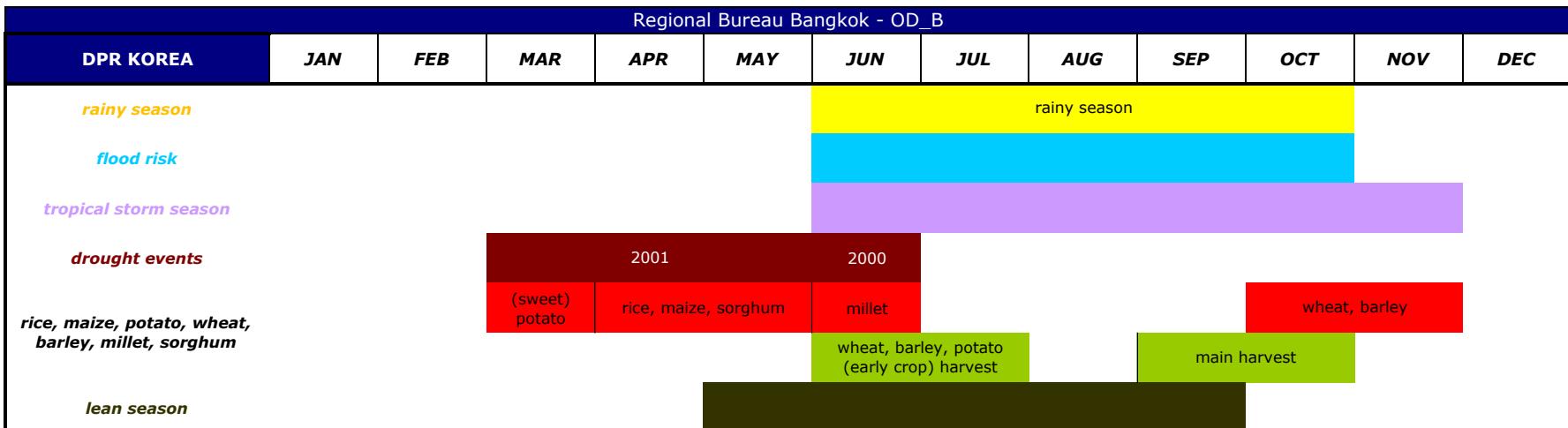
July	2000 - Stung Treng, Kratie, Koh Kong, Kompong Cham, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Takeo, Siem Reap, Otdar Mean Chey, Kampot, Svay Rieng, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Kampong Chhnang, Rattanakiri, Preah Vihear, Battambang, Banthey Mean Chey, Kampong Som, Kampong Speu provinces; 1994 - 506 killed
August	2006 - lower Mekong basin near Phnom Pehn and Kandal, Koh Kong, Kampot, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Battambang, Pursat, Rattanakiri; 2002 - Kandal, Stung Treng, Takeo, Kampong Chhnang, Banteay Mean Chey, Svay Rieng, Kampong Speu, Kratie, Pursat, Kampot; the worst hit province being Prey Veng; 2001 - Stung Treng, Kratie, Kampong Champ provinces along the the Mekong River Basin region; 1999 - Sihanoukville, Koh Dong, Kam Pot Provinces
September	2000 since mid July - worst floods in years with 3 million affected in 11 provinces out of 19 provinces; 1991 - 100 killed
October	1999 - Takeo, Kandal, Kampong Speu, Phnom Penh Municipality, Pursat; 1996 - international assistance requested due to sever floods in central and southern provinces

TROPICAL STORM and AFFECTED AREAS

Normal typhoon season in North-West Pacific from June to Nov with peak in August. 2009 (late September)- Typhoon Ketsana hit in Kampong Thom province in central Cambodia and caused widespread damage to households, infrastructure and agricultural fields in 11 provinces: Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Steung Treng, Otdar Meancheay, Battambang, Banteay Meancheay and Mondul Kiri. 43 people are known to have been killed

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2009 - thousands of hectares of rice paddies across the country affected and at least eight provinces out of the country's total 24 provinces affected; 2005 - 600,000 affected; 2001/2002 - eight drought stricken Cambodian provinces of Kampong Speu, Takeo, Kampot, Kandal, Kampong Cham, Svay rieng, Odor Meancheay, Pursat and Battambang; 1994 - 5 million affected



Climate/Terrain Climate: temperate. Terrain: mainly hills and mountains separated by deep, narrow valleys; wide coastal plains in west.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

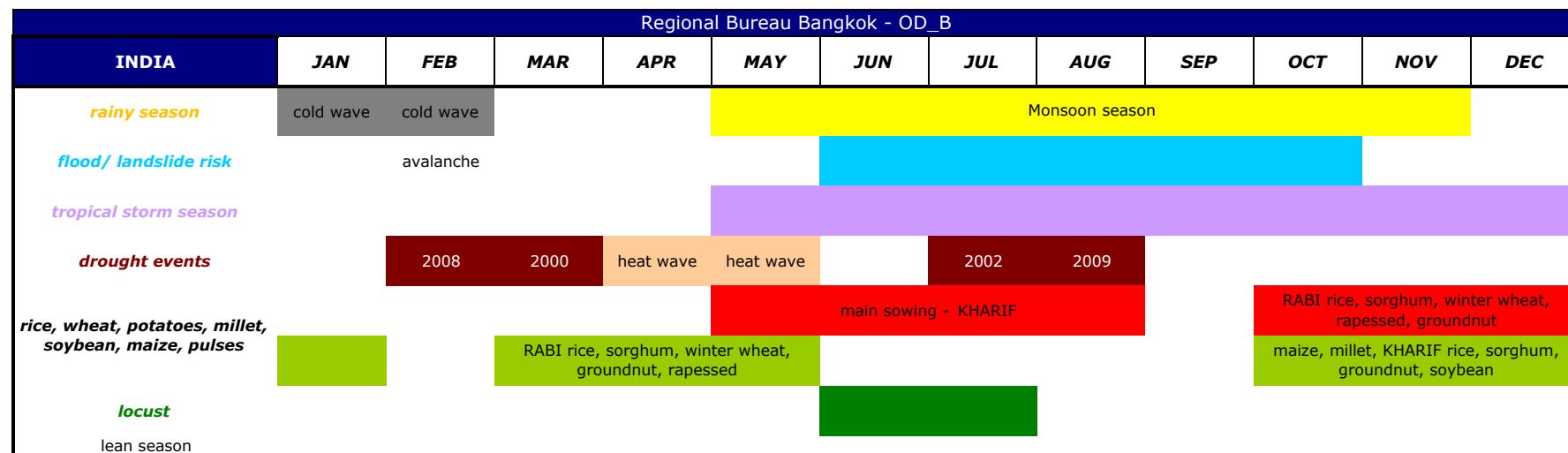
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| June | 2005 - 193 killed |
| July | 2009 - heavy rains in Pyongyang and the provinces of South Phyongan and South Hamgyong; 2006 - South Pyongan, North Hwanghe, Kangwon provinces and South Hamgyong (floods and landslides); 2005 - South Pyongan Province; 2004 |
| | 2007 - greatest impact on the southern provinces, including the Pyongyang & key agricultural production regions. Flood affected provinces include Kangwon, North Hwanghae, South Hwanghae, South Hamgyong and South Phyongan and low-lying areas in the centre of Pyongyang; 2002 - South Pyongan (towns of Kaechon, Tokchon, Anju and the counties of Nyongwon, Unsan, Mundok and Sukchon), South Hwanghae provinces (the rice bowl); 2001 - Phyanggang (Kangwon province), Paechon (Hwanghae province); 1995 - more than 5 million affected and 68 killed |
| August | |
| September | 1998 - torrential rains on the east coast from late August; counties of Kowan, Jongpyong, Riwon and Sinhung in the South Hamgyong province. The towns of Sinhung and Riwon have been particularly hit |
| October | 2006 - four counties and two cities of eastern Kangwon province; 2001 - eastern coast and especially Kangwon province |

TROPICAL STORM and AFFECTED AREAS

- 2002** - TS Rusa hit Kangwon province, especially Tongchon, Anbyon, Kosong districts; **2000** - typhoon Papirroon hit Kangwon, North Hamgyong, South Hamgyong, Ryanggang, North Pyongan, North Hwanghae provinces, Kaesong city
2007 - Typhoon Wipha

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

- 2001** - dry spell since March hit Pyongyang, Haeju, Sariwon, Kaesong, Kangwon, Hwanghae provinces



Climate/Terrain: six major climatic subtypes, ranging from desert in the west, to alpine tundra and glaciers in the north, to humid tropical regions supporting rainforests in the southwest and the island territories. **Terrain**: mountains in the north, vast Indoganggetic plain with desert area in the west. Parallel ranges run from the Arabian Sea coast, to their south, the remaining peninsular landmass, the Deccan Plateau, is flanked on the left and right by the coastal ranges. Northern India prone to cold waves, mainly in Jan and Feb while Orissa often experiences heat waves between Apr and May

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

June	2007 - flooding and storm-related damage in the southern Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka; 2002
July	2009 - Orissa state; Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; 2006 - flooding and inundation in low-lying areas affecting Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in west part and Orissa in east part; 2005 - Assam and Arunachal Pradesh; 2004 - hardest hit Assam and Bihar
August	2009 - River Ghagra and other streams in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh; Bihar State; 2007 - Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal
September	2009 - landslide in Mumbai; Ropar district of India's northern Punjab state; Assam and New Delhi; 2008 - Bihar, 2 million affected caused by the overflowing Kosi River
October	2009 - State of Karnataka Bijapur, State of Andhra Pradesh; 2008 - Tamil Nadu state; 2005 - heavy rains and floods due to a depression developed over southwestern Bay of Bengal and intensified into a TD affected southern States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal and Orissa

TROPICAL STORM and AFFECTED AREAS

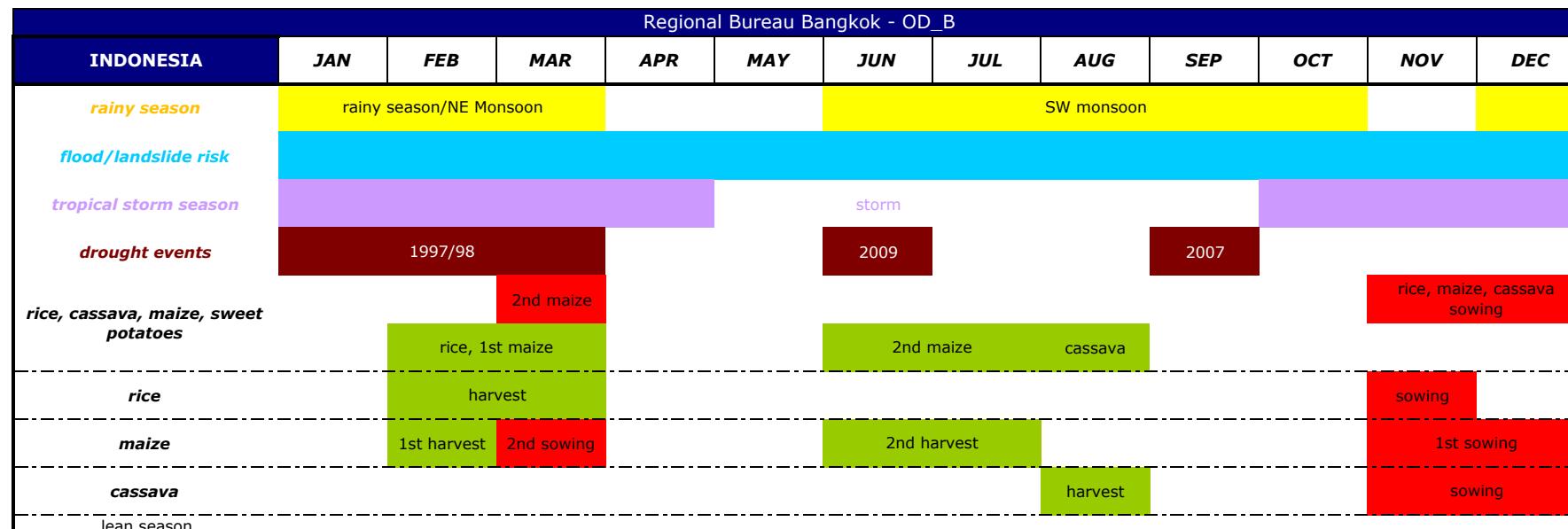
May	2009 - Storm Aila hit eastern areas - West Bengal; Kolkata; 2008 - severe storm started from the western state of Rajasthan and hit the national capital, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh
June	2007 - TS in southern Andhra Pradesh state
November	2008 - TC hit Tamil Nadu and Puducherry; 1996
December	2003 - TC on the eastern coasts; 2000 - late Dec

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

Worst droughts recorded in 1943 and 1965-more than 1 million people killed. 2009 - 44% deficient monsoon in the region that includes Punjab, Haryana and west Uttar Pradesh; some districts of eastern Jharkhand and Northeastern Manipur declared drought-hit; more than half of Assam state declared drought hit; total number of drought-hit districts in Uttar Pradesh has risen to 47; Andhra Pradesh also affected; 2008 - Bundelkhand region declared drought-affected; 2002; 2000

LATEST LOCUST EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

Locust infestation prone states are Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra; substantial damage caused during the period 1926 to 1940, 1941 to 1946, 1949 to 1955 and 1955 to 1962. In recent years India experienced large- scale locust invasion in 1978. Again, during July 1993, the country experienced unprecedented level of locust invasion. 2007-warming issued for summer breeding areas in the west and small locusts present in the Kutch region of Gujarat; 2005 - Sindh and Indo-Pakistan border at risk; 2002 - invasion of locusts across the border into the desert state of Rajasthan



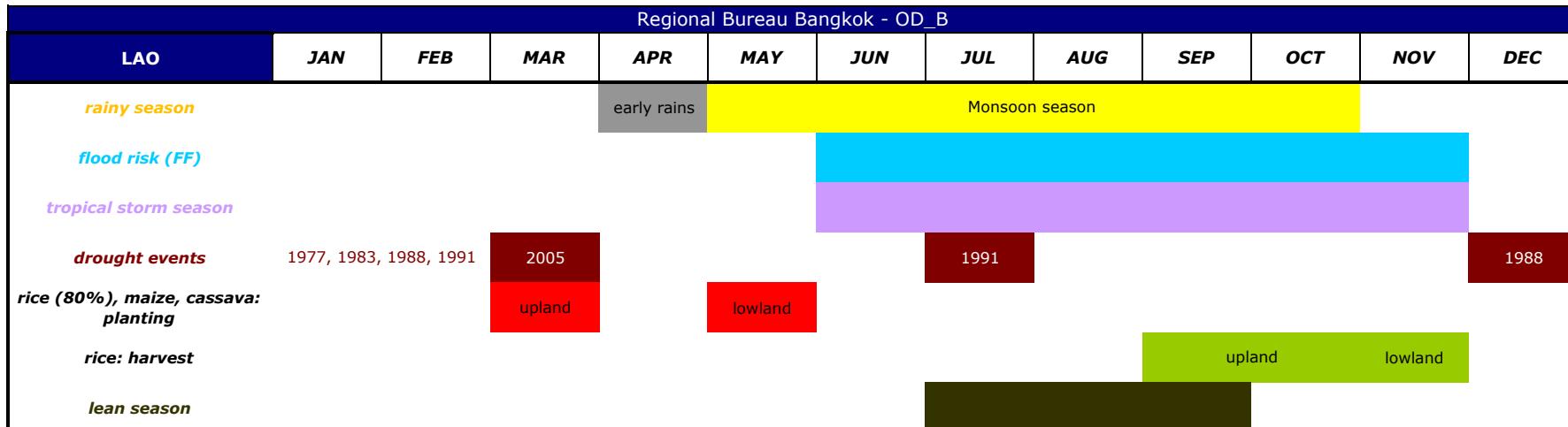
Climate/Rainy Season: almost entirely tropical, with monsoons usually blowing in from the southeast in June through September and from the northwest in December through March. Most of Indonesia receives heavy rainfall throughout the year; however there is a dry season (June/Sep-Oct), influenced by the Australian continental air masses, when the islands of Timor and Sumba receive little rain, and a rainy season (Dec/Mar) that is the result of mainland Asia and Pacific Ocean air masses. Local wind patterns, however, can greatly modify these general wind patterns, especially in the islands of central Maluku-Seram, Ambon, and Buru; In general, western and northern parts of Indonesia experience the most precipitation (highest amount of precipitation occurs in the mountainous regions of Sumatra, Kalimantan, Celebes, and Papua-more than 120 inches/3,000 mm annually), since the north- and westward-moving monsoon clouds are heavy with moisture. **Terrain:** mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2008 - landslide in Papua; 2006 - Cilacap district (Central Java); 2002 - 500,750 affected
February	2009 - overflowing of the Bengawan Solo river; 2008 - two districts in East Java, Jakarta; 2008 - Java and Nusa Tenggara Timur islands; 2007 - storms and tornados in Yogyakarta Province; 2007 - Jakarta, Bekasi and Tangerang, Banten, Jabodetabek areas; 2006 - overflow of Rano Wangko River causing flash flooding and landslides in Manado City, the capital city of North Sulawesi Province; 1996 - 556,000 affected
March	2009 - dam burst near Jakarta after heavy rains; 2007 - landslide in eastern Indonesian island of Flores; Flash Floods and landslides East Nusa Tenggara Province
April	2008 - Riau Province; 2006 - Flash Floods and landslides Trenggalek District - East Java Province
June	2006 - flash floods and landslides in South Sulawesi Province
July	2007 - since May 10 sub-districts in Sulawesi island; most seriously affected have been the sub-districts of North Bungku, Maosalato, Soyo Jaya and Petisia
September	2009 - landslide in Pesisir Selatan regency, West Sumatra Province; landslide in Lumajang, East Java; 2009 - FF in North Sumatra, Madina District
October	2009 - landslide, Province of Palawan; FF in Sulawesi, Tuweley subdistrict; 2008 - Gorontalo province
November	2008 - Jakarta, West Java and Banten provinces
December	2007 - Central Java, East Java; 2006 - Aceh, landslides and flooding in West Sumatra and West Nusa Tenggara; 2006 - Langkat District in Indonesia's North Sumatra Province

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

Severe drought conditions reported in 1966 (8,000 killed) and 1972 (3.5 million affected); from 1900 to 2009 9 events of drought recorded with a total 9 thousands killed and more than 4.8 million affected. **2009** - drought conditions since April due to El Nino related poor rains; **2007** - five month long Drought affected almost 94,870 hectares of rice fields; **1997/98** - a severe El Nino brought drought conditions; most affected was Jayawijaya in the central part of Irian Jaya on the western side of the island of Papua; more than 1 million reported affected



Climate: tropical climate dominated by the south-west monsoon that brings high rainfall, high humidity and high temperatures between mid-April and mid-October. Early rains in April prevents farmers to properly burn the vegetation and are unable to prepare cultivation fields. Thus the planting will be delayed and the rice cycle shortened leading to a bad harvest.

Terrain: mostly rugged mountains and heavily forested; alluvial plains and terraces of the Mekong and its tributaries cover about 20% of the land area. The overall arable land is estimated 4 - 5% of the country's surface

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

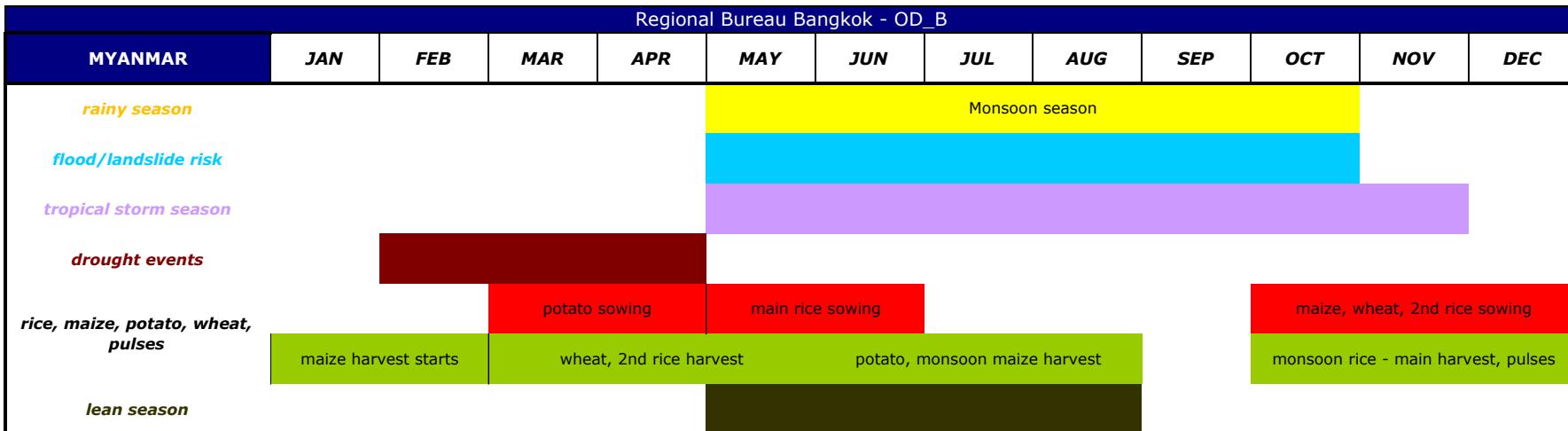
August	2009 - Sebangfai, Nongbok, and Mahaxay districts of Khammoune Province; FF in northern Bountai District; 2008 - along Mekong River, Vientiane; 2002 - Borikhamxay, Savannakhet, Vientiane, Khammouane, Udomsay, Luang, Prabang provinces; 2001 - Khammouane, Savannakhet, Champassak, Attapeu provinces; 2000 - North 2009 - areas along the Sebangfai river located downstream of Nam Theun II hydropower dam in Yommalat, Mahaxay and Nongbok districts, as well as Xaybouly in Savannakhet province; 2009 - widespread flooding in 3 Provinces of Southern parts due to TS Ketsana, with about 12 districts affected; 2000 - Louang Namtha, Bolikhamsay, Kham Muane, Savannakhet, Champassak, Saravan, Vientiane
September	

TROPICAL STORM and AFFECTED AREAS

July 1992 - storm affected 268,877 people; August 1995 - 1 million affected; September 2009 - TS Ketsana; October 2007 - TC Lekima

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

severe drought recorded in 1977 and 1987-1988; 313,000 people at risk of drought; 1991; 1998 - 730,000 affected; 2005



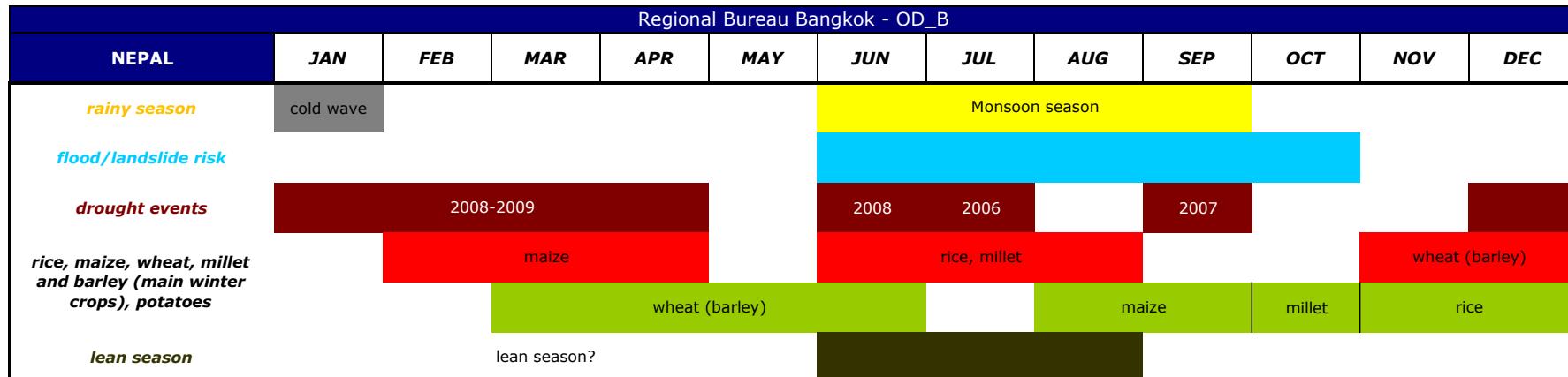
Climate/Terrain **Climate:** Tropical monsoon with hot, cloudy, humid, rainy summers and cooler, less humid winters with scant rainfall from November to April. **Terrain:** Central lowland ringed by rugged highlands. **Tropical Storm Season:** May to Nov with normal peak month in October but worst storms recorded in May

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

May	2007 - in the main commercial city
June	2007 - Rakhine State
July	2009 - landslide in northern Kachin State; 2007 - localised flooding along the Ayeyarwady River particularly affected have been the northern state of Kachin, central Mandalay Division and southern Ayeyarwady Division; 1991 - 359,976 affected
August	2000 - floods in western Rakhine state; 1997 - northern and southern parts: nine of Myanmar's fourteen States and Divisions affected, with Mon State, and Bago and Ayeyarwaddy Divisions being worst hit
September	2009 - east of Nay Pyi Taw (Pyinmana), Myanmar's new capital; 2007 - northern, central and south-western parts ; 2005 - souther coast, Thanintaryi division, affecting the townships of Palow, Kyun Su and Myeik
October	2006 - FF and landslide

TROPICAL STORM and AFFECTED AREAS

2008 - TS NARGIS: 2004 - ES on the southwest coast, close to Bangladesh, with severe damage in Pauktaw



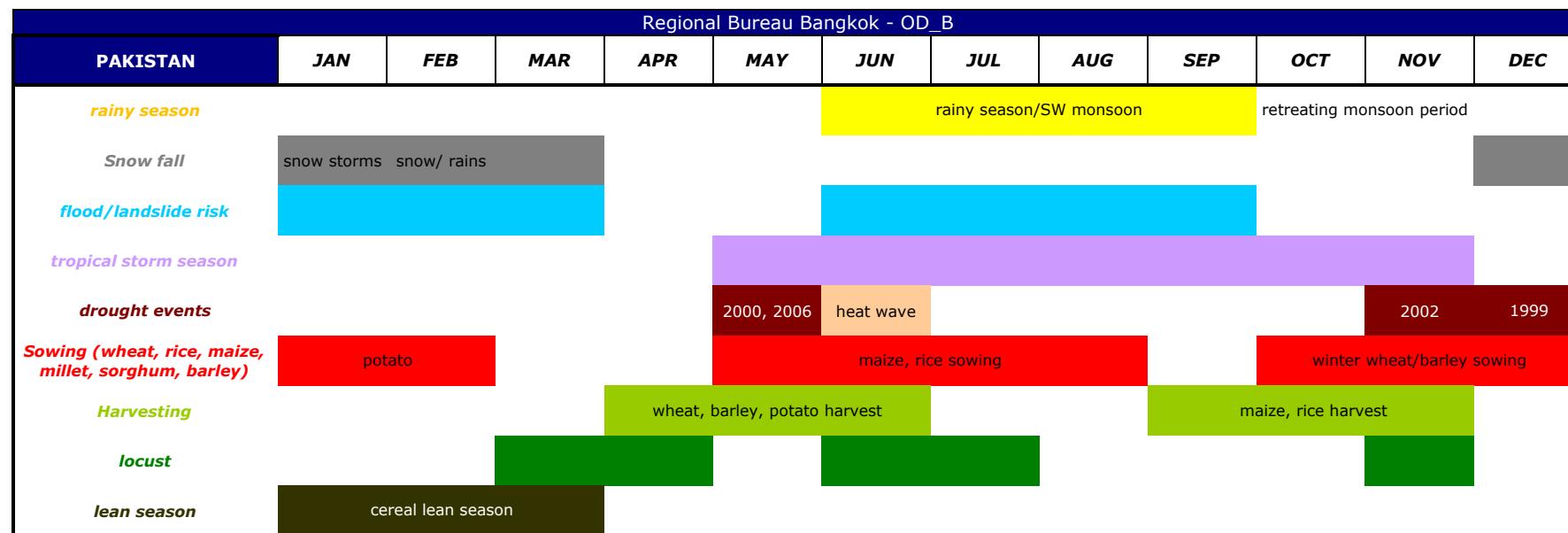
Climate: cool summers and harsh winters in the north, sub-tropical summers and mild winters in the south. Spring, from March to May, is warm and dusty with rain showers; rainfall is ample in the eastern portion of the Tarai (which receives from 1,800 to 1,900 mm a year at Biratnagar) and in the mountains, but not on the western portion of Nepal (where from 30 to 35 inches a year fall at Mahendranagar) **Terrain:** Flat river (Ganges) plain in the south, hilly central area, mountainous north

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

June	2003; 2000
July	2009 - floods on Kamala river in southern Nepal & in the east; flood and landslide in three districts in western Nepal til August; 2008 - Siraha and Dadeldhura districts among others; 2007 - monsoon triggered flood and landslide in 27 Districts affecting 640,706 people; 2005; 2004 - 800,015 affected
August	2009 - in Uttar Pradesh triggered by heavy rains and the release of a huge amount of water from barrages; district of Jhapa in eastern part; 2008 - districts of Bardiya and Banke are particularly affected; 2008 - Koshi floods in Sunsari and Saptari; 2007; 2006 - mid and far western regions; the districts of Bardiya and Banke are particularly affected while the remote district of Achham has had one of the worst ever landslides; 1993 - 1 thousand killed
September	2009 - landslip in eastern Khotang district; 2008 - Mid and Far Western regions affected, floods and landslides in Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Dadeldhura, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Doti and Salyan Districts
October	2009 - landslide in five districts in western Nepal (Dadeldhura District, Mastamandu village) & FF in Nepal's plains, known as Terai

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

People exposed to drought 1,140,530; severe drought events recorded in 1979 and 1972. 2008/2009 - winter drought in hill (nine hill districts of far western and mid-western) and mountain districts



Climate: cold winters and hot summers in the north and a mild climate in the south, moderated by the influence of the ocean. The central area has a continental climate. Four seasons: a cool, dry winter from December through February; a hot, dry spring from March through May; the summer rainy season, or southwest monsoon period, from June through September; and the retreating monsoon period of October and November. The onset and duration of these seasons vary somewhat according to location. **Terrain:** plains in the South, mountains in the North, to the West of the Indus river are the dry, hilly deserts of Balochistan; to the East the rolling sand dunes of the Thar Desert (eastern Sindh province and the southeastern portion of Punjab).

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

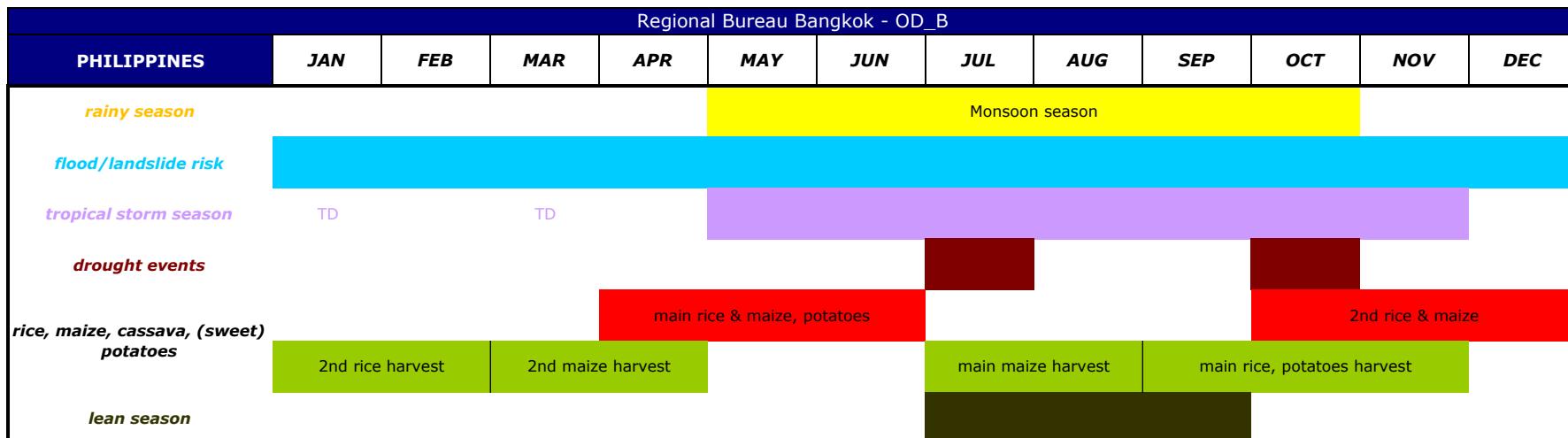
February	2010 - a massive landslide-snow avalanche hit a remote village in mountainous northern areas; 2005 - Heavy rain and snow affected 7,000,450 people; 2003 - torrential rains and flash floods in most part of the country
March	2007 - landslide in Kashmiri village; 1998 - 1,000 people killed
June	2007 - Sindh and Balochistan provinces in southern Pakistan, till July; Karachi due to monsoon storm;
July	2009 - Karachi and Thatta; 2006 - Punjab province, northern and central parts + landslide in Kashmir, in the Chela Bandi district of the capital Muzaffarabad; 2005 - Northern Areas, North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Punjab and Sindh
August	2009 - 55 villages in central Pakistan; FF in NorthWestern province, Swabi and Mardan district; ate July-early Aug 2008 - particularly affecting the Peshawar District in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Rajanpur District in Punjab Province; 2007 - border with India; 2006 - North West Frontier Province and Sindh; Punjab and Balochistan provinces; 1996 - 1,300,000 affected
September	2009 - Karachi; 2005 - Karachi; 1992 - 1,334 people killed and 6 million affected

TROPICAL STORM and AFFECTED AREAS

Tropical season typical of the Arabian Sea is from May to Nov with peak in June. June 2007 - Cyclone Yemyin, Balochistan and Sindh worst affected; May 1999 - southern towns; storm in Nov 1993 - 609 killed

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

People at risk of drought estimated to be about 11,872,500. 2006 - Moderate drought conditions developed in Balochistan and lower Sindh; 2002 - Pishin district in Balochistan; 2000 - Balochistan province, 1.2 million people affected; since Nov 1999 - 2,200,000 people affected



Climate: mostly tropical. Annual rainfall measures as much as 5,000 mm in the mountainous east coast section of the country, but less than 1,000 mm in some of the sheltered valleys. There are two seasons, both directly governed by the monsoon. From June to November, the Habagat blows, the summery southwest monsoon which meets the Philippines in its path and being laden with moisture, consequently produces the rainy season. From December to May, the northeast monsoon called Amihan, brings rather dry cool temperatures, but March onwards, the second part of the dry season and it becomes really hot. **Terrain:** mostly mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

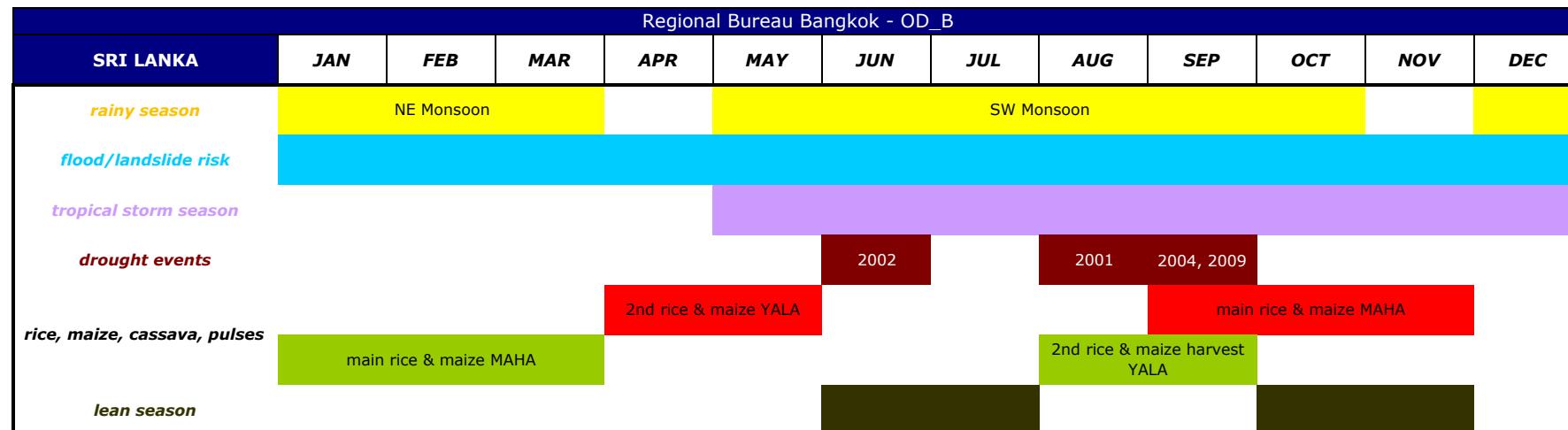
January	2008 - eastern and southern Luzon; 2007- landslide in Burgos Diit de Suba, Silvino Lobos, Northern Samar
February	2004 - Mindanao
March	2006 - unseasonable rains over Mindanao caused slides and flooding, probably due to La Niña
May	2009 - FF and landslides due to Typhoon Kujira centered off the coast of the southeastern province of Catanduanes in Luzon island, The central province of Albay, about 550 km from the capital Manila, declared a state of calamity; Landslides in Southern Mindanao
June	2008 - due to TS Fengshen; 2003 - central and northern parts after TS Souledor
July	2009 - Floods and landslides triggered by a TD in northern provinces; heavy rains in Province of Laguna due to Typhoon Nando; Metro Manila; Mindanao
November	2009 - Iloilo, Surigao del Norte caused by TS Quinta-Maysak
December	2006 - mudslides; 2005 - Quezon, Camarines Norte and Mindoro Oriental provinces; 2003 - landslides in Leyte province

TROPICAL STORM and AFFECTED AREAS

Storm Season: June/Nov with peak month August; dangerous storms from July through November, especially hazardous for northern and eastern Luzon and the Bicol and Eastern Visayas regions, but Manila gets devastated periodically as well. **January:** 2009 - TD Auring; **March:** 2002 - winter TD Caloy; **May:** 2009 - Typhoon Chan-Hom in eastern and northern parts; 2004 - Typhoon Nida; **June:** 2008 - Typhoon Fengshen/Frank affected 4 million people; 2009 - Tropical Storm Nangka; **July:** 2009 - TS Jolina; 2003 - double cyclones; **August:** 2004 - typhoon Aere and super-typhoon Chaba; **September:** 2009 - TD Maring; 2008 - TC Hagupit; 2006 - more than 3 million affected; **October:** 2009 - TS Ondoy (KETSANA); 1998 - almost 4 million people affected; **November:** 2008 - Typhoon Durian; 2007 - Hagabis and Mitag; 2004 - 1,619 killed; 2006 - 1,399 killed; 1991 - 5,956 killed

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

From 1900 to 2009 a total of 8 drought events recorded affecting about 6 million people. 2007 - dry spell; 1997 - dry spell since June affected 68% of the country, especially in Mindanao-due to El Niño



Climate/Terrain Climate: tropical, moderated by the ocean. The rainfall pattern is influenced by the monsoon winds of the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal and is marked by four seasons: mid-May to October is the SW Monsoon period with heavy rainfall on the mountain slopes and the southwestern sector of the island; in October and November, the intermonsoonal months, periodic squalls occur and sometimes tropical cyclones bring overcast skies and rains to the southwest, northeast, and eastern parts of the island; from December to March, monsoon winds come from the NE, bringing moisture from the Bay of Bengal and the northeastern slopes of the mountains may be inundated with up to 125 cm of rain; another intermonsoonal period occurs from March until mid-May, with light, variable winds and evening thundershowers. Terrain: flat-to-rolling coastal plains, with mountains rising only in the south-central part. The mountains and the southwestern part of the country, known as the "wet zone," receive ample rainfall (annual average of 250 cm); most of the southeast, east, and northern parts of the country comprise the "dry zone," which receives between 120 and 190 cm of rain annually, with much of the rain falling from October to January; the arid northwest and southeast coasts receive the least amount of rain-60 to 120 cm per year- concentrated within the short period of the winter monsoon.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

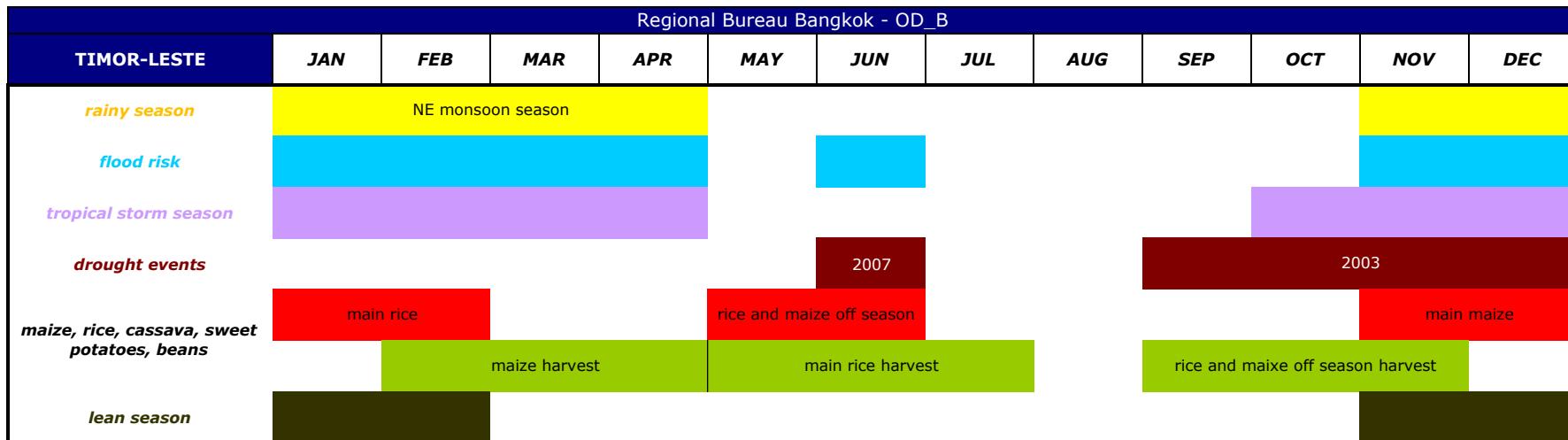
January	2007 - flash flood in south and central
February	2001 - Matale district
March	2008 - some districts of the eastern, northern Sabaragamuwa Western and Uva parts; northwestern Mannar District
April	2008 - Colombo, Kalutara, Ratnapura, Puttalam, Nuwara-Eliya, Galle, Gampaha and Kegalle
May	2003 - Tropical Cyclone 01B brought heavy rains and floods; 2003 - southern Ratnapura, Matara, Galle, Hambantota, Kulatara, Nuwara, Eliya districts
June	2008 - Western districts of Colombo, Gampaha and Kaluthara, the southern districts of Galle and Mathara, and the Gem mining district of Rathnapura; 1992 - 250,000 affected
August	2009 - flash flood in Vavuniya, Ratnapura and Kalutara districts till Sept
September	2009 - Menik Farm; 2000 - Galle, Matara districts
October	2008 - flash flood; 2006 - result of the inter-monsoon rains combined with storms; Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Puttalam, Ratnapura, Badulla, Kegalle and Kurunegala of which Gampaha district is the most affected
November	2009 - FF in Colombo and suburbs
December	2009 - FF in eastern parts; 2007 - a depression over the Bay of Bengal increased monsoon rains; 2007-eastern parts and Batticaloa; 2006 - Heavy rain experienced in Hambantota District resulting over flowing of Lunugamvehera Reservoir in the Southern slopes ; 2005 - TSUNAMI; 2004 - Heavy monsoon rains across north-central and eastern

TROPICAL STORM and AFFECTED AREAS

Storm Season: May/Nov with peak month in October but severe storms have been recorded in November and December too. **May:** 2003 - Tropical Cyclone 01B; **November:** 2008; **December:** 2000 - late Dec, Ampara, Batticaloa, Trinacromalee, Mannar, Polonaruwa districts affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

Periods of drought are common during the summer months. Serious drought events recorded in 1987-1988 and 1982. **2009** - Ampara, Batticaloa and Moneragala districts; nearly 65,000 families in Moneragala district were affected; **2004** - three million people throughout 14 of the 25 districts affected; **2002** - Hambantota, Ratnapura, Moneragala districts; **2001** - Hambantota, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Ratnapura, Moneragala, Badulla, Ampara districts with 1 million people affected



Climate/Terrain

Climate: very hot and humid with erratic rainfall influenced by monsoon. **Terrain:** mainly hills and mountains separated by deep, narrow valleys; open plains limited to coastal strips

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2008 - started in late Dec with strong winds, floods, landslides in eleven of the thirteen districts
February	2006 - heavy rains brought by TC Daryl affecting mainly Ainaro, Bobonaro, Baucau & Viqueque
June	2007; 2003 - unseasonal rains in southwest-Cova Lima, Manufahi, Viqueque, Ainaro, Manatuto, Baucau (Timor Est), West Timor; 2001 - Los Palos, Lliomar, Leoro, Mehara (Lautern district)
December	2003 - Meligo, Atudara (Cailaco)

TROPICAL STORM

Storm Season: October/April with peak month in February. 2006 - TS Daryl

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

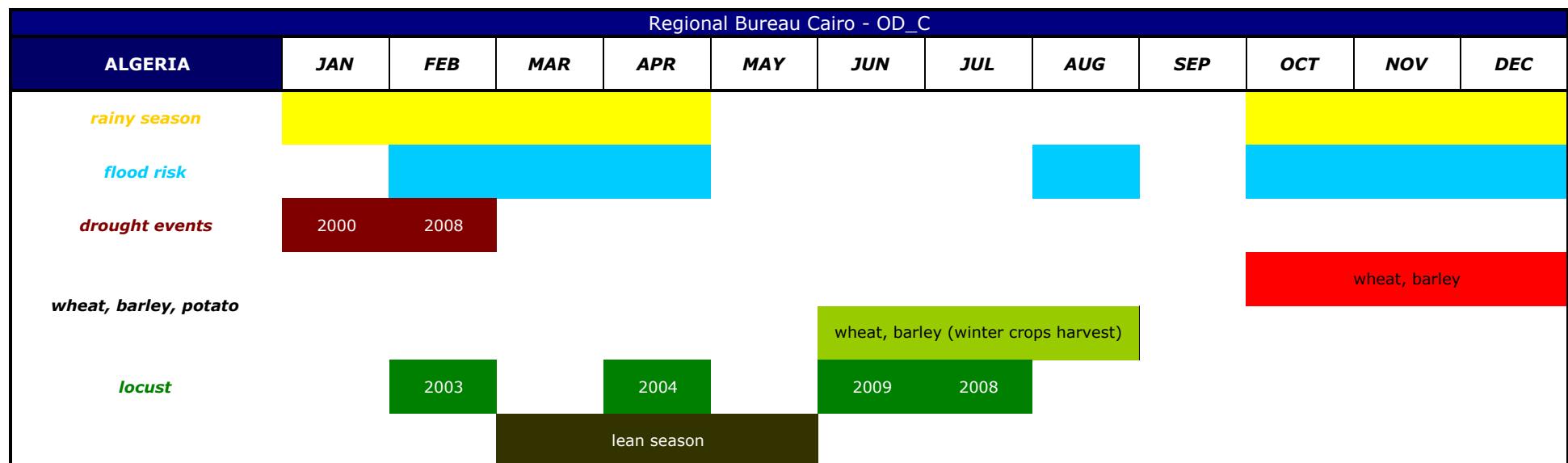
2007 - ongoing drought conditions in several parts of the country; 2003 - a severe drought for the past two years has devastated crops across a large swathe of the country, leaving up to one in six people on the edge of starvation

Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe Regional Bureau, Cairo



Available countries

Algeria,
Armenia,
Azerbaijan,
Egypt,
Georgia,
Iran,
Iraq,
Jordan,
Kyrgyzstan,
Occupied Palestinian Territories,
Syria,
Tajikistan,
Yemen



Climate: coastal areas have a mild climate, hot in the summer and cool and rainy (Nov-Apr); on the highland plateaus farther inland, summers are hot and dry, and winter rains (which are less heavy) begin in October; the Sahara is almost always hot and dry. Precipitation in the low-lying regions is considerably lower than that in the mountainous terrains and is heaviest in the northern part of eastern Algeria. **Terrain:** may be divided into 2 distinct regions. The northern one generally known as the Tell, is subject to the moderating influences of the Mediterranean and consists largely of the Atlas Mountains, which separate the coastal plains from the second region in the south. The southern region, almost entirely desert, forms the majority of the country's territory and is situated in the western portion of the Sahara

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

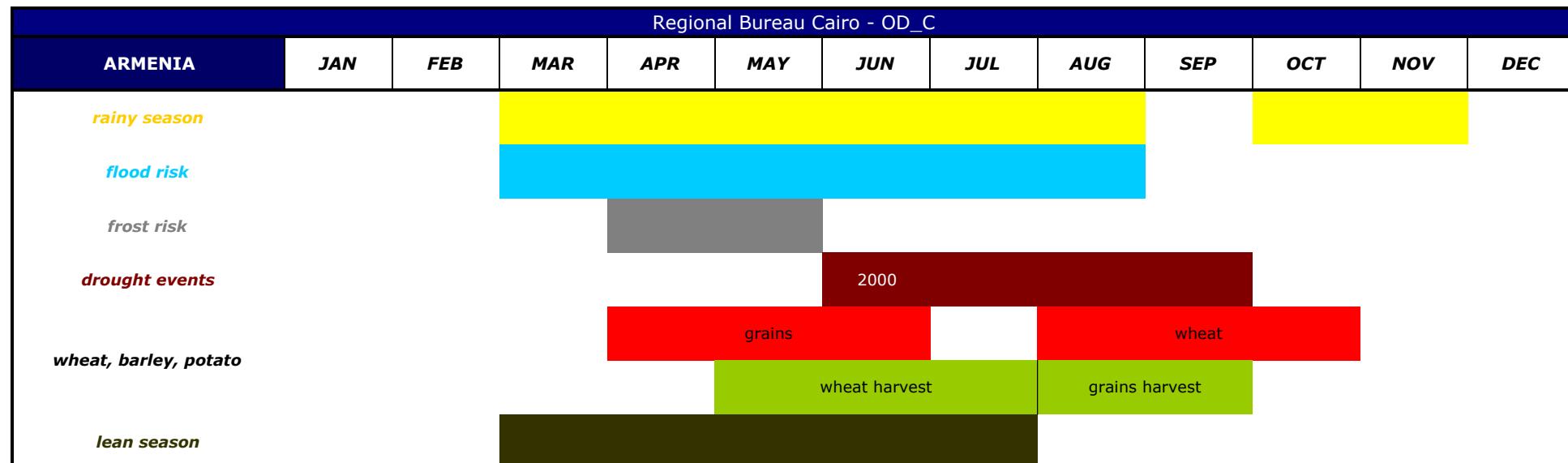
February	2006 - Western Algeria's Tindouf region
April	2003 - Tizi Ouzou, B?ja?a, (Kabylie), Annaba, Blida, Constantine
August	2002 - Eastern parts-Mila, Guelma, Batna, Aures regions among others; 2000 - Bordj Bou-Arr?ridj, Oum El-Bouaghi regions till October
October	2002 - Batna, Biskra; 2000 - Ain T?mouchent, Naama, Tlemcen, Sid Bel Abbas, Relizane, El Bayadh, Tissemsilt, Tiaret, Mostaganem
November	2001 - Several areas of Northern and Western and especially Algiers

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

2008, 2000

LATEST LOCUST EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2009 - small scale invasion in Chardaïa; 2008 - Summer breeding startes and small clusters reported in central Algeria; 2004 - since Dec 2003 widespread laying, hatching and band formation are in progress in the spring breeding areas south of the Atlas Mountains (Morocco and Algeria); 2003 - Numbers of adults persisted in southern Algeria



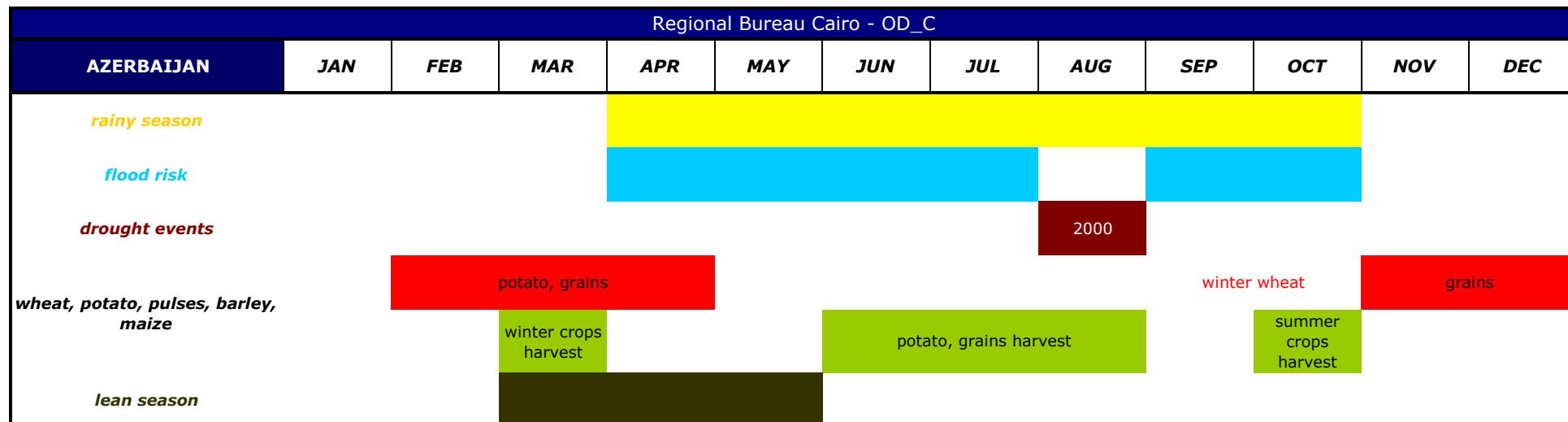
Climate/Terrain: Climate: dry and continental. Terrain: mountainous characterized by a great variety of scenery but no lowlands. Despite the harshness of winter in most parts, the fertility of the plateau's volcanic soil made Armenia one of the world's earliest sites of agricultural activity. A total average precipitation of 550 mm (21.6 inches). Ararat Valley receives the least amount of precipitation, 200-250 mm (7.9 to 10 inches). The most amount of precipitation occurs in the upper regions, and during Spring and early Summer, with a second rainy season in October and November.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

March	2004
May	1998
June	1997 - Goris, Sisian districts, southern parts bordering Azerbaijan; 7,000 affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2000 - Worst affected regions in the north of the country are Shirak, Lori, Tavush, Aragatsotn and Gegharkunik. The areas with the highest losses are mainly in mountainous zones which rely heavily on livestock as their main source of subsistence and modest cash income



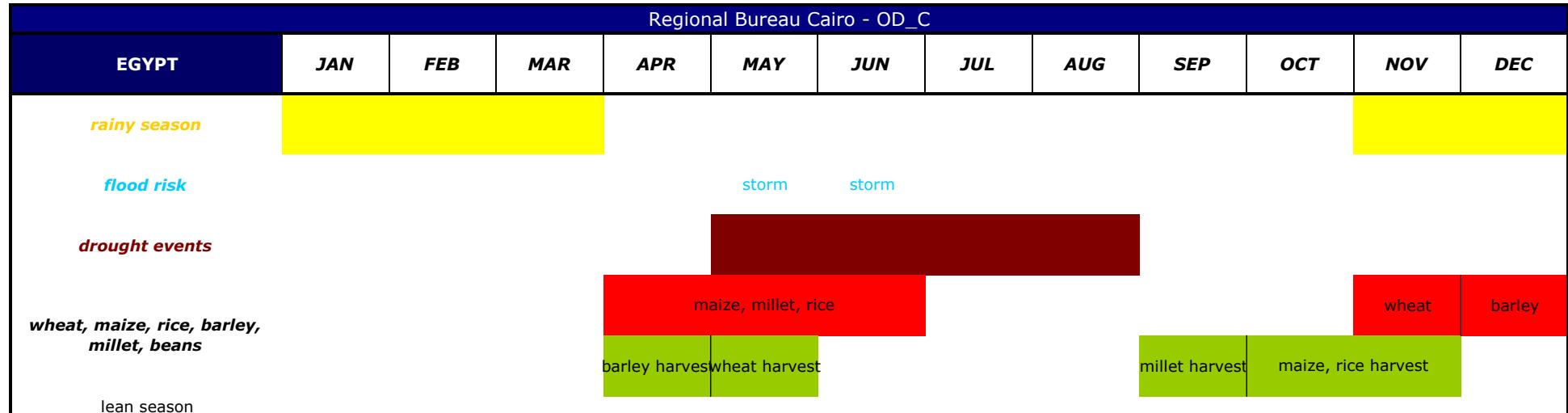
Climate: nine types of climate in areas that range from hilly tundra to desert; the heaviest precipitation occurs in the highest elevations of the Caucasus and in the Lenkoran' Lowlands in the far southeast, where the yearly average exceeds 1,000 millimeters. The level of precipitation gradually increases from the Caspian Sea shore to the west, from plains to mountains.
Terrain: mostly lowlands with the main axis of the Greater Caucasus mountain range in the north.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

April	2003 - South, Salyan and Ali-Bayramly. Lankaran and Astara Districts. Lankarancay, Alcivaracay, Naxcivan. Sabirabad, Salayan, Neftchala. North - Balakan and Saki Districts
May	2003 - Ismayilli, Gobustan, Siyezen, Shamakhi, Neftchala, Salyan, Sabirabad, Imishli, Zardab, Kurdamir, Ali Bayramli regions
June	1997 - Tovuz, Khanlar, Sheki, Kakh, Belokan, Zakatali, Goranboy, Qakh, Ismailly, Kuradamir, Saibabad districts; 1995- hail storms and melting snow affected 33 districts + a storm surge along the Caspian Sea caused flooding in the southern part
September	2009 - Central parts, Hajigabul district most affected and people involved 5.000
October	1995 - affected 6.000 people

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

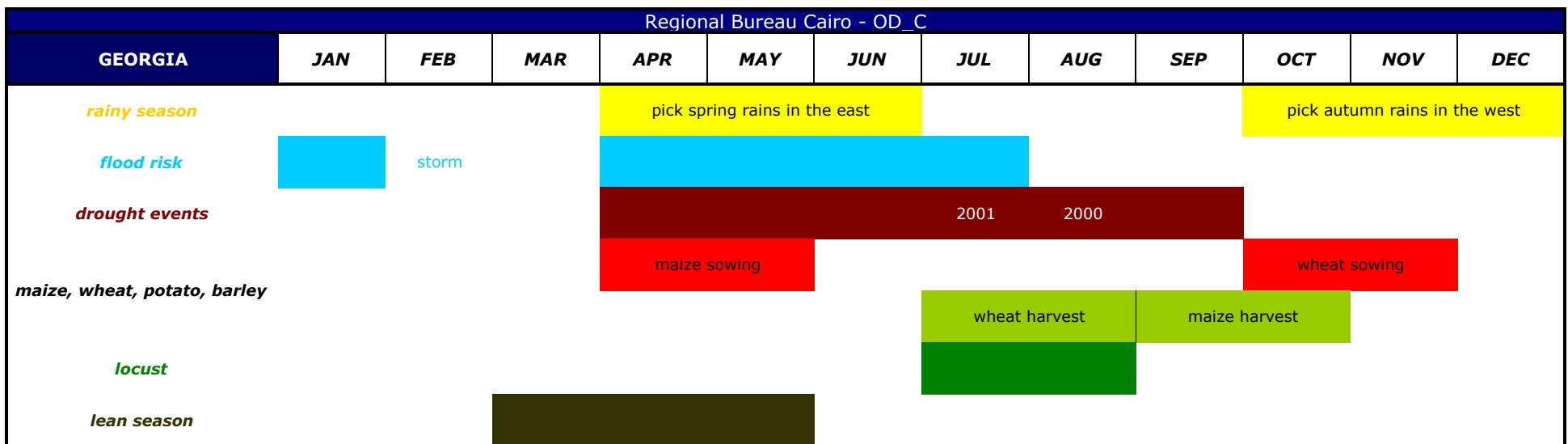
2000 - lasting the all summer



Climate/Terrain Climate: desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters and modest amounts of rainfall, mainly along Mediterranean coast. Terrain: vast desert plateau interrupted by Nile valley and delta; fewer than 80 mm of precipitation annually in most areas; most rain along the coast, but even the wettest area, around Alexandria, receives only about 200 millimeters of precipitation per year; moving southward, the amount of precipitation decreases suddenly; Cairo receives a little more than 1 cm of precipitation each year; The areas south of Cairo receive only traces of rainfall with some areas going years without rain and then experiencing sudden downpours that result in flash floods. Sinai receives somewhat more rainfall (about 12 cm annually in the north) than the other desert areas

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2000 - Qualioub, Charqueya, Fayoum regions affected
March	2002 - Hourgada region; 1995 - 3,000 affected
September	2008 - In the eastern Duwayqa area
October	1979 - 66,000 affected and 50 killed
November	1994 - 600 killed and 160,660 affected; 1996
December	2002 - A?n, Ayatt regions



Climate/Terrain

Climate: eastern Georgia from continental to semi-desert; in the west, from subtropical to moderate; humid-temperate cold to humid Alpine in the North. Georgia's climate is affected by subtropical influences from the west and mediterranean influences from the east. The Greater Caucasus range moderates local climate by serving as a barrier against cold air from the north. Warm, moist air from the Black Sea moves easily into the coastal lowlands from the west. Climatic zones are determined by distance from the Black Sea and by altitude; Alpine and highland regions in the east and west, as well as a semiarid region on the Lori Plateau to the southeast, have distinct microclimates. Western Georgia has heavy rainfall throughout the year, totaling 40 to 100 inches (1,000 to 2,500 mm) and reaching a maximum in autumn and winter; in eastern parts precipitation decreases with distance from the sea, reaching 16 to 28 inches in the plains and foothills but increasing to double this amount in the mountains. The southeastern regions are the driest areas, and winter is the driest season; the rainfall maximum occurs at the end of spring. In eastern Georgia, precipitation decreases with distance from the sea, reaching 16 to 28 inches in the plains and foothills but increasing to double this amount in the mountains. The southeastern regions are the driest areas, and winter is the driest season; the rainfall maximum occurs at the end of spring. **Terrain:** mostly mountainous, with the Great Caucasus Mountains in the north; the Lesser Caucasus Mountains in the south; the Kolkhida Lowland along the Black Sea in the west; the Mtkvari River Basin in the east.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

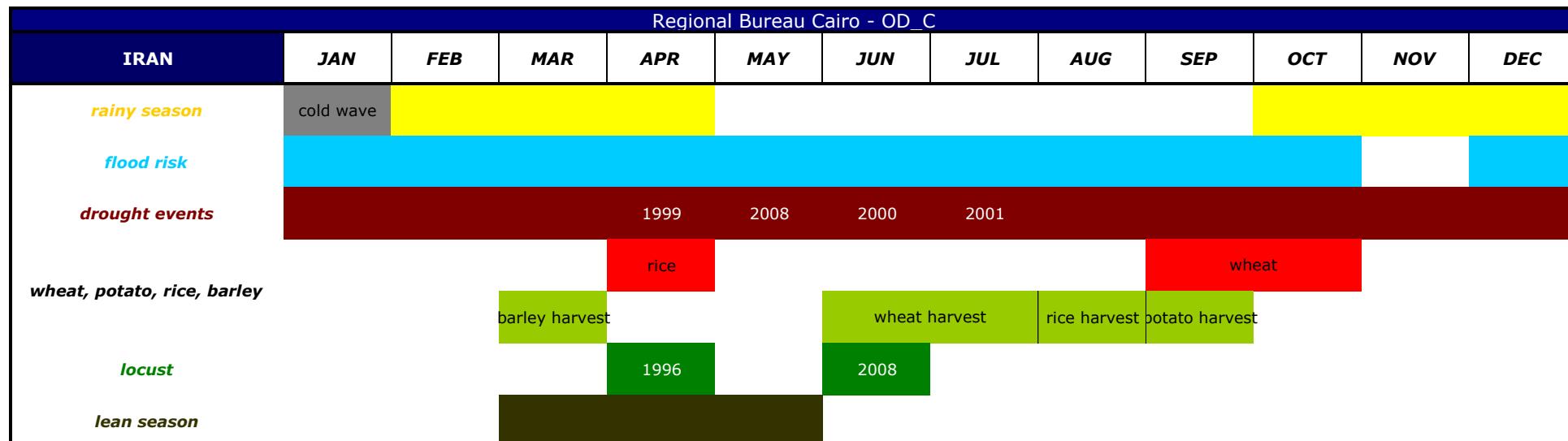
January	1997
February	2001 - storm in Kazbegi, Gudauri, 900 affected
April	2006 - 600 affected; 2005 - Racha-Lechkhumi region (Oni, Ambrolauri, Tsageri), the Svaneti region (Mestia, Lentekhi), and the Imereti region (Khoni, Tskaltubo, including Kutaisi city) most hit; 2,500 people affected
May	1997 - since April in several parts
July	1995; 2004

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

South eastern parts are at risk due to erratic rainfall and cold stress risk. **2001** - Imeriti region; **2000** - Eastern parts: Kakheti, Mtskheta Mtianeti, Kvemo Kartli, Shida Kartli, Samtskhe-Javakheti and Imereti most hit. A total 696,000 people affected

LOCUST

Georgia is not affected by the Desert Locust but by other locust species, mainly the Italian Locust.



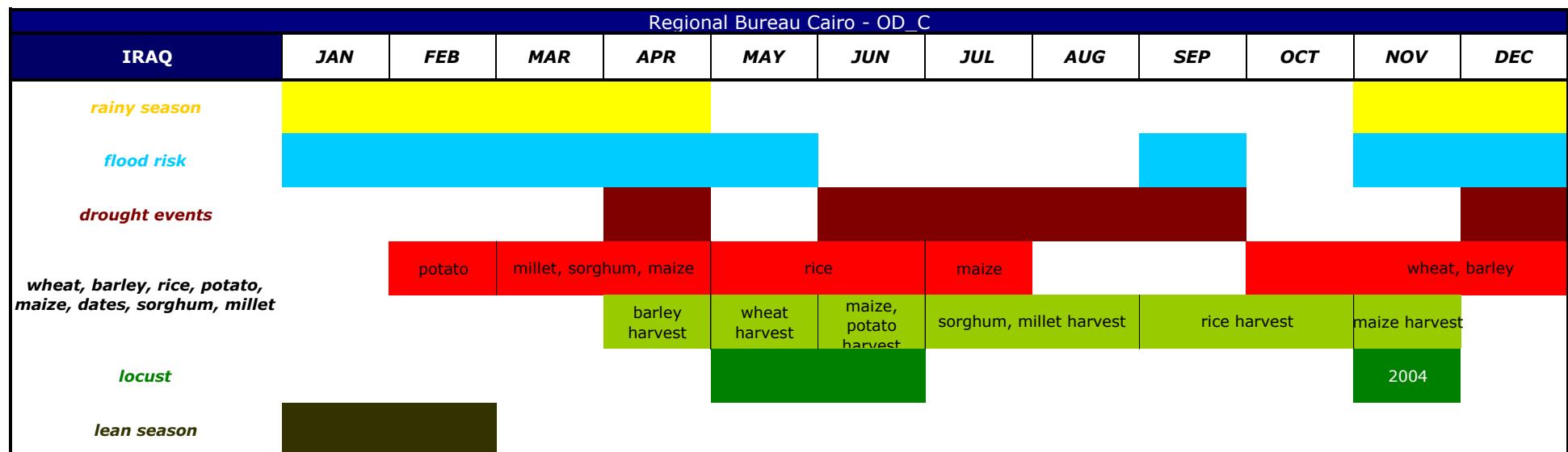
Climate: mostly arid or semiarid; subtropical along Caspian coast. **Rainy Season:** rainy season concentrated between late October and early April. **Terrain:** rugged mountain ranges separate various basins or plateaux from one another, plains along the coast (WFP); most of the relatively scant precipitation falls from October through April. In most of the country, yearly precipitation averages 25 cm or less, except . in the higher mountain valleys of the Zagros and the Caspian coastal plain, where precipitation averages at least 50 cm annually. In the western part of the Caspian, rainfall exceeds 100 cm annually and is distributed relatively evenly throughout the year; some basins of the Central Plateau receive 10 cm or less. **2008** - heavy snow and avalanches. Rainy season concentrated between late October and early April.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2004 - South, Flash floods in Fars and Bushehr Provinces; 2002 - Bushehr, Fars, Khuzistan, Kerman provinces; 2000 - severe storm in Guilan Province
February	1993 - 484,728 affected
March	2003 - Isfahan province
April	2002 - Bandar-Abbas, Yazd provinces; 1998 - rivers of Kharkha, Karun and Jarahi in Khuzistan have inundated areas around the cities of Ahwas, Shushtar, Shadgan, Dasht Azadegan, Khoramshahr, Mahshahr, Ramhormoz, Behbahan, Izch, Dezful and Shush affecting 160 village
May	2001 - 12 villages in northern parts of Khorasan province, especially Bojnourd region, in northeastern Iran
June	2007 - southern coastal provinces (Hormozgan and Sistan Baluchestan)
July	2001 - Meshkinshahr (Ardabil province), Siahcheshmeh (West Azarbayjan); 1999 - heavy rains in Sari (Provincial capital), Behshahr and Neka, and in 42 villages in Mayandaran Province in northern Iran; 1999 - Mazandaran, Golestan and Khorasan Provinces
August	2002 - Flash Floods urban and rural areas in Golestan, Khorasan and Semnan provinces in north-eastern Iran; 2001 - Golestan, Khorassan, SEMnan provinces; 2000 - Khorasan
September	2000 - Gonbad-e Kavous
October	2001 - Mazandaran, Guilan provinces; 1998 - landslide in Gilan, Mazandaran provinces

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2008 - Since September in big part of middle east; **2001** - Sistan & Baluchestan, Khrasan, Kerman, Fars, Hormozgan, Kohkilouyeh, Boyerahmad, houzistan, Ilam, Isfahan, Semnan, Yazd, Boushehr; **2000** - Since July 1999, 18 out of Iran's 28 provinces affected , located mostly in south, east and central Iran with Sistan-Baluchestan, Yazd, Fars, Kohkiluyeh Boyer-Ahmad, Bushehr, Hormuzgan, Kerman, and Khuzestan as the worst affected areas



Climate/Terrain Climate: 2 climatic provinces, the hot and arid lowlands, including the alluvial plains and the deserts; and the damper northeast, where the higher elevation produces cooler temperatures. Terrain: mainly desert with mountains in the northern part. Two rivers make fertile the central area between them. Except in the north and northeast, mean annual rainfall ranges between 10-17 cm. **Rainy Season:** most of rainfall in the winter months from December through March

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

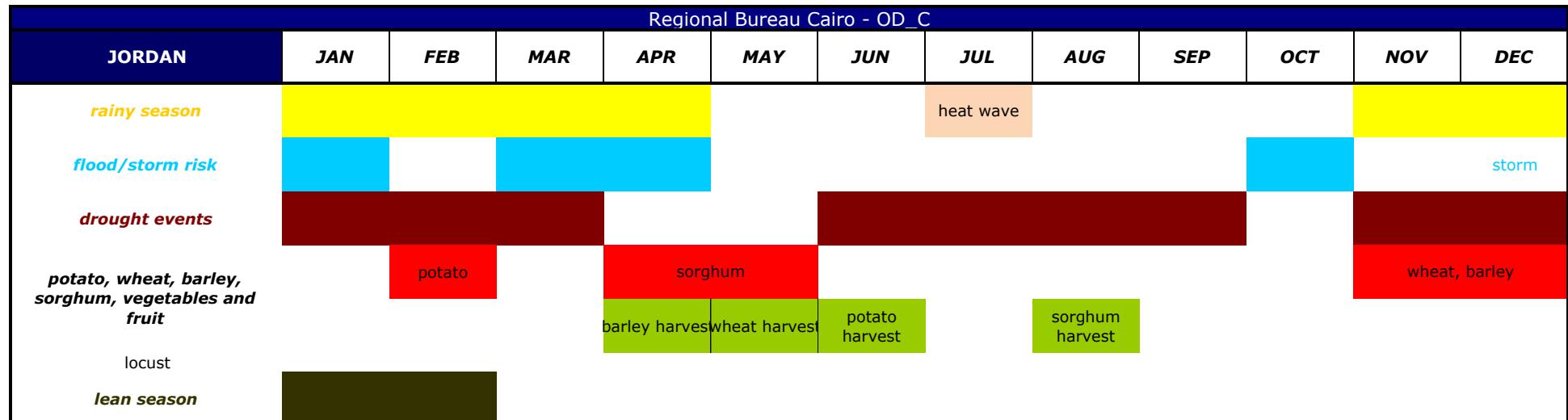
January	2006 - Southern city of Safwan; 2004 - 8,000 affected
February	2006 - Bagdad and Tikrit and Mosul in northern Iraq; 2006 - Erbil, Salahaddin, Kirkuk, Dyalia and Missan; 2004 - winter rains and possibly melting snow from Iran's Zagros Mountains have begun to fill the marshes and shallow lakes of Southern and Eastern
March	2005 - Along the Tigris river
May	Southern and Eastern parts typically flooded in Apr-May due to melting snow from Iran
September	2008 - 600 affected and 4 killed
November	2009 - Erbil and Dahuk Governorates, mountainous districts of Mergasur, Rawanduz, Choman, Zhakho, Sumel, Aqra affected by flash flooding since late October; 3,000 people affected; 2006 - 20 killed and 18,020 affected;

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

Two main events from 1900 to 2009; worst one in 1969 - 500,000 people affected. Prone areas mainly eastern parts-borders with Iran (Diyala Governorate), mountainous North-borders with Turkey, Southern Najaf. Drought affected the 2007-2008 growing season and continued into 2009 in northern Iraq; 1999-2000; 2001

LOCUST with AFFECTED AREAS

Northern Iraq is considered a locust area together with SE Turkey and northern Syria. 2004 - swarms reported but under control after prompt intervention



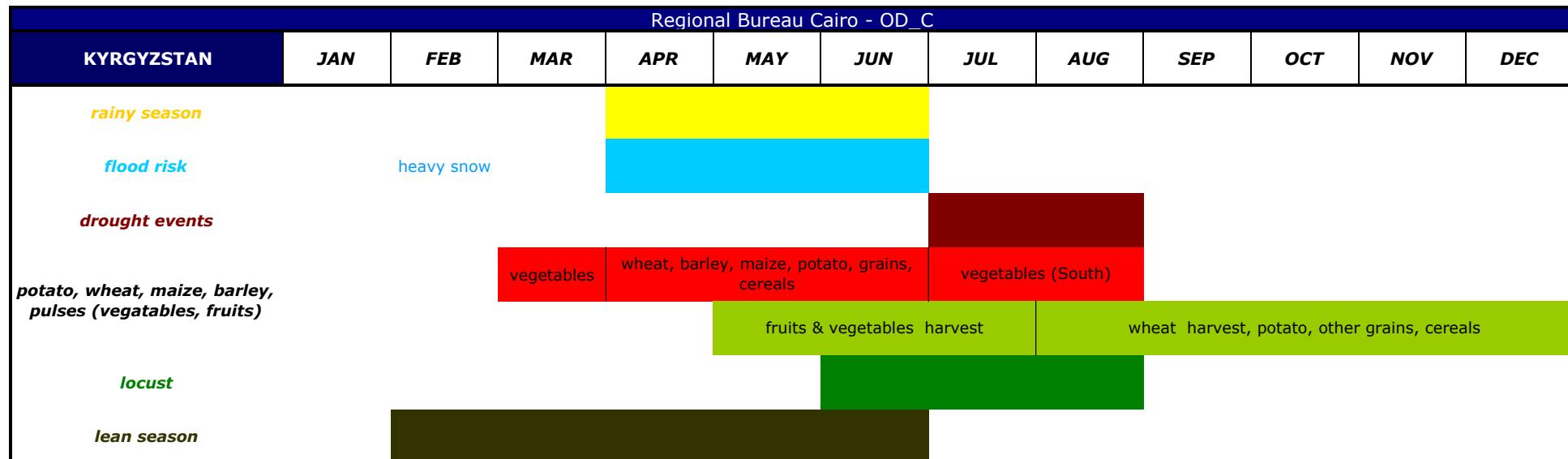
Climate: mostly arid desert. **Rainy Season:** in the West Nov-Apr with flood risk peaking in March. **Terrain:** mostly desert plateau in east, highland area in west; Great Rift Valley separates East and West Banks of the Jordan River. Most of the East Bank receives less than 12 cm of rain a year-classified as a dry desert or steppe region. Where the ground rises to form the highlands east of the Jordan Valley, precipitation increases to around 30 cm in the south and 50 or more centimeters in the north. The Jordan Valley forms a narrow climatic zone that annually receives up to 30 cm of rain in the northern reaches

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS

January	2004 - storm; 2000 - storm; 1965
March	1991 - 18,000 people affected; 1966
April	1963

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

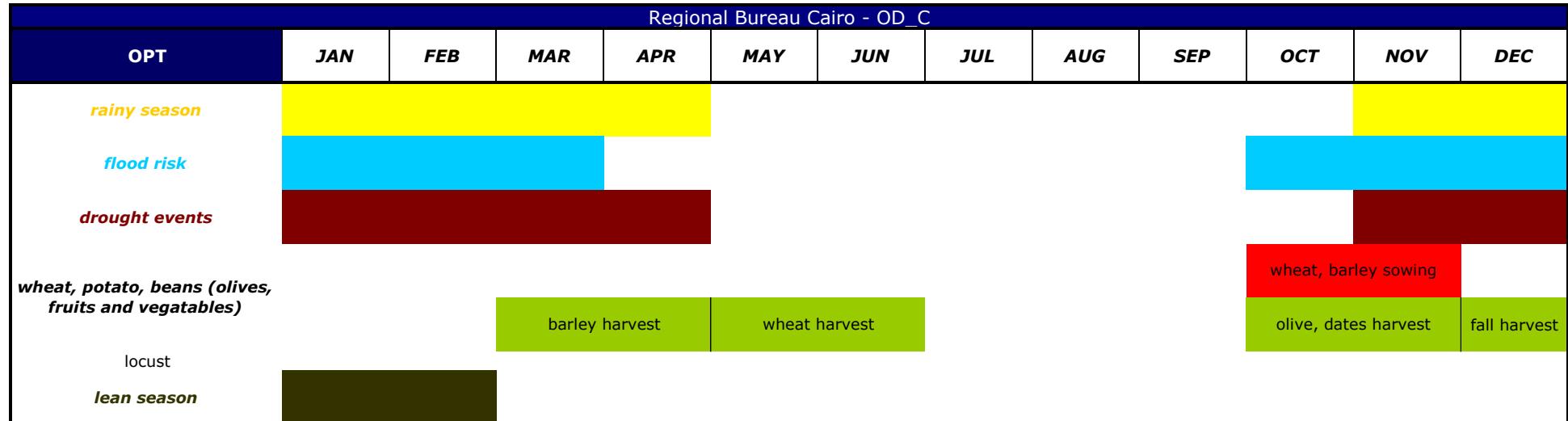
2 events recorded from 1900 to 2010, with a total 330,000 people affected. 2000 - 150,000; 1999 - 180,000



Climate: in some regions it is sharply continental, in others close to marine due to the existence of large lake Issyk-Kul and mountainous landscape. The largest part of Kyrgyzstan has a temperate climate, while in the South it is sub-tropical. In warm seasons precipitation falls more than in a cold ones, heavy snowfall during winter. Precipitation varies from 2,000 millimeters per year in the mountains above the Fergana Valley to less than 100 millimeters per year on the west bank of Ysyk-Köl

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

February	2006 - (Jan-Feb) heavy snow in the regions of Osh and Jalalabat in the south
April	2007 - Mudslides southern region; 2004 - landslide in the Alay district of Osh province, Tulku-Say area not far from the southern town of Mailuu-Suu; 2003 - Kara-Taryk village in the Uzgen District
May	2005 - landslide in Alai, Zhangi-Sava; 1998 - Jalal-Abad and Osh Oblasts
June	2005 - Mudslide and flood in Jalalabat, Batken and Osh since late April-May



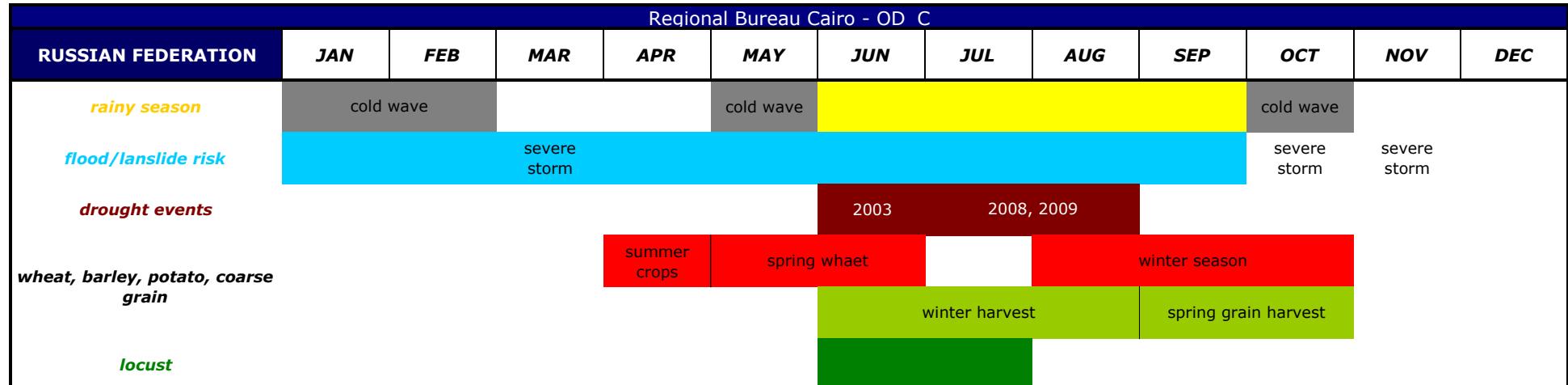
Climate/Terrain Climate: coastal lowlands of varying widths front the Mediterranean; the West Bank is mostly composed of north-south-oriented limestone hills (conventionally called the Samarian Hills north of Jerusalem and the Judean Hills south of Jerusalem) descending eastwardly to the low-lying Great Rift Valley of the Jordan River and the Dead Sea. Annual rainfall of more than 27 inches (685 mm) occurs in the most highly elevated areas in the northwest and declines in the southwest and southeast, along the Dead Sea, to less than 4 inches (100 mm); Gaza Strip is situated on a relatively flat coastal plain receiving an average of about 12 inches (300 mm) of precipitation annually. early rains in Nov-Dec, Winter rains from mid Dec to mid March and the latter rains till late April-early May.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2010 - 500 people killed and state of emergency declared due to damage reported in the in the Gaza Valley
March	2007 - village of Umm al-Naser in northern Gaza
October	2008 - torrential rains hit the Gaza Strip
November	2009 - Gaza and the West Bank town of Tulkarem
December	2008 - regions of Khan Yunis and Jabalia in northern Gaza

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2009 - Drought-stricken southern West Bank villages are facing one of their worst years ever; 2008 - West Bank



Climate: largely continental; Russia's mountain ranges, predominantly to the south and the east, block moderating temperatures from the Indian and Pacific oceans, but European Russia and northern Siberia lack such topographic protection from the Arctic and North Atlantic oceans. Highest precipitation falls in the northwest, with amounts decreasing towards southeast across European Russia and the wettest areas are the small, lush subtropical region adjacent to the Caucasus and along the Pacific coast. **Terrain:** broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia; uplands and mountains along southern border regions

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2002 - Krasnodar, Temryuk, Anapa, Slavyank; 2000 - between Georgia and Ossetia
February	1998 - Russia, 88,000 affected
March	2001 - severe storm hit Artyom, Ussuriisk, Vladivostok (Primorye territory) and Sakhalin Isl
April	2004 - Siberia (Kemerovo, Altay, and Tomsk oblasts) and South-Ural region
May	2001 - Siberian region of Irkutsk and the Far East Region of Yakutia, Kyzyl, Lensk, Shoshino, Yakutsk; 2001 - severe storm in Stavropol region; 2000 - Sibria
June	2007 - landslide in far eastern Kamchatka Peninsula-Valley of Geysers; 2002 - Nine regions within the Southern Federal District of the Russian Federation, with Stavropol Krai, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Krasnodarsky Krai, North Ossetia, and Kabardino-Balkaria most affected; 2000 - Moscow; 1998 - eastern Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) due to Lena and Aldan rivers overflooded after spring snow melt
July	2000 - Primoriye, Khabarovsk regions; 2000 - landslide in Tymauz (Kabardino-Balkaria region, Caucasus)
August	2007 - overflowing of the Zei reservoir, several settlements were flooded in Amur Oblast in the Far Eastern Okrug of the Russian Federation; 2002 - North Caucasus region of southern Russia-Nine republics or regions affected; mid Aug 2002 - 18 settlements, including the 3 large cities of Novorossijsk, Krymsk and Anapa and their suburbs-Krasnodar region; 2002 - Vladivostock region; 2000 - Bolshoi, Dalnegorsk (Primorye region); 2000 - Eastern Maritime region
September	2002 - Mudslide in village Karmadon in the southern Russian Republic of North Ossetia-Alania resulting from a large part of the glacier 'Kolka' broke off and crashed down a mountainside; 2000 - Primorye, Sakhalin, Koryak
October	2002 - Sakhaline Isl.(Typhoon)
November	2007 - fierce storm struck both the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

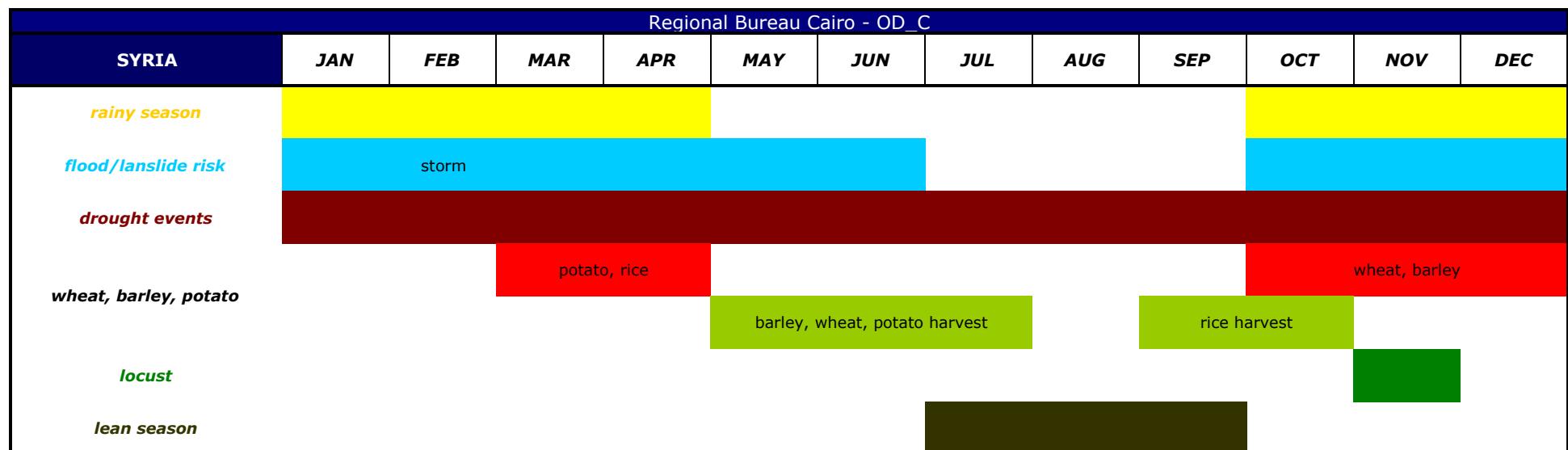
2009 - Southern Siberia east of the Ural Mountains, 2008 - Parts of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine; 2007 - state of emergency declared in southern Rostov Region; 2003 - 1,000,000 affected; 1999 - European part, with lower reaches of the Volga, the North Caucasus among worst hit

LATEST COLD WAVE EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2006 - Moscow; 2002 - Siberia; 2001 - Bratsk, Ust-Ilim, Taishet, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Poligus; 2001- Moscou, Saint-Petersbourg; 2000 - Moscow, Volga Region, North Caucasus, Central region, central Chernozym region; 2000 - Moscow

LOCUST with AFFECTED AREAS

2009 - since the end of May in southern Astrakhan region; 2008 - mainly in the Southern Federal District, in Chita and Orenburg regions and Buryatiya; 2001 - southern republic of Dagestan; 1997 - central Russia, including areas in and around Novosibirsk and Samara, coming from Kazakhstan



Climate: Mediterranean, with rainy winter and hot summer and two transitional seasons (Dec/Jan coldest temperature, July/Aug hottest temperature). The coast and the western mountains have a Mediterranean climate with a long dry season from May to October. In the extreme northwest there is some light summer rain. Precipitation is variable from year to year, particularly in the spring and autumn months; snow may occur in winter away from the coast, and frosts are common. Peak of flooding observed mainly after the snow melt when temperature rises up i.e. from March to June. **Terrain:** narrow coastal zone separated from a large eastern plateau by two forested mountain ranges. The plateau is mostly barren desert, except for the region northeast of the Euphrates river, al-Jazeera region, which is particularly fertile.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

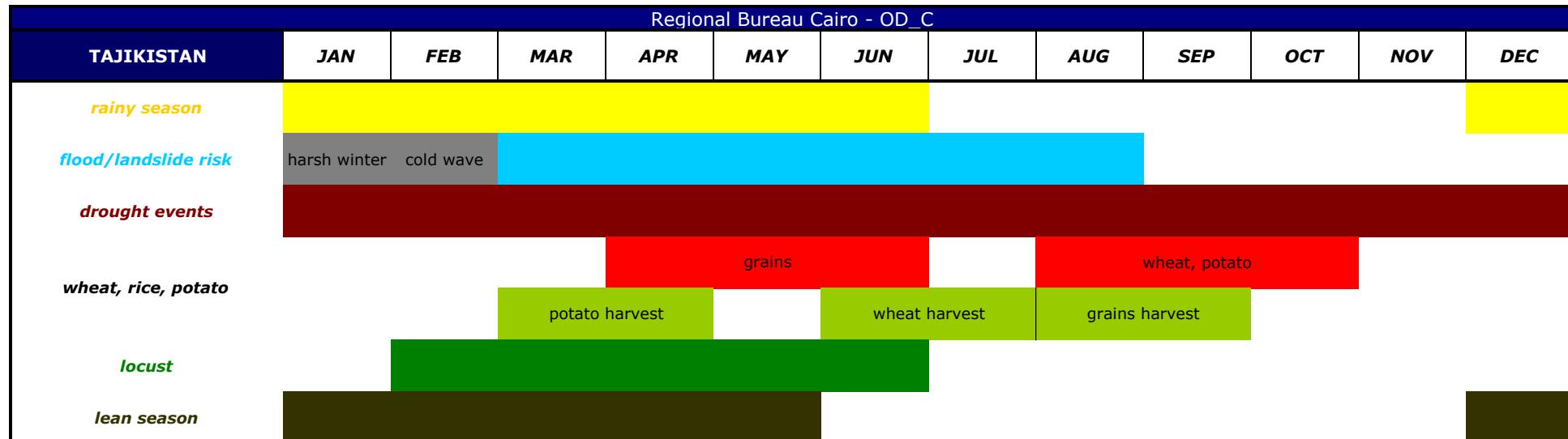
February	2004 - storm; 2001 - Storm affected Deir Ezzor, Daraa
March	1974 - 205,000 affected
April	1967 - 40,000 affected
June	2002 - the Zeyzoun Dam, located near the town of Hamah, on the Orontes River-350 km north of Damascus, collapsed flooding at least three neighbouring villages
October	2006; 2002 - Landslide in Aleppo killed 80

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

Drought events are observed mainly in Agro-Ecological Zones 5, 4 and 3 and to very little extent in zones 2 and 1. Winter **2007-2008**, eastern parts worst affected; **2009** - a three-year drought has decimated agricultural sector (Hassake Governorate among others). Around 1,3 million people are affected, specifically in Al Hassakeh, Raqqa, Hama and Deir ez-Zor. Crops have been damaged, forcing the affected population to migrate to big cities; **2006** - 1,300,000 affected; **2000**; **1999** - 329,000 affected

LOCUST with AFFECTED AREAS

Northern provinces at risk of infestation by Moroccan Locust. **2004** - coastal areas between Latakia and Tartous



Climate: midlatitude continental with hot summers and mild winters; semiarid to polar in Pamir Mountains. The average annual precipitation ranges between 700 and 1,600 mm, with the heaviest precipitation at the Fedchenko Glacier and the lightest in the eastern Pamirs, which average less than 100 mm per year. Most precipitation occurs in the winter and spring. **Terrain:** Pamir and Alay Mountains dominate landscape; western Fergana Valley in north, Kofarnihon and Vakhsh Valleys in southwest

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

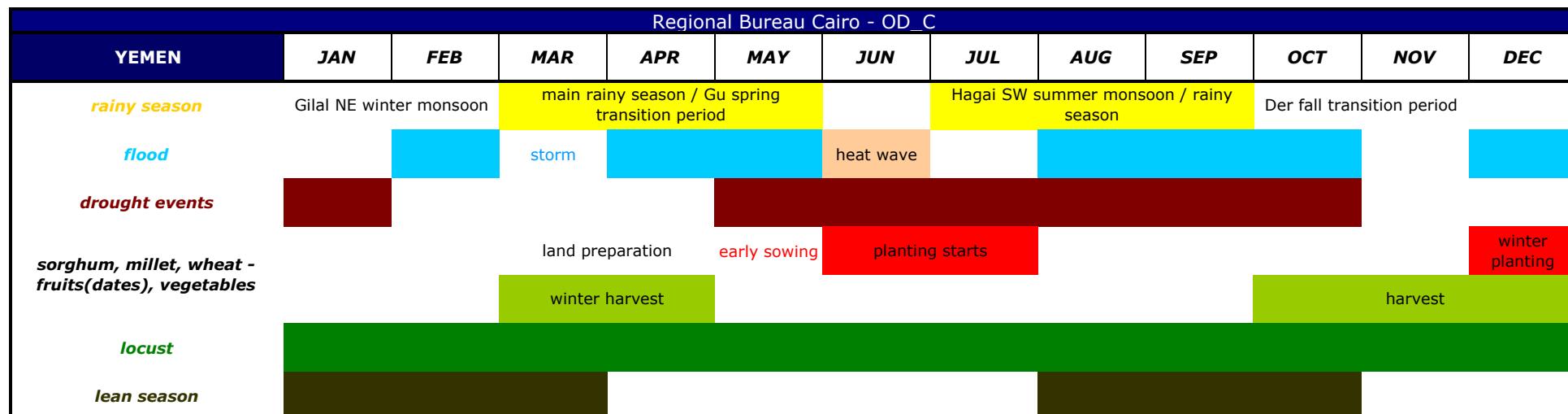
January	2006 - Snow avalanche in Jirgital District
February	2006 - Avalanches and mudflows in eastern and southern parts, mainly in seven villages (Darai Nushor, Polezak, Sari Nai, Shurobad, Mir Azien, Darai; 2005 - snow avalanche in Degdonak village of Mujikharf Jamoat, Nurobod District, Rasht Valley
March	2003 - landslide in village of Ghorvodor, Khatlon province; 2002 - Pitomnic, Chorbog, Zamburodod, Kuchabo (Kulyab region) 2009 - Ismoily Somony district of the capital city Dushanbe; Shahrinav district of the Directly Ruled Districts, 47 kilometres south-east from Dushanbe; and Tursunzade district of DRD, 75 km southeast from Dushanbe. The districts of Khuroson, Pyanj, Qumsangir, Shahrinav, Rasht, Nurobod of Khatlon province and Districts under Direct Republic Rule (DDR) are the worst affected; 2007- FF in eastern parts-Rudaky, Tursun-zade, Varzob and Vahdat districts (RRS); 2007 - snow avalanche after earthquake; 1998 - Ragun, Ainy, Old Mastchoh, Shahrinav, Muminabad, Penjikent, Kuliab Central, Vose, Dushanbe, Tursen-zade, Varzob, Farhor, Baljuvon, Tursunzade, Leninski, Gissar, Kanibadam, Sharistan, Kurgantube, Kafirzai and Khatlon
April	2009 - Mud Slide affected Khuroson district, jamoat Ayni, 18th Hizb village in Khatlon province, Kurgantube region; 2006 - damaged in a number of districts of Khatlon Oblast (Muminobod, Shurobod, Danghara, Temurmalik, Jomi and Yovon), 1 casualty is reported in Khorasan District of Khatlon Oblast; 2005 - Rudaky, Murgab, Ganchy, Istaravshan and Bobon Gafurov districts; 2002 - Mudslides and flooding resulting from heavy rains and hailstorms; 2002 - Lesapitomnik, Navobod, Angurboh, Kashar, Mechnatobod, Kurbonshaid-Vosse district, Khatlon region; 2001 - landslide in Varzob region
May	2005 - Panjakent district (Sughd Oblast) with six villages (Shing, Dahani Ob, Bodgoh, Vagashton, Gijdavra and Panjrood) heavily affected; 2003 - Sughd Oblast; 2002 - Dushanbe, Rvat, Sogliiskoi; 2001 - severe storm in Ghozimalik district (Khatlon province)
June	2007 - Flooding and mudslides in the (R)Asht district of Sughd oblast; 2005; 2004 - heavy winds and landslides resulted in localized flooding in the Varzob rayon-river; 1999 - Ashd & Aini Districts (Leninabad Region), Gharm District, Jirgatal (Karategin Valley) & Darvaz District (Gorno-Badakhshan)
July	2002 - Dacht, Langar (Roshtkala district, Gorno-Badakhshan); 2001 - Strafshon, Gonchi, Nov districts

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2 consecutive years of relative drought in 1999/00 and 2000/01, with precipitation significantly below the long-term seasonal mean of 447 mm; most affected Sughd, Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast in 2001 and Kabodiyon, Shartuz, Jilikul, Gozimalik, Kumsangir, Pyanj, 2007-2008, especially strong in south, eastern regions, in Syr-Darya basin; the town of Taboshar in the northern Tajik province of Soghd without water

LOCUST with AFFECTED AREAS

2008 - infestation started on 14 March in the south, in areas bordering Afghanistan - in 12 districts due to unusually warm spring weather; 2007- related to 2 years drought conditions-Five central districts with southern Khatlon Oblast being the most affected area, parts of the northern Soghd province and Rudaki district; 2002 - negative consequence of the good rains has been the build-up of locust populations in parts of Khatlon, RRS and Sughd from breeding grounds in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan



Climate/Rainy Season Climate: mostly desert; hot and humid along west coast; temperate in western mountains affected by seasonal monsoon; extraordinarily hot, dry, harsh desert in east. **Terrain:** narrow coastal plain backed by flat-topped hills and rugged desert plains in center slope into the desert interior of the Arabian Peninsula

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

February	2006 - southwest areas, Thamar and Lahj governorates
March	2007 - rain storm
April	2006 - Hodeidah and Hajjah Governorates
May	2005 - Hodeidah Governorate, al Zuhrah District in 2005
June	2009 - (heat wave) Hadramout, Shabwa, Al-Mahara, Al-Jawf, Sa'ada and Mareb in 2009
August	2007 - storm with lightning storm in three mountainous provinces in northwestern
September	2005 - southern province of Taiz storm with lightning in northern Saada province and the central province of Raima
October	2008 - Hadramaut and al-Mahra governorates, southeastern Yemen; 2008 - TD in Soqotra
December	2005 - landslide in a village of al-Dhafir

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

Northeastern areas such as Hadramout, Al-Mahrah and Marib are affected by desertification, with sand dunes exceeding 100 meters high. These areas also have suffered erosion of water, particularly in 1996 when such erosion spread across the Empty Quarter. **2009** - Severe drought in Khawlan District, 70km east of the capital since mid-2007; **2009** - severe drought caused by the delay of rain season forced thousands of citizens in rural areas to move to major cities in search of water, especially in the governorates of Dhamar, Al-Mahwit, Hajja, Taiz, Lahej and Dhala; **2008** - southern governorate of Abyan; **2008** - mountainous villages in al-Mahwit Governorate; **2008** - west of the capital, Haraz Mountains; **2007** - western, eastern and middle part of Soqotra Island; **2004** - areas of the governorates of Lahj and Dhalie

LOCUST with AFFECTED AREAS

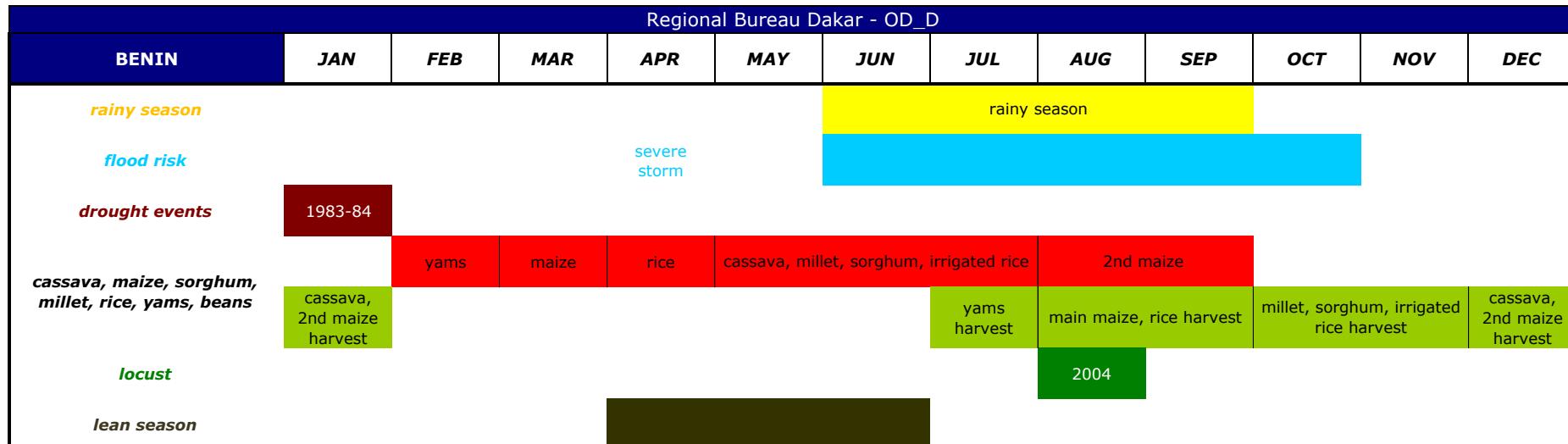
2009: small-scale breeding along the central part of southern coast, small groups laid egg, small hopper bands stretch of coast SW of Mukalla (Feb); swarms formed on the coast moved to interior desert-good rains and egg laying, one swarm reached central highlands (March); small immature swarms migrated into the interior of Shabwah reaching Marib and Al Abr, immature and mature swarms from west to eastern villages in Wadi Hadhramaut (April); hatching underway in the interior along the edge of Ramlat Sabatayn, small bands in Wadi Markha and in W. Hadhramaut, by mid-month, hoppers had reached third instar, scattered adults and mature gregarious adults near Thamud (May); in the interior substantial breeding because of unusually heavy rains in a large and remote area-southern edge of the Empty Quarter. A second generation of egg-laying in progress and hatching already started in a few places. More hatching will occur and hopper bands will form in the coming weeks. Additional infestations in some remote areas in the Hadhramaut region. Breeding in progress in Shabwah governorate; fledging continue, small swarm to form and if no rains swarms to move into crops in W. Hadhramaut and central highlands and perhaps to southern coasts then NE towards Oman. Risk of small swarms from Northern Somalia to southern coasts between Aden and Sayhat (June); August is the time of year when locusts appear in the summer breeding areas in the interior of Yemen; **2007** - Widespread egg-laying and hatching in progress between Marib and Thamud. Most of the infestations concentrated between Al Abr and Thamud and also on the edge of the Empty Quarter and spread into Ramlat Sabatayn and Shabwah areas; in September swarms of locusts both south and north; many of the hopper infestations have fledged and the young immature adults are forming groups and small swarms. Some of the swarms are moving into crops, groups of hoppers and adults are present in remote wadis of the interior of Al-Mahara region; hopper bands formed on the northern Red Sea coast near Suq Abs, local breeding in progress and groups of adults continue to lay eggs in many areas (October); **2008** - scattered adults on the Red Sea coast but in November breeding in progress on the Gulf of Aden coast in SW; **2006** - Scattered adults present on the Red Sea coast (December)

West Africa Regional Bureau, Dakar



Available countries

Benin,
Burkina Faso,
Cameroon,
Cape Verde,
Central African
Republic,
Chad,
Côte d'Ivoire,
Ghana,
Guinea,
Guinea-Bissau,
Liberia,
Mali,
Mauritania,
Niger,

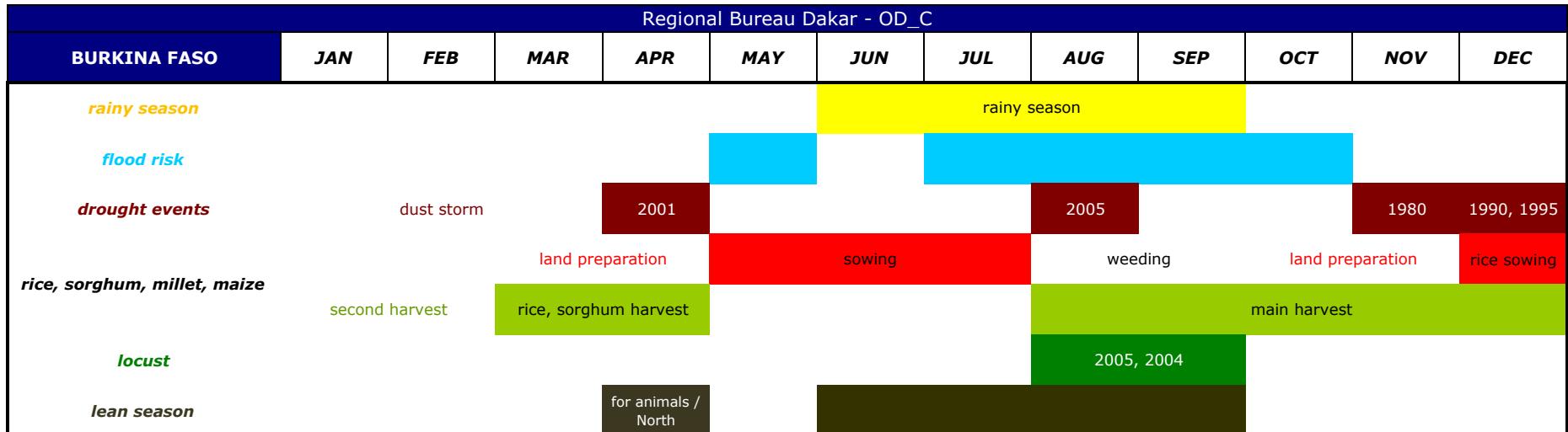


Climate/Terrain

Climate: tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north. Rainy Season: normally from mid June to mid September .Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plain; some hills and low mountains

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

June	1997 - flooding occurred in two principal towns in Benin, Cotonou in the Department of Atlantic and Porto-Novo in the Department of Oueime + Mono in Mono Dept. due to 2 weeks of heavy rains
July	2009 - state of emergency declared, out of 77 communes, 43 were affected with southern parts and Couonou worst hit (more than 60,230 in only June); 1995 - 123,000 affected
August	2008 - Cotonou and neighbouring areas since late July, 150,000 people affected; 1998 - Northern Depts of Atacora and Borgou, 420,000 affected
September	2008- river started gradually over-spilling its banks in July when the season's first storms hit; 57,000 people in the Oueime river valley community of Adjohoun, 60km east of Cotonou, are threatened with malnutrition and water-born diseases because of river flooding, which has wiped out more than 25,000 hectares of crop land, killed about 30,000 animals, flooded 18,000 homes, and has displaced about 2,000 people; 2007; 1996 - overflowing of Oueime River and Sre Lake, floods occurred in most of the provinces in southern oarts, particularly in the towns of Ouinhi, Zagnanado and, at lesser extent, Cove; 148,000 affected
December	2010 - since late September, 360 000 affected and 42 dead, 34 communes affected out of 77 with Dangbo, Ouinhi, Bonou, Zagnanado Sémé et Podji worst hit; 1985 - 475,000 affected and 61 killed



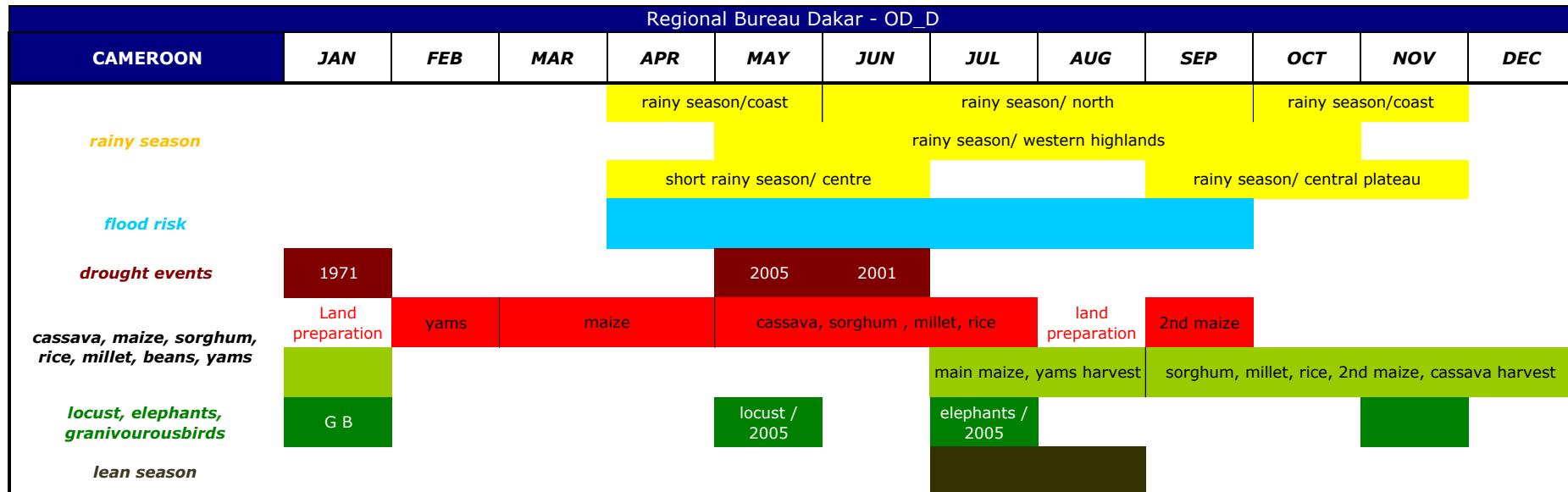
Climate/Terrain Climate: tropical; warm and dry winters; hot and wet summers; dry season from Nov to April. Rainy Season: can start in mid May and end in mid September. Terrain: mostly flat to dissected, undulating plains; hills in west and southeast

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

May	2008 - Ouagadougou
July	2008 - killed 33 people (and continued through September); 2006 - city of Gorom-Gorom in northeastern region
August	2007 - worst-affected areas is the north province of Loroum; 2003 - Kadiogo, Sanmatenga, Boulgou, Yatenga, Nayala, Kenedougou, Bazega, Bam, Seno, Noumbiel, Comoe, Loroum, Nahouri, Sebba
September	2009 - in and around Ouagadougou , 151,000 affected
October	2007 - 95,000 estimated homeless due to heavy rains and floods since Aug-Sept and a total 121,000 affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2005; 2001 - Plateau Central; **1995** - 75,590 affected; **1990** - 2,600,000 affected; **1980** - 1,250,000 people affected; **1988** - 200,000 affected



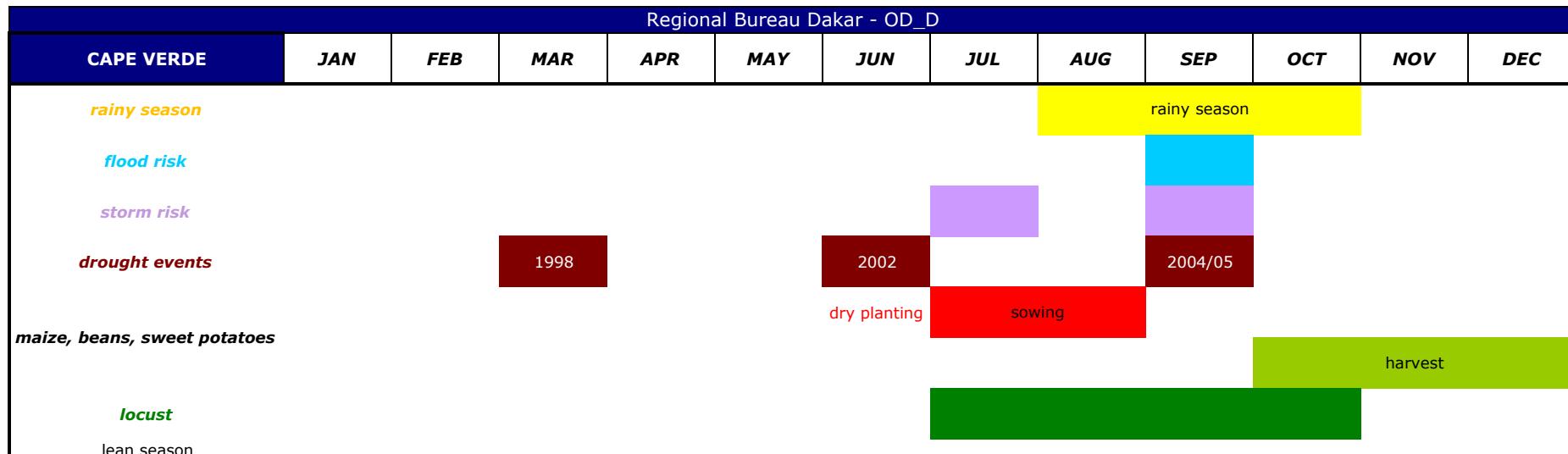
Climate/Terrain
Climate: tropical along coast, semiarid and hot in north. Precipitation decreases from south to north. Along the coast, the rainy season lasts from April to November, and the relatively dry season from December to March; a transition period from March to April is marked by violent winds. In the central plateau region, precipitation decreases and there are 4 season-a light rainy season from May to June, a short dry season from July to October, a heavy rainy season from October to November, and a long dry season from December to May. The north has a dry season only from October to May and an average annual precipitation level of about 30 inches (750 mm). The wettest part of the country lies in the western highlands-annual precipitation level of more than 400 inches (10,000 mm) most of which falls from May to October. **Terrain:** coastal plain in southwest, dissected plateau in center, mountains in west, plains in north

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

April	2008 - Nkolbisson, a neighbourhood located on the outskirts of Yaounde
June	2001 - South-West province
July	2008; 25,000 affected; 2003 - landslide in the southern part, particularly in the district of Wabane, department of Lebialem
August	2007 - Mokolo area; more than 10,000 affected; 2000 - Douala, Bonaberi, B?panda, Nylon districts

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

The far north is the most densely populated province is prone to intense heat, poor rains and drought conditions. **1990** - 186,900 affected; **1971** - about 400,000 affected; **2005** - northern districts of Cameroon in Mayo Kani, Mayo Danaï, Logone and Chari; **2001** - North



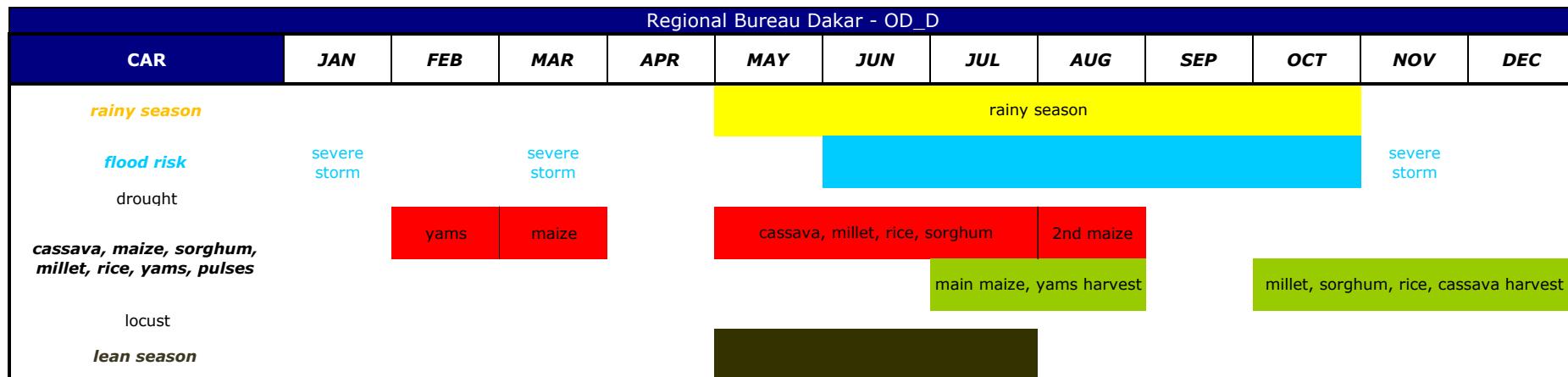
Climate/Terrain Climate: temperate, characterized by stable temperatures with extreme aridity; warm, dry summer; precipitation meager and very erratic. The "other" rainy season is between December and June, when the north-easterly Trade Winds are prevalent: during this season, only altitudes above about 600m tend to receive regular rain. The North-eastern slopes of these high mountains often receive several times the amount of rain that south-westerly slopes lying in rain shadow receive. Terrain: steep, rugged, rocky, volcanic.

LATEST FLOOD/STORM EVENTS

July	2008 - TS Berta
September	1984- severe storm killed 29 and affected 5,500 people; 1982 - more than 2,000 affected, 3 people dead

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

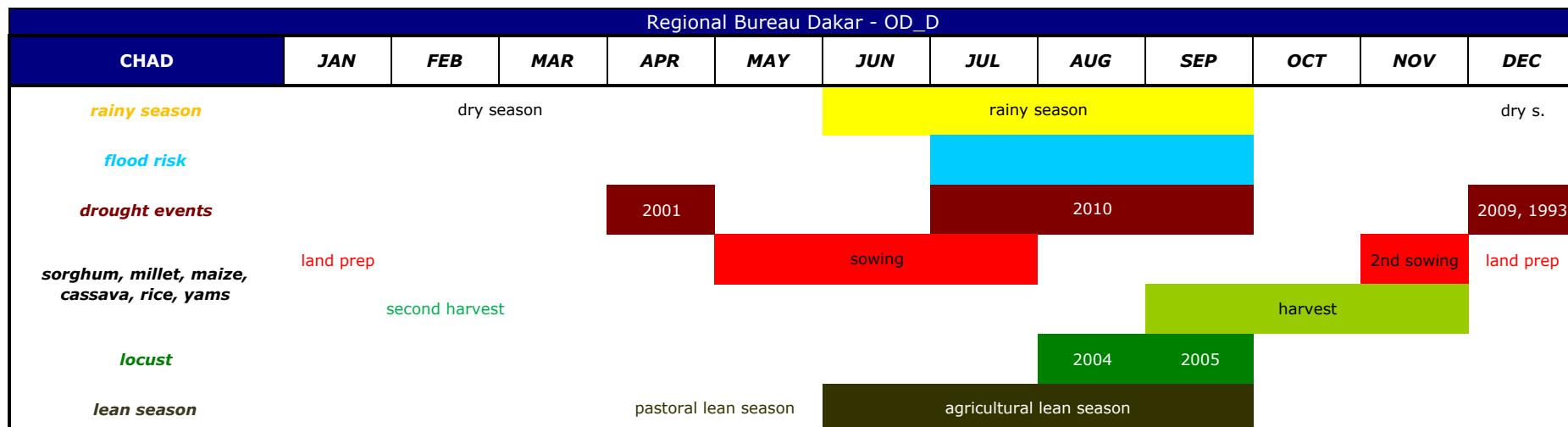
Severe and recurrent droughts; from 1900 to 2010, 10 event recorded, with a total 40,000 affected; 2002 - 30,000 affected; 1998 - 10,000 affected; 2004-2005 - south-western islands Fogo and Brava affected


Climate/Terrain

Climate: tropical; hot, dry winters; mild to hot, wet summers. **Rainy Season:** June to Sept in the north; dry season normally starts in Oct and ends in Feb/March. Peak of rains in Aug-Oct.
Terrain: flat to rolling monotonous plateau; scattered hills in northeast and southwest

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

July	2009 - since June heavy rains and floods in Bangui with 11,000 affected; 2007 - till August 7,812 people affected
August	2008 - Mambere Kadei Prefecture; 2005 - south-western parts, damage to all areas of the capital city, Bangui, and severe flooding and destruction to four districts of the city, Malimaka, Ngaraba-Bangouma, Being and Petevo, along the southern banks of the Ubangui River; 23,800 affected; 1999 - 12,000 affected
September	1996 - flooding along Ouham and Gribingui Rivers In North and Oubangui River In South; heavy damage, particularly in Batangafo & Kaga Bandoro In North, Kouango in South and a total 7 killed and 17,500 affected through October
October	2004- almost 13,000 affected; 1999 - Bangui, Nola, Batangafo, Begoua, Lobaye, Bimbo, Mpoko-Bac, Sibut, Paoua, Damara, Bouca; 33,919 affected; 1998 - 9,200 affected



Climate/Terrain Climate: tropical in south, desert in north. The dry season starts on Dec till mid May (from December to February everywhere in the country). Terrain: broad, arid plains in center, desert in north, mountains in northwest, lowlands in south

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

August **2010** - 150,000 people resulted affected by heavy rains and floods since late July in more than half of the country's regions, leaving nearly 70,000 homeless; Habil 3 IDPs site as well as Koukou town and the surroundings affected due to the Bahr-Azoum River bursting its banks. **2008** - southern areas and N'djamena; **2006** - east and west as a result of heavy rains and storms in Aug and Sep, a number of areas in eastern and western Chad experienced serious flooding, with over 30,000 people affected. The main affected regions were those of N'Djamena, Mandoul, west Logone and east Logone; **2001** - 175,763 affected; **1999** - heavy rains since late July caused flooding in 11 out of the 14 provinces; Continuous overflowing of the rivers Batha and Bahr Azoum have created a particularly serious situation in Batha, Biltine, Chari-Baguirmi, Guera, Kanem, Lac, Mayo-Kebbi and Moyen-Chari; **1995** - 80,686 affected

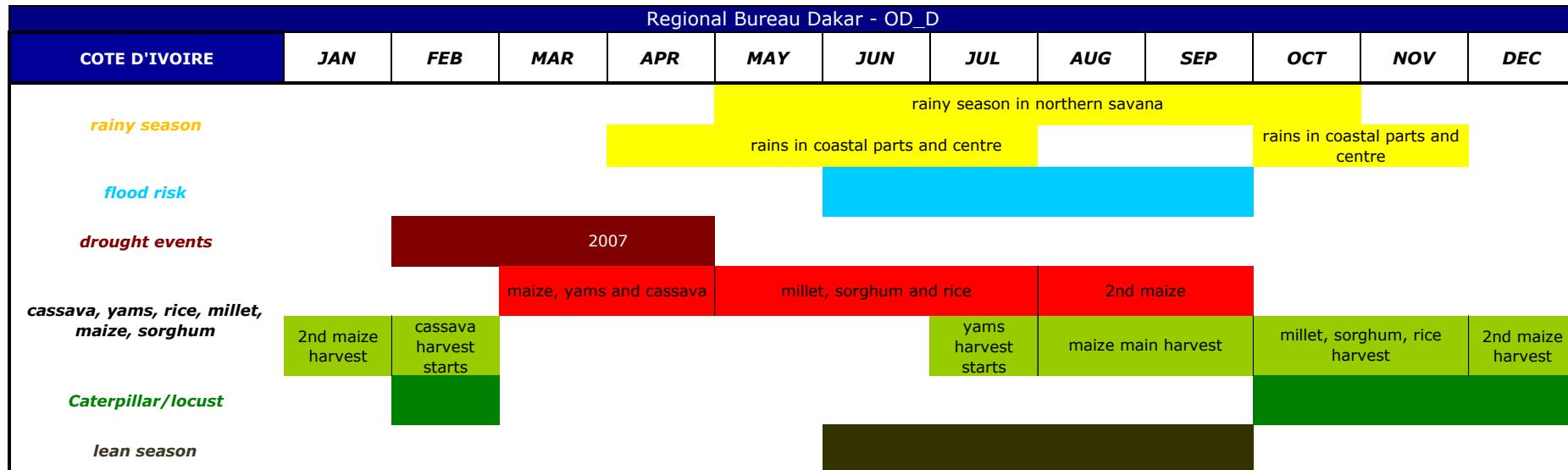
September **2009** - two heavy torrential rains poured down in the capital N'Djamena leading to the flooding of almost half of the town, with most affected areas Walia, Kamda, Toukra, Habena, Chagoua, and Moursal; beginning of Sept western Chad in general and in the area of Mayo Kebbi in eastern Chad in particular affected; **2007** - Eastern parts, worst hit area is Koukou. Lake Fitri and Batha River; **2007** - South west region of Mayo Kebbi, Tandjile region in the south, Salamat in the east, Lai in the west, and Hadjer Lamis in the north central region; **2001** - major rivers Logone (South), Chari (Center-West) and Batha (Center-East) burst their banks. In total, 129,500 people were affected; most adversely affected areas are the Dpts of Tandjilé East and West, Bahr Koh, Dar Sila, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Chari-Baguirmi Salamat, Batha East and West, Mayo Dalla, Mayo Bonoye and Kabia

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2009/2010 - about 2 million affected; Low and erratic rainfall during the 2009-2010 cropping season, following below-average rainfall in 2008, has severely affected cereal production and negatively impacted the availability of pasture for livestock, mainly in the Sahel belt (regions of Kanem, Bahr-el-Ghaza, Guera, Batha, Lac, Hadjer Lamis, Ouddai, Wad Fira and Sila among most insecure); **2003** - Gura, Biltine, Ouadda, Assoungha, Batha-Est, Batha-Ouest provinces with 800,000 affected; **1993** - 300,000 affected. Other important drought events reported in **1969**, with 900,000 affected and in **1997**, with 356,000 affected

LATEST CATERPILLAR/LOCUST EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2005 - few individual mature adults were seen in Kanem; **2004** - 400km from the Sudan border and Another swarm is reported near Lake Chad



Climate: tropical along coast, semiarid in far north; the southern savanna type of climate occurs, characterized by the parching wind known as the harmattan, which blows from the northeast beginning in December and ending in February. The northern region is drier than the rest of the country and, because of the elevation, somewhat cooler. **Terrain:** mostly flat to undulating plains; mountains in northwest

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

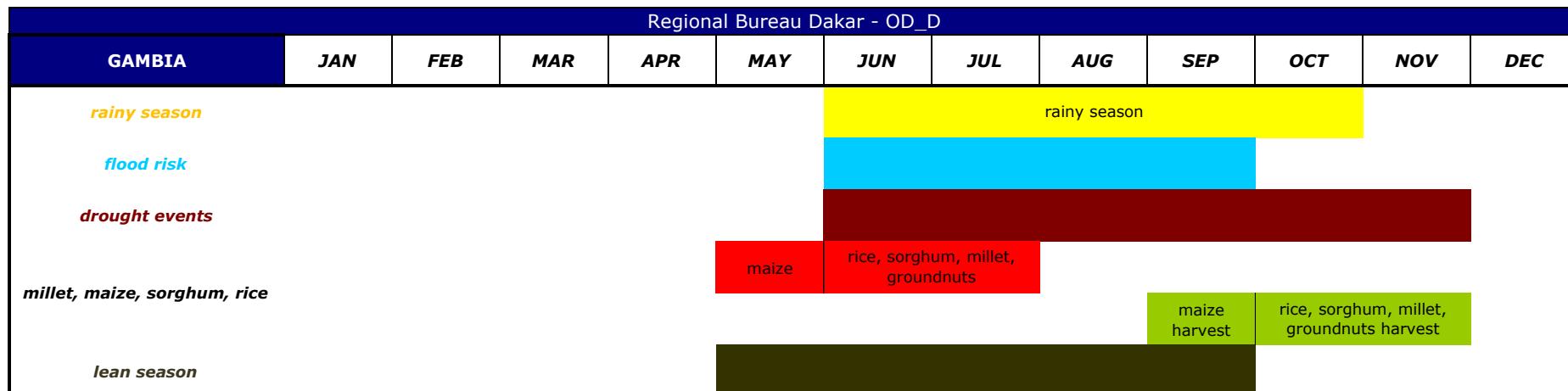
June	2010 - Heavy rains and storms in Abidjan, significant damage has been recorded; 2009 - Series of mudslides caused by torrential rains
July	2008 - Heavy rains in Abidjan
August/September	2009 - Abidjan; 2007 - Agboville, 2,00 people severely affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

2007 - southwestern region of Duekoué due to a dry spell since Dec; the southwest is where much of the country's rice, yams and manioc are produced. city of Korhogo experienced a severe drought in early **2000** which culminated in 2005 with the draining of the dam, main source of potable water supply. This has resulted in insufficient water for household and agriculture use, hence the disruption of agricultural cycles and reduced harvests and incomes

LATEST CATERPILLAR/LOCUST EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2009 - caterpillar invasion from Liberia; **2005** - in the northern town of Tengrela, near the border with Mali



Climate/Terrain

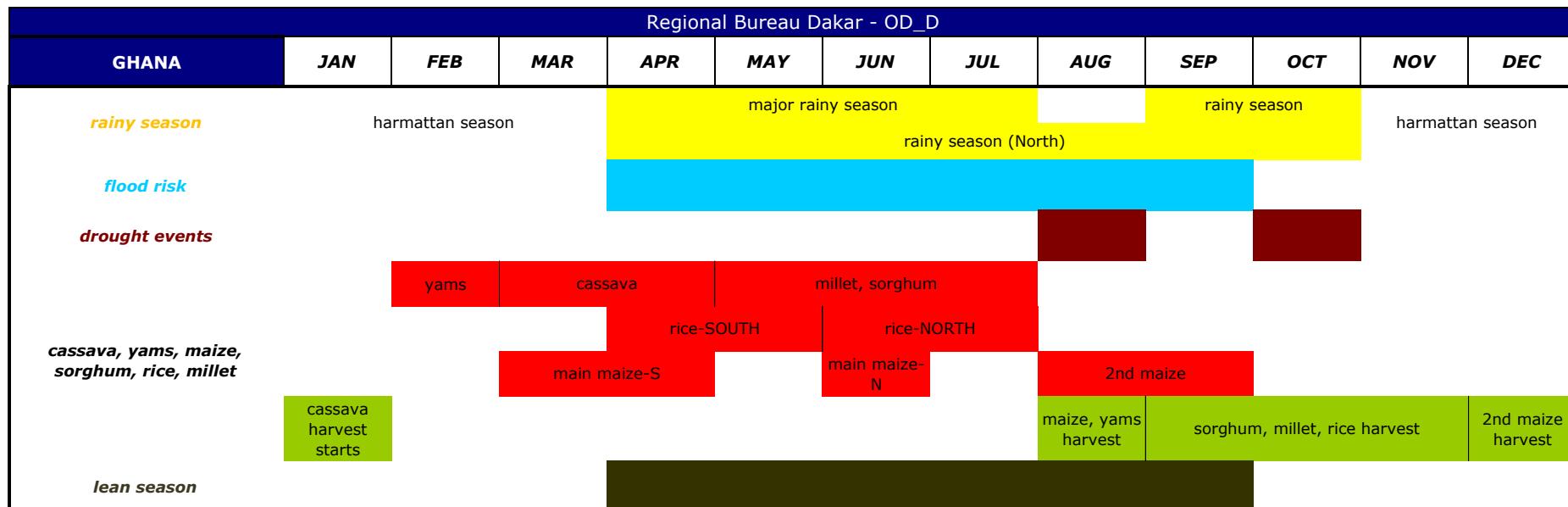
Climate: subtropical predominantly. **Terrain:** the Gambia river divides the country into 4 major landscapes: floodplains, colluvial slopes, lower and higher plateaux

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

June	2008 - severe storm in an area around Darsilameh village in the Western Region; 2004 - STORM in Upper River Division; 2001 - people affected 32,000; 1999 - 53 people dead and 32,000 affected in Central River & Upper River divisions
July	2009 - storm in the area of River Region; 2007 - FF in Sinchu Balia ; 2001 - Kachikally, Farokono areas - Bakau
August	2010 - more than 21,000 affected; 2003 - Upper River Division following a severe storm, more than 8,000 affected; 1999 - state of emergency declared after prolonged and heavy rainfall between June to August mainly in Central River and Upper River Divisions; 1996 - 4,000 people affected
September	2009 - 14,000 affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

Latest drought events reported in 2002, 1980 - 500,000 affected; 1971 - 150,000 affected and 1968 - 180,000 affected



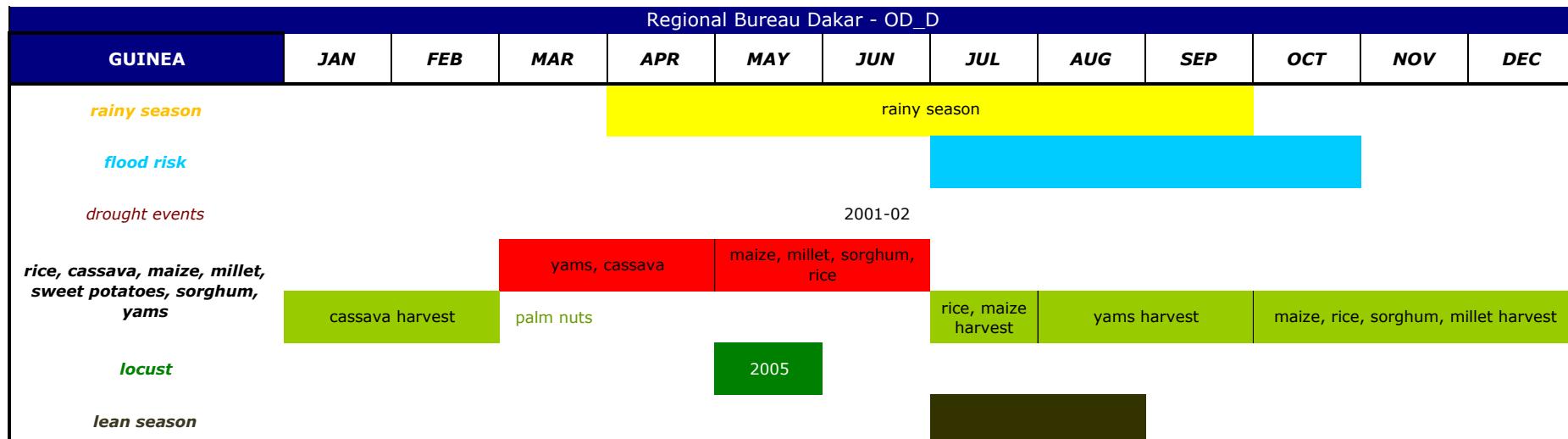
Climate/Terrain Climate: tropical; warm and comparatively dry along southeast coast; hot and humid in southwest; hot and dry in north. Terrain: mostly low plains with dissected plateau in south-central area. The Kwahu Plateau marks the northernmost extent of the forest area and also serves as an important climatic divide; to its north 2 distinct seasons: the harmattan season, dry and relatively cool from November to late March or April, and the wet period, which reaches its peak in late August or September; to the south and SW 4 seasons: heavy rains from April to late July, dry spell in August and another rainy season in Sept-Nov

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

April	2002 - Accra region
June	2010 - 33,602 people were affected; 2009 - heavy downpour caused flooding in some low lying areas within the Accra Metropolis; 2002 - Accra, Kumasi region
July	2009 - massive destruction in most communities in the western parts of Accra, Eastern, Volta, Central, Western and Ashanti Regions; 2001, since June -coastal areas, Accra with southern districts of the capital such as Nsawam, Adoagyir, Zongo and the Odaw channel particularly affected for a total 144,025 people involved; 1995 - 145 victims and 700,000 affected; 1991 - 2
August	2008 - since July 58,000 affected, mainly in northern areas
September	2009 - about 140,000 people were affected; 2007 - from late August in northeast and Upper East Region affected 332,600 people; 1999 - especially northern regions: Upper West, Upper East, Northern Regions, Parts of Brongahofe & Volta Regions; 325,000 people affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

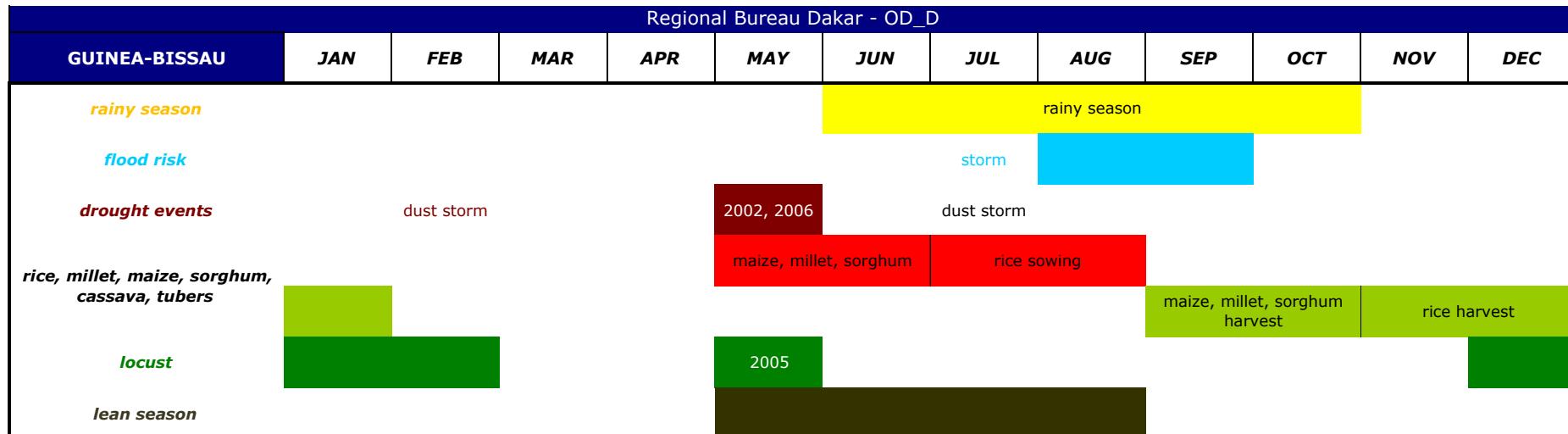
2007 - northern region; 1983- affected 12,500,000 people; 1968



Climate: generally hot and humid; monsoon-type rainy season and dry season Dec/May. **Rainy season:** peak in Jul-Aug especially for coastal areas, where there is a 6-month long rainy season with heavy precipitations; in central areas the r.s. could last 5 moth with lower rains; in higher part normally 3 months of rains and in pluvial forest very humid climate with no dry season. **Terrain:** generally flat coastal plain, hilly to mountainous interior

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

July	2010 - affecting about 7,000 people; 2008 - 4,200 affected
August	2009 - till Sept, 40,000 affected; 2003 - Prefecture of Boké, western parts close to the GB borders ; 2001 - 220,000 affected; 1993
September	2009; 2006 - in Kindia; 2001 - since Aug in eastern part (Haute Guinée, Kankan region) after the main river Niger and its tributaries Sankarani, Fie, Milo and Djon overflowed; most affected Mandiana, Kouroussa, Kankan, Siguiri, Kerouane prefectures (Kankan region); 1981
October	2007 - since Sept 20,685 affected, mainly eastern and central part



Climate/Terrain

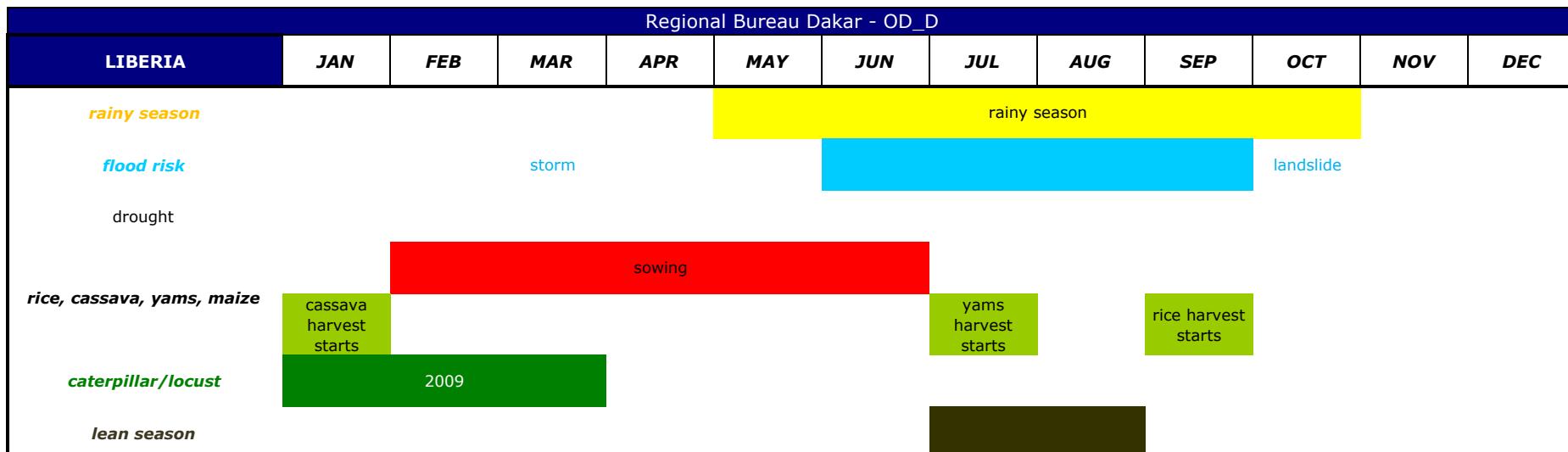
Climate: tropical; generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season. **Rainy Season:** can last til Nov; the coast receives some 60 to 120 inches (1,500 to 3,000 mm) of precipitation, whereas the interior is influenced by the tropical savanna climate, with greater variation in precipitation and temperature. **Terrain:** mostly low coastal plain rising to savanna in east

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

August	2010 - 56,792 people affected; 2003 - southern areas
September	2004

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

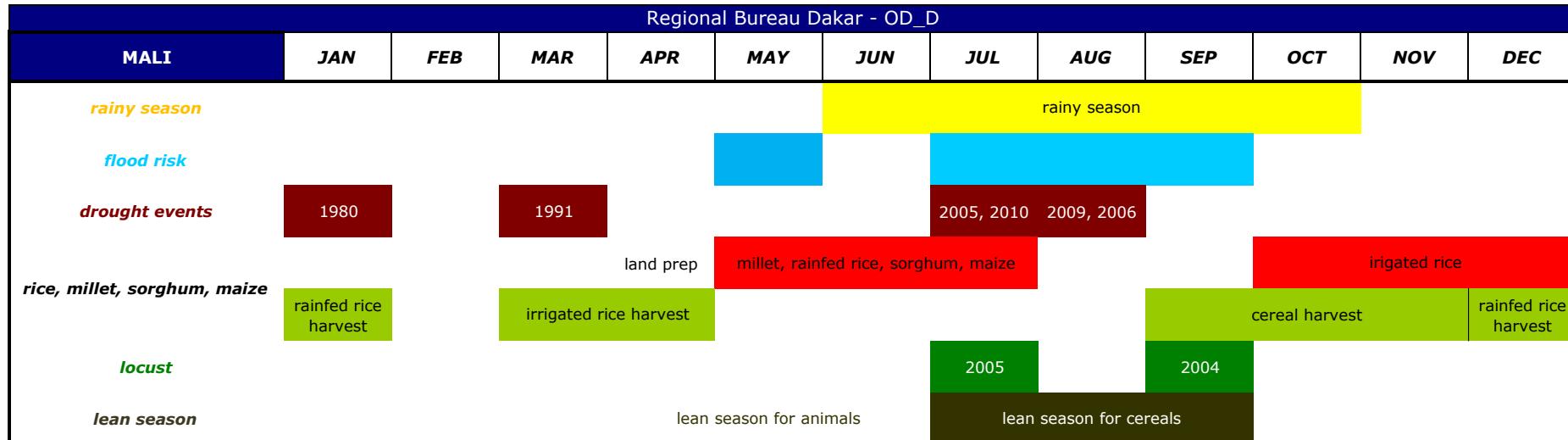
Drought in upland areas and drought and flash flood in rainfed lowland as the main concern for rice production. 2006 - 32,000 people affected; 2002 - 100,000 affected



Climate: tropical, hot and humid; dry winters, wet, cloudy summers with frequent heavy showers. Climate, especially on the coast, is warm and humid year-round; The dusty and dry harmattan (desert winds) blow from the Sahara to the coast in December. **Rainy Season:** rainfall is irregular, and the rainy season varies in intensity and begins earlier at the coast than in the interior. The greatest amount of rainfall, 205 inches (5,200 mm), occurs at Cape Mount and diminishes inland to about 70 inches (1,800 mm) on the central plateau. **Terrain:** mostly flat to rolling coastal plains rising to rolling plateau and low mountains in northeast. Deforestation and drought in the Sahel have affected the climate, lengthening the dry season by almost a month in some areas

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

June	2010 - more than 15,000 affected
July	2008 - capital Monrovia
August	2007 - Red Hill, Caldwell, Doe, St. Paul Bridge, and Gardnersville communities near the St. Paul River in Greater Monrovia and in the western part of the capital; a total people affected
September	2009 - Monrovia areas; 1998 - 5,000 affected



Climate: subtropical to arid; hot and dry (February to June); rainy, humid, and mild (June to November); cool and dry (November to February). The dry season, which lasts from November to June, is marked by low humidity and high temperatures and is influenced by the alize and harmattan winds. The alize blows from the northeast from November to January and causes a relatively cool spell; from March to June the harmattan, a dry, hot wind that blows from the east out of the Sahara with hot temperatures. **Terrain:** landlocked; divided into three natural zones: the southern, mainly cultivated Sudanese; the central, semi-arid Sahelian; and the northern, arid Saharan

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

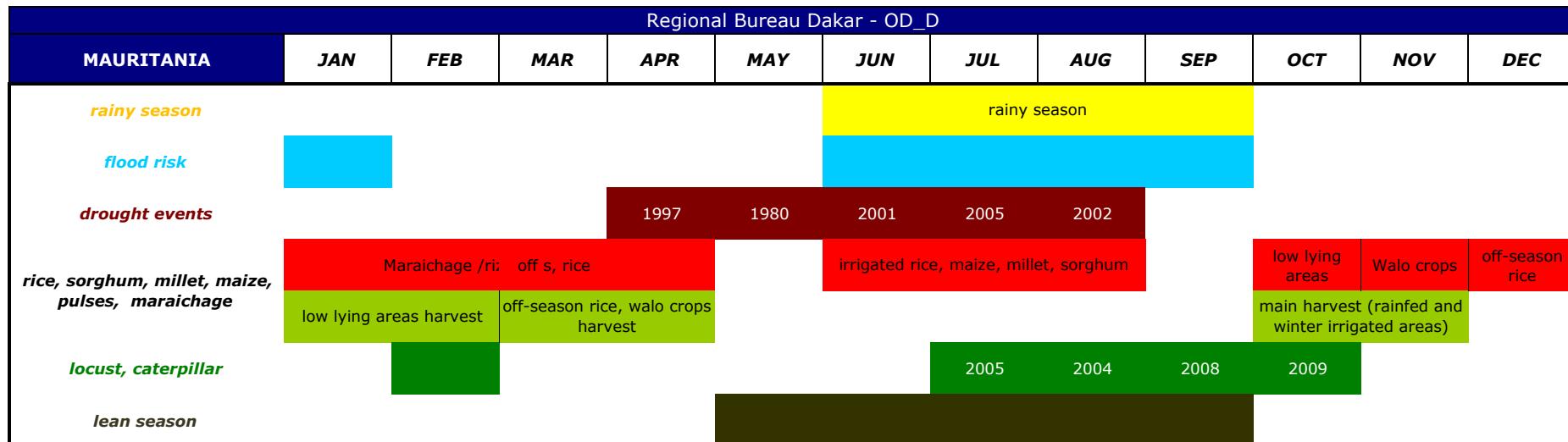
July	2007 - FF in the town of Bandiagara, 47,255 affected
August	2003 - Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti, Segou, Koulikoro, Teneku regions; 2002 - since July, Bamako, Goudan, Tombouctou, Gao and 22,519 affected; 2000 - Abe?bara; 1989 - 14,635 affected
September	2009; 2007 - Heavy rains pushed the converging Niger and Bani Rivers over their banks; 2001 - Sikasso, Kidal, Mopti, Koulikoro and Bamako

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

2009 - till 2010 worst drought in 26 years, combined with soaring temperatures; worst affected eastern Mali; 600,000 affected; 2006 - about 25,000 affected; 2005 - 1 million people affected; 1991 - more than 300,000 affected; 1980 - 1,500,000 affected

LATEST LOCUST EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2005 - on border area with CI; 2004 - from neighbouring Mauritania and are breeding across a vast swathe of central Mali



Climate: desert with limited and occasional rainfalls along the Senegal river. **Rainy Season:** could end in mid Aug but varies from far south (June -Oct) to northern part (July-Sept). The duration of the rainy season, as well as the total annual amount of precipitation, diminishes progressively from south to north; because of opposition between the wet southwesterlies and the harmattan, precipitation often takes the form of stormy showers or squalls. Nouâdhoubou (formerly Port-Étienne) receives between 1 and 2 inches (between 25 and 50 mm), usually between September and November. **Terrain:** vast, arid plains broken by occasional ridges and clifflike outcroppings

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

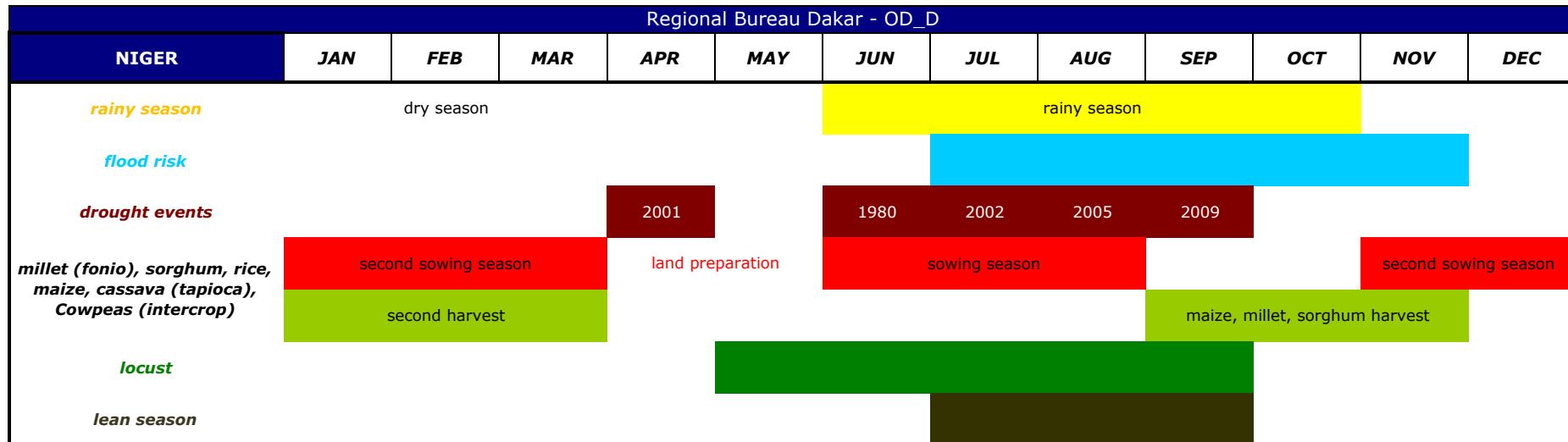
June	1991 - storm
July	2006 - in Brakna region, South-eastern part of Nouakchott
August	2009 - more than 3,500 people homeless in southwest; 2003 - Assaba, Gorgol, Brakna, Adrar regions + Guidimakha Region due to severe storms and heavy rains; 2001 - Akjoujt
September	2007 - southwestern areas since August; thousands affected in the south eastern town of Tintane; 1999 - more than 23,000 affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

Recurrent droughts affect the country. **2010** - 300,000 affected; **2005; 2002** - Aftout, Senegal River Valley, Hodh el Gharbi, Ho dh el Chargui, Adrar, Tiris Zemour, Nouakchott, Nouadhibou, Zouerate; govt declared state of emergency-southern enclave of Aftout, which has suffered six successive poor harvests, **2003; 2001** - Assaba, Brakna, Gorgol, Tagant, Nouackchott, Inchiri, Adrar region; **1997; 1993** - 446,507 affected; **1980** - 1.6 million affected

LATEST LOCUST EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2009; 2008 - summer breeding started in early August; **2005; 2004** - due to wet winter and spring



Climate/Terrain Climate: desert; mostly hot, dry, dusty; tropical in extreme south. **Rainy Season:** especially in southern areas; the rains last from one to four months, according to the latitude. August is the rainy month everywhere except in the far north, where the rainfall is unpredictable. **Terrain:** predominately desert plains and sand dunes; flat to rolling plains in south; hills in north

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

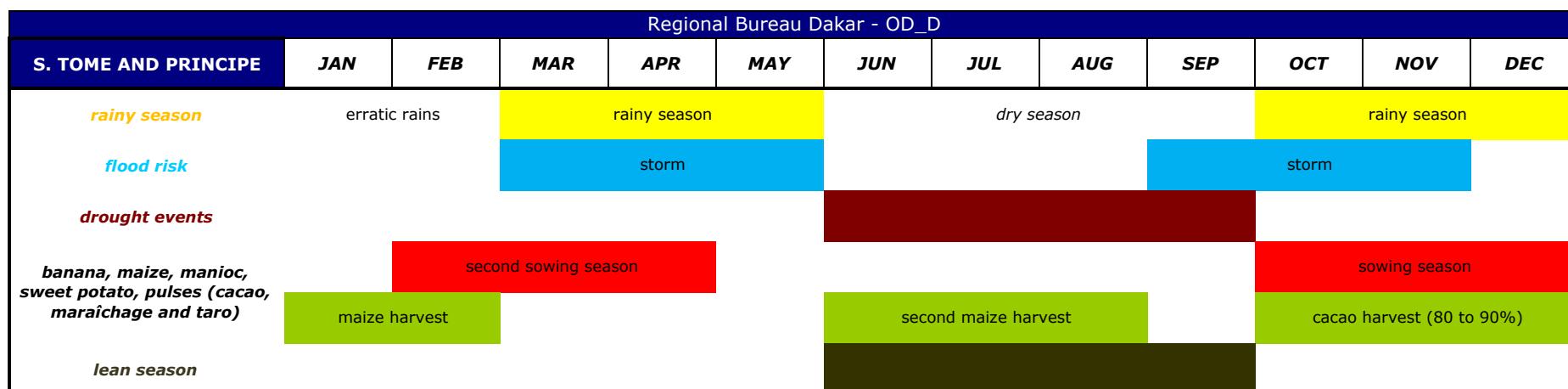
July	2009 - 3,659 personnes touchées dans les cinq villages de la commune de Madaoua (Tahoua); Moa village in southeast region of Zinder; 2007 - Regions of Niamey, Agadez, , Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi, Zinder, Diffa; 2008 - hundreds of people affected by flooding in the southeast region of Zinder and Dosso; Tillaberi; 2000 - Dosso, Maradi departments
August	2003 - Dosso, Tahoua, Tillaberi, Zinder regions; 2002 - severe storm in Agadez, 210,000 affected til September; 2001 - 84,000 affected; 1988 - 80,000 affected
September	2010 - 1,500,200 affected since August; 2009 - Niger's northern Air Mountains and desert towns, AGADEZ ; 6 of Niger's 8 regions affected and 79,000 affected; 2006 - Agadez, Zinder, Tahoua, Dosso and Tillaberi; 2004 - 580,000 affected; 1999 - 90,000 affected
October/November	2001 - Diffa department; 1998 - 100,000 affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

From 1900 to 2010 a total 12 event recorded and 20,655,000 people affected. **2009** - failed rains and consequent failed harvest resulted in 7,900,000 people affected mainly in the Sahelian belt; **2005** - 3 million affected; **2002** - Ayerou, Balleyara, Hamdallaye, Loga, Kieche, Doungou, Tessaoua; **2001** - Ibanga, Sahara I, Sahara II, Rouafi I, Rouafi II, Chinagamane, Ayawa, Kabefo, Dinkihmi villages; 3.6 million and half people affected; **1990** - 1,630,000; **1988** - 1 million affected; **1980** - 3,5 million affected

LATEST LOCUST EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2005; 2004 - swarms were reported to be moving in the Irhazer, Aïr and Tamesna as well as in the north of the regions of Tahoua, Tillabéri, and Zinder. Hopper bands were also seen in the regions of Tahoua and Maradi

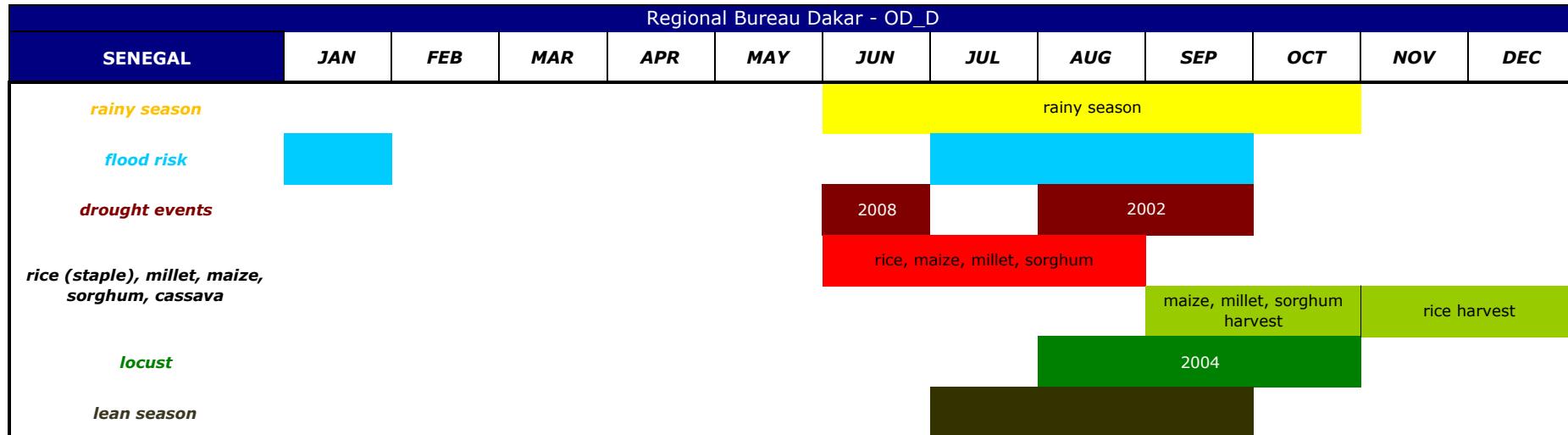


Climate/Terrain

Climat/Rainy Season: tropical and humid with 2 main seasons, 1 rainy season lasting 9 months (mid Sept - mid May) and 1 dry season between June and Sept which coincide with the lean period. Annual rainfall amounts could vary from 2000 to 3000 mm with regional differences: normally around 2000 mm in North-West areas and 7000 mm in South-West. Strong winds between Mar/Apr and Oct/Nov generally cause damage to crops. **Terrain:** volcanic, mountainous

FLOOD RISK

The risk of strong winds and flooding associated with storms is high between March and April and between October and November



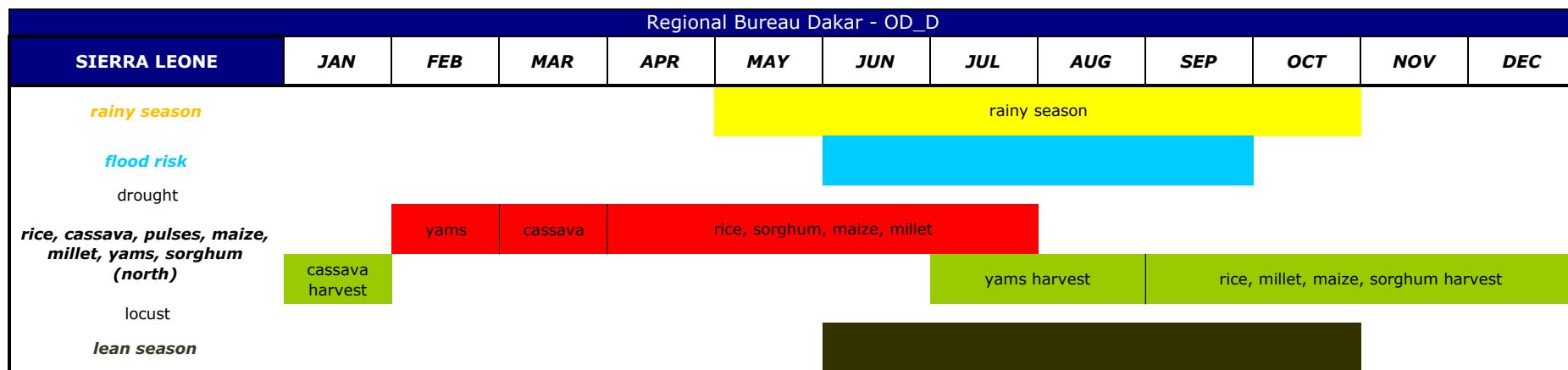
Climate: tropical; hot and humid. **Rainy Season:** could start in May and end in November and has strong southeast winds; dry season (December to April) dominated by hot, dry, harmattan wind. In the Sahelian climate (an area bounded to the north by the Sénégal River and to the south by a line running from Thiès-Cape Verde to Kayes-Mali) the r.s. starts in July; in the Sudanic zone, the southern parts of the country, annual precipitation varies from north to south. **Terrain:** sandy plains of the western Sahel which rise to foothills in the southeast (WFP); The dry winds, sometimes called the dry monsoon, consist of the northeast trade winds. In winter and spring, when they are strongest, they are known as the harmattan. They bring no precipitation apart from a very light rain

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

July	2000 - Linguere region; 1998 - 300,000 people affected
August	2009 - till Sept in the capital Dakar and its suburbs as well as towns such as western Mbour and Kaffrine in the centre; 264,000 affected; 2007 - centre and north as well as in southern Senegal in Ziguinchor and in the capital, Dakar till Sept; 2005 - 50,000 affected; 2003 - Kanel, Nioro, Kafrine, Matam, Wahound?, Ahour?, Kaolack, Tamcacounda, Kolda; 1999 - severe storms
September	2008 - Dakar; 2008 - Thi?is, Diourbel, Saint Louis and Kaolack

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

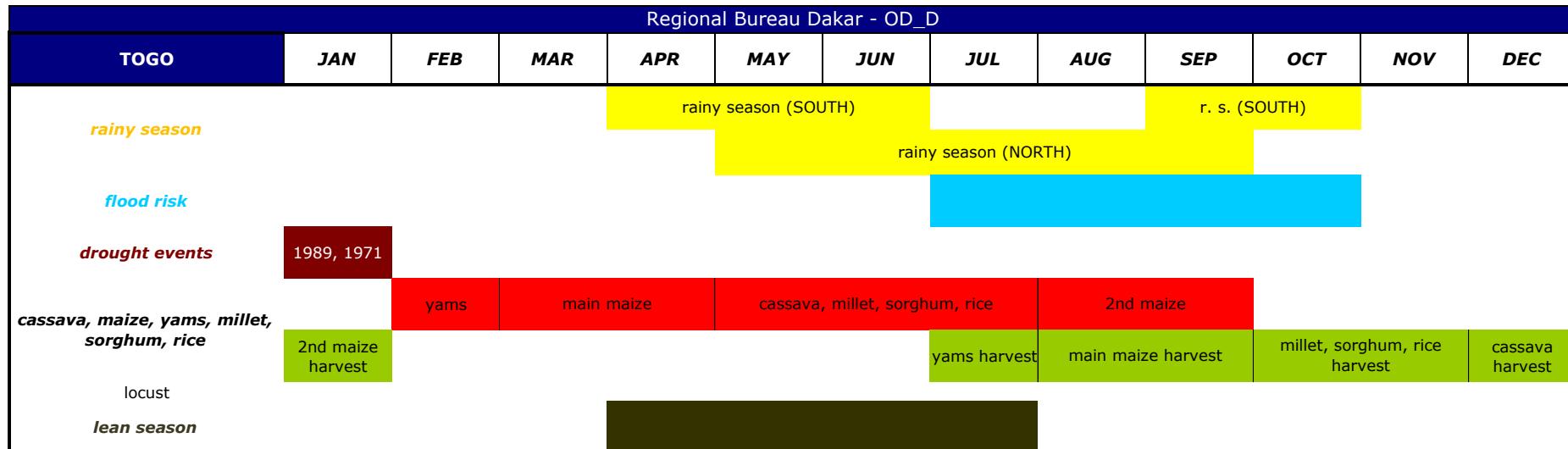
Severe droughts in 1977 - over 3.5 million affected; 1969 - 1.4 million people; 1982 - 1.2 million affected; 1979 - 950,000 affected. 2008 - south eastern areas; 2002 - over Senegal's Groundnut Basin



Climate/Terrain Climate: tropical along the coast, dry savannah in the north. **Rainy Season:** peak in Jul/Aug; precipitation is greater on the coast than inland. The Peninsula Mountains receive more than 200 inches (5,000 mm) annually, while the northeast receives about 80 inches (2,000 mm) a year. **Terrain:** Tropical forest for 70% of the country and dry savannah lowlands in the north

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

June	1975 - severe storm affected 10,000 people
July	1996 - 200,000 affected; 1984 - severe storm killed 60 people
August	2009 - landslide in Freetown; 2007- about 4,500 affected; 2005 - Pujehun district mainly, 2 rivers, south-east of the capital, burst their banks, 15,000 affected
September	2009 - Freetown, 6 villages in the Kambia District , since August, affected 4,500 people



Climate: tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north. **Terrain:** rolling savanna in north; central hills; southern plateau; low coastal plain with extensive lagoons and marshes. **Rainy Season:** the coastal region has two rainy seasons, one peaking in May or June, the other in October, but in the north there is a single rainy season starting in May or June to the end of September- as in Ghana. Precipitation in the North averages about 45 inches (1,150 mm); during the rest of the year the warm, dry harmattan (a dust-laden wind) predominates. The narrow coastal zone, which receives about 35 inches (890 mm) of precipitation annually, is the driest region.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

July	2008 - Southern Plateaux and Maritime Region; 45,000 affected; 1995 - 125,000 affected
August	2008 - Lomee area; 1995 - 60,000 affected
September	2009 - Neastern areas; 2007- Kpendjal, Oti, Tone and Tandjouare; since August 41 resulted killed and 141,331 affected; 1999 - affected 65,000 people
October	1999 - Savanes, Kara, Plateaux & Maritime; 1998 - 30,405 affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

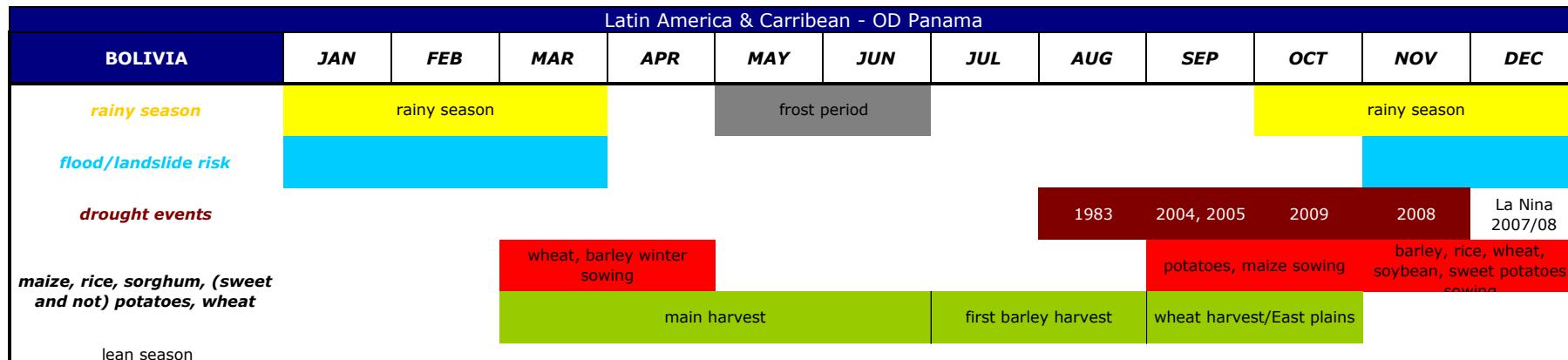
1989 - 400,000 people affected; 1971 - 150,000 people hit

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Bureau, Panama



Available countries

Bolivia,
Colombia,
Cuba,
Dominican
Republic,
Ecuador,
El Salvador,
Guatemala,
Haiti,
Honduras,
Nicaragua,
Panama,
Peru



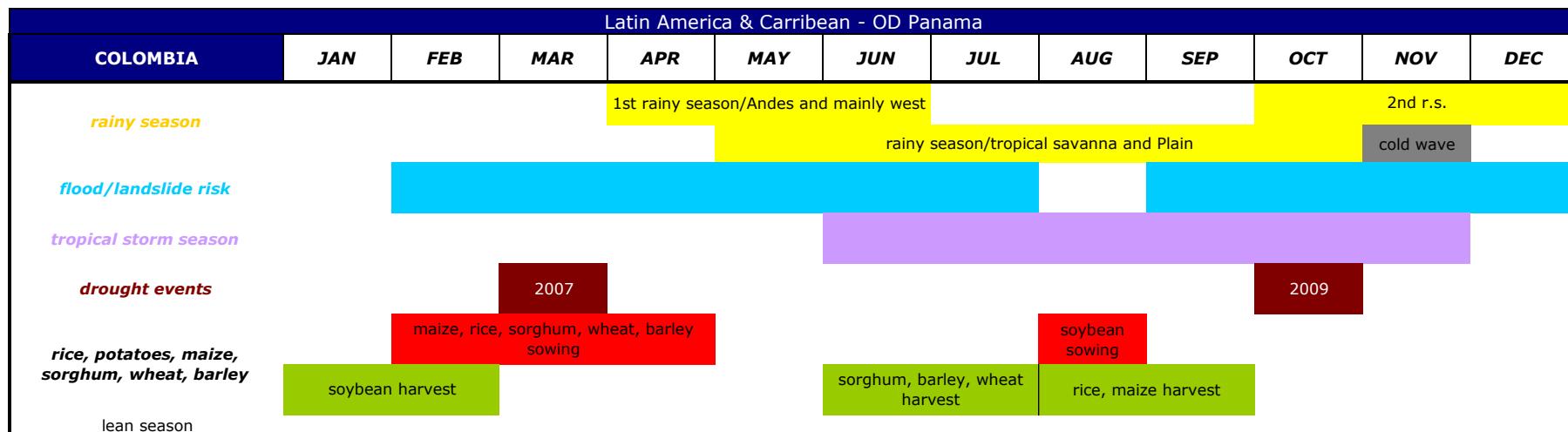
Climate/Terrain **Terrain:** Rugged Andes Mountains with a highland plateau (Altiplano), hills, lowland plains of the Amazon Basin. **Climate:** Varies with altitude; tropical humid in the Northern lowlands, tropical wet and dry in Central lowland areas, polar and semiarid in the highest parts of the Andes. In most locations rainfall is heaviest during the Southern Hemisphere summer, and yearly amounts tend to decrease from north to south; the Chaco has a semitropical, semiarid climate, while the northeast trade winds that bring rain and hot humid conditions only from January through March, and the Altiplano, which also is swept by strong, cold winds, has an arid, chilly climate, with sharp differences in daily temperature and decreasing amounts of rainfall from north to south. **Rainy Season:** October/March with floods peak in January and February

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2010 - since November in 8 depts at least 9000 families affected and more than 6000 hectares of crop damaged, with Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Oruro, Potosí, Santa Cruz, Tarija and La Paz worst affected; 2008 - La Niña caused damages in communities living in bordering areas of the main rivers in lowlands and valleys, namely Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, La Paz, Potosí, Pando, Tarija, Beni and Oruro; 2007 - heavy rains all over the country with overflowing of major rivers such as Rio Grande, Pilcomayo, San Juan del Oro, Bermejo among others that affected several communities in at least seven out of the nine departments; 2006 - landslides in Los Yungas and San Borja, La Paz and Beni depts due to overflowing of important rivers such as Rio Grande, Guanay, Tipuani, Mapiri, Challana among others with 126,096 affected; 2003 - mainly in Santa Cruz region; 2001 - 357,250 affected
February	2009 - 20 districts of the city of Santa Cruz were flooded; 2008 - heavy rains and floods left 50 dead and affected 56000 families, with Trinidad in Beni dept, worst hit; 2007 - severe floods especially along Amazon areas; 2006 - continuous serious floods triggered by heavy rains since January affected several departments, with Santa Cruz, La Paz and Beni worst affected. State of emergency at the beginning of February and appealed for international assistance; 2002 La Paz with 76 killed
March	2008 - western parts; 2007 - Trinidad; 2003 - landslide in Chima, Larecaja province, La Paz dept
November	2008 - hail storm, Tarija province, 1,331 families affected
December	2007 - heavy rains and floods in La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Beni, Potosí y Chuquisaca since November killed 75 people; 2003 - South-East of La Paz capital, on the Chapare River, with 68 victims

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

8 events of drought recorded in the period 1900/2009 for a total 3,491,209 people affected. **2009** - Department of Chuquisaca in the Chaco region; **2008** - national emergency because of prolonged drought in four provinces in the departments of Santa Cruz, Tarija and Chuquisaca. In the central altiplano region till mid January 2009; **2005** - savannas and wetlands of central part; 2004 - international appeal launched in Nov by WFP, especially for seven municipalities of El Chaco; **1983** - Int appeal in the depts of ORURO, POTOSI, COCHABAMBA and TARIJA. 1.6 million people in need of emergency assistance



Climate: tropical along coast and eastern plains; precipitation is moderate to heavy in most parts of the country and the heavier rainfall occurs in the low-lying hot zone. **Rainy seasons:** April/June and September/December. **Terrain:** four geographic regions: the Andean highlands, consisting of the three Andean ranges and intervening valley lowlands; the Caribbean lowlands coastal region; the Pacific lowlands coastal region, separated from the Caribbean lowlands by the Isthmus of Panama; and eastern part, the great plain that lies to the east of the Andes Mountains. Colombians describe their country in terms of the climatic zones: the area under 900 meters in elevation is called the hot zone (*tierra caliente*), elevations between 900 and 1,980 meters are the temperate zone (*tierra templada* or *tierra del café*), and elevations from 1,980 meters to about 3,500 meters constitute the cold zone (*tierra fría*).

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

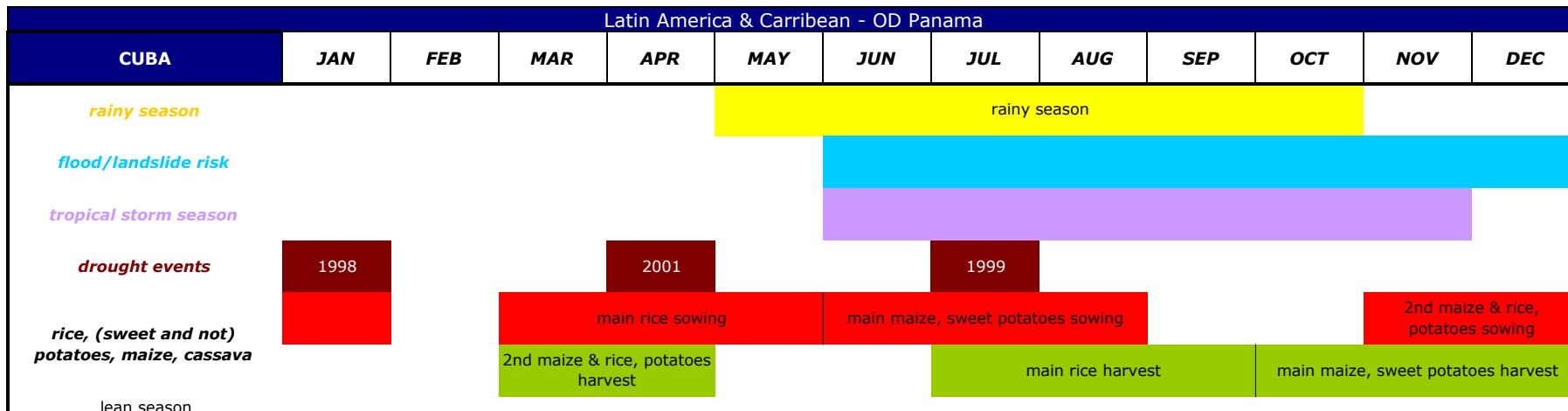
February	2009 - Nariño dept. due to overflooding of Mira river 2005 - Dpts of Santander, Norte de Santander and Tolima; 2002 - Tolima (centre), Santander (nord-est), Valle (sud-ouest)
March	2009 - Landslide municipality of Sochoa; 2006 - flood affected more than 7,000 families
April	2006 Dept of Choco, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Narino, Antioquia, Caldas, Risaralda, Quindío, Tolima, Arauca, Santander, Norte de Santander, Cundinamarca, Boyaca, Casanare y Meta. Between January and 31 March 2006, 63 landslides, 39 floods events, and 4 avalanches have affected 88 municipalities of 16 departments out of 32; 2002 - North and West, Sibundoy Valley region (Putumayo state)
May	2008 - East and central especially Cundinamarca, Tolima and Antioquia; 2007 - Provinces of Antioquia, with Taraza and Valdivia hardest hit; 2000 - floods and mudslides in the SW and NE parts
June	2009 - Caused by an overflow of the Suramita River in rural Nóvita-Choco; 2003 - Caquetá department; 2002 - Bogota area
July	2002 - Arauca province
September	2007 - Córdoba Dept due to overflow of San Jorge and Sinú rivers
October	2004 - Heavy rains in northern depts of Córdoba, Bolívar, Atlántico, Magdalena, Cesar, Guaviare, Sucre and Norte of Santander; 2000 - Ayapel (Córdoba department), San Benito Abad (Sucre department)
November	2008 - Most affected zones have been northern and central Colombia, particularly Atlántico, Bolívar, Sucre, Córdoba, Huila, Tolima, Valle, Cauca and Choco. The emergency has also included Santander, Vichada, Caquetá, Putumayo, Guaviare and the Archipiélago of San Andrés and Providencia; 2002 - Tierra Alta municipality, Córdoba province
December	2008 - Magdalena province; 2007 - Floods and landslide since October especially in NE parts with Choco, Bolívar, Sucre, Córdoba and Magdalena worst affected

TROPICAL STORM SEASON

June	2001 - A tornado hit Barranquilla, Soledad in Atlántico province
October	2008 - Hurricane Omar

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2009	Cali region in Valle del Cauca Dept; 2007 - a four-month drought in a southern reservoir
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Climate/Terrain Climate: tropical, moderated by trade winds. **Rainy season:** May to October-November while dry season from November to April. **Tropical Storm season:** peak in Aug-Oct. **Terrain:** mostly flat to rolling plains, with rugged hills and mountains in the southeast

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

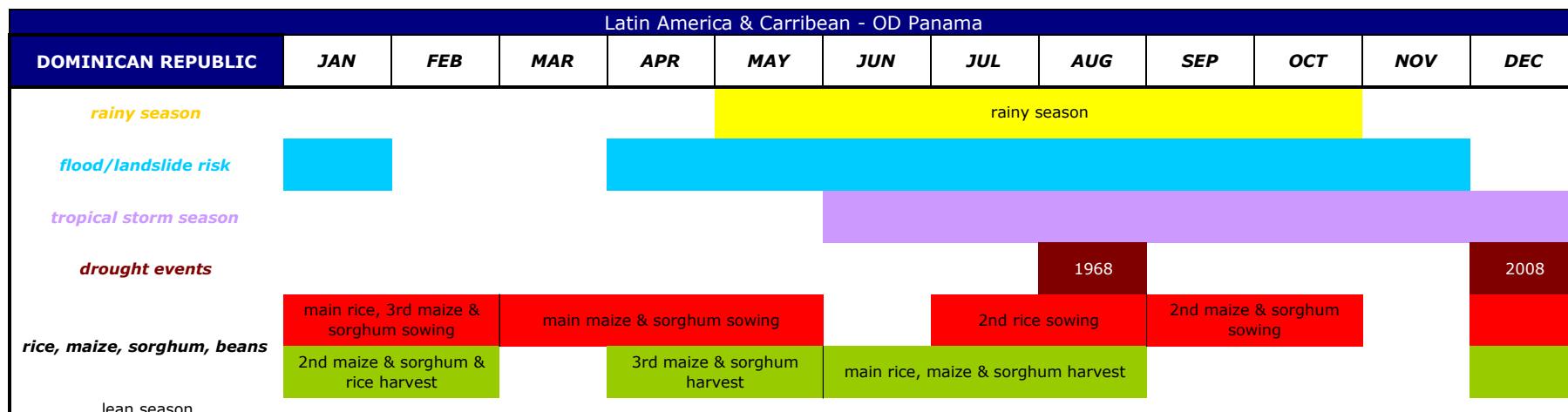
June	2001 - Sancti Spiritus, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos provinces
November	2008 - Severe flooding in the areas of Holguin and Granma provinces; 1993 - 532,000 affected and 34 killed
December	2000 - Old Havana, Central Havana

TROPICAL STORM SEASON

July	2005 - Hurricane Dennis affected 2,500,000 people
August	2004 - Hurricane Charley
September	2006 - TS Ernesto; 2002 - Hurricane Isidore; 2005 - Hurricane Rita
October	2008 - Fay, Gustav, Hanna, Ike; 2002 - Isidore, Lili
November	2008 - TS Paloma; 2001 - Hurricane Michelle affected 5 million people

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

from 1900 to 2009, 6 events of drought recorded for a total 820,000 people affected. **2004/2005** - the worst drought in 7 decades; **2001** - Guantanamo, Santiago, Tunas, Camaguey provinces; **2000** - Guantanamo; **1999** - Guantanamo, Las Tuna, Holguin, Santiago de Cuba, Granma, Matanzas Provinces; **1998** - 820,000 people affected



Climate/Terrain: Climate: moderate, relatively mild tropical climate, with heaviest precipitation in the mountainous northeast; the average annual rainfall is more than 100 inches (2,540 mm); the far western and southwestern valleys, along the Haitian border, remain relatively dry, with less than 30 inches (760 mm) of annual precipitation; northwestern and southeastern extremes of the country are also arid. **Rainy season:** normally May/Nov but along the northern coast rains from Nov through Jan. **Tropical Storm season:** June to Nov-Dec with peak in Aug-Oct. **Terrain:** major mountain ranges and elongated, fertile valleys mainly extend from northwest to southeast

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

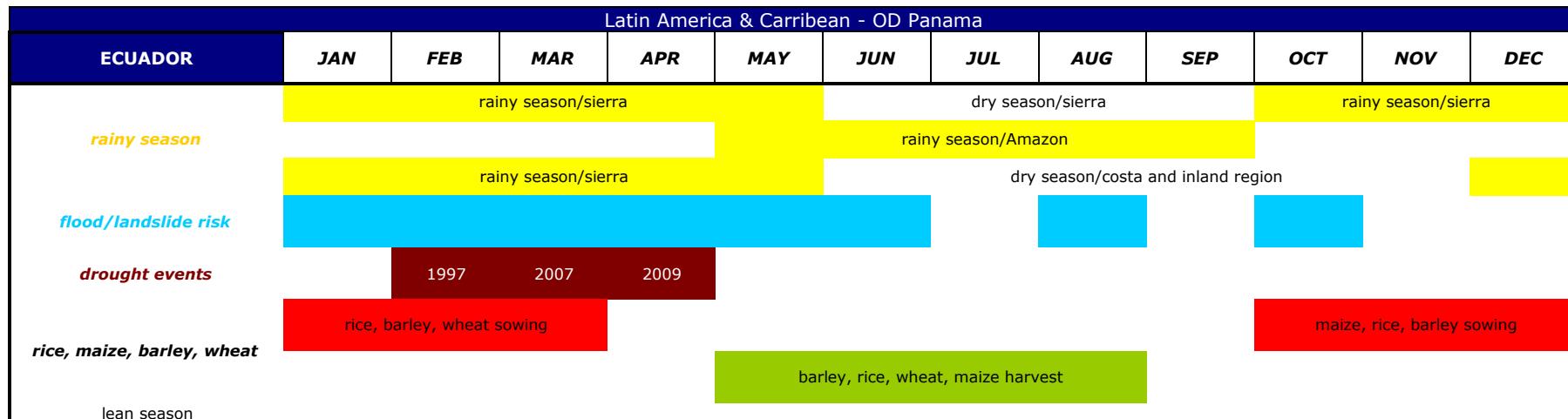
January	2009 - Widespread flooding in the provinces of Puerto Plata and Espaillat
April	2001 - Maria Trinidad Sanchez province
May	2009 - 3,000 displaced; 2004 - 688 killed and 20,000 affected; Jimani worst hit, along a river system that drains the north flank of the Massif de la Salle
June	2002 - San Pedro de Macorís region
September	2008 - Eastern and Southern parts; 2004 - Ramon Santana (east)
October	2007 - Central part as result of strong storm
November	2003 - Duarte, Montecristi, Santiago, Valverde provinces, with Bajo Yaque and Bajo Yuna districts worst affected (flood waters of the Yaque River from Santiago to Monte Cristy while its tributaries Anima, Mao, Guayubín, Gurabo and Cana rivers flooded an area of 8,000 Km2 in the provinces of Mao, Monte Cristy and Dajabón; 65,003 people resulted affected

TROPICAL STORM SEASON

July	2005 - Hurricane Dennis
August	2008 - Tropical Storm Gustav, TS Fay; 2006 - TS Ernesto
September	2004 - TS JEANNE; 1998 - storm that killed 347 people; 1996 - 25,000 people affected
October	2007 - TS NOEL, 129 people killed and 79,728 affected
December	2007 - TS OLGA

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

2008 - Southwest and northwest; 1968 - 240,000 people resulted affected by drought conditions



Climate/Terrain

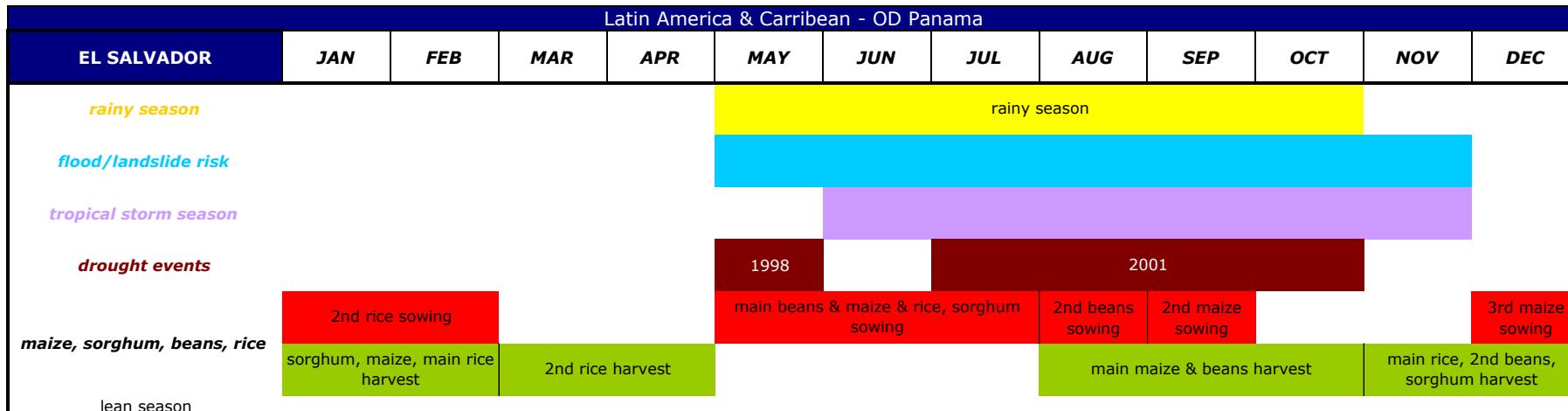
Climate/Terrain: tropical climate in the Coastal plain (costa) with rainfall decreasing from north to south and vegetation changing from tropical rainforest in the north to tropical savannah and desert in the south; the Costa Internal has a hot and humid climate and rain is constant during the winter months of December through May, with the heaviest rainfall occurring in February and March. The inter-Andean central highlands (sierra) have climate divided into levels based on altitude (tropical, sub-tropical and temperate) but normally winter, or the rainy season, lasts from January through June (most rain falls in April); there also is a short rainy period in early October caused by moisture penetrating the Sierra from the Oriente; the flat to rolling eastern jungle and lowlands (oriente) experience an equatorial climate with abundant rains. The Amazon region has rainfall throughout the year and it is the wettest region. Galapagos Islands's climate follows a pattern more like that of the Sierra than the Costa. At sea level, the land is desertlike with no precipitation during the 8 summer months, whereas the winter months of January through April have some fog and drizzle. Above sea level to an altitude of 450 meters, the islands have a mixture of tropical, subtropical, and temperate climates. The inter-Andean or sierra region has a rainy season starting from October to May with maximum rainfall in October and April and dry weather June/Sep. The Amazon region has rainfall throughout the year.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2009 - Los Ríos
February	2008 - western part due to La Niña - 11 provinces or 50% of the territory affected especially in especially in Nuevo Yaguachi, Puerta Inca, and Guayaquil
March	2006 - Heavy rains since early February west of the Andes caused the water level of the Guayas Basin and several rivers to rise, provoking flooding and landslides in 35 cantons of the 5 coastal provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos, and Manabí; 2003 - Esmeraldas, El Oro, Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí and Pichincha in the coastal region; 2002 - Huequillas and in coastal provinces of Guayas, Los Ríos and Manabí; 2001 - Manabí province; 1997 - Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas, El Oro, Azuay, Ca?ar, Cotopaxi, Pichincha, Morona Santiago, Zamora, Chinchipe provinces
May	2000 - Carchi, Imbabura province
June	2007 - Cuenca City, Azuay Province (South of the Andean Mountains) due to overflooding of Yanuncay River; 2001 - state of emergency for the provinces of Morona-Santiago, Napo, Pastaza, and Zamora-Chinchipe
August	1983 - 200,000 affected
October	1997 - Guayas and Los Ríos, El Oro, Manabí, Esmeraldas provinces, 218 kileld

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

2007 - rice and maize crop affected mainly in Palenque; **1997** - southwest especially affecting Celica, Macara, Puyango, Pindal, Sozoranga, Zapotillo counties (Loja province), Arenillas, Las Lajas, Huaquillas counties (El Oro province); **1964** - 600,000 affected



Climate/Terrain Climate: tropical on coast; temperate in uplands. Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow coastal belt and central plateau. Rainy Season: May/October. Tropical Storm Season: June/November with peak normally expected from August to October

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

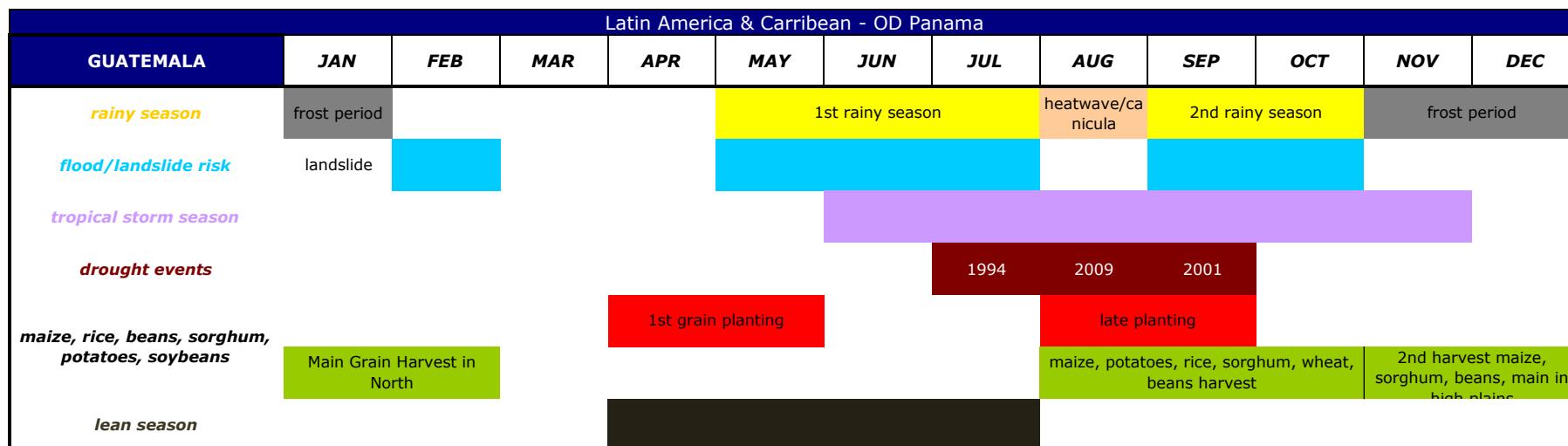
June	2005
July	2008
August	1988 - 39,000 affected
September	2005 - End Sep/early Oct, coastal areas affected and the regions south and west of the capital San Salvador; 2000 - central and eastern parts; 1999 - red alert in Rancho Grande, Traura
October	2005 - 72,141 affected mainly in coastal areas; 2000 - heavy rain and flood associated with Hurricane Keith; 1998 - a severe storm killed 475 people

TROPICAL STORM SEASON

May	2005 - unusual Hurricane Adrian
September	2001 - Hurricane Felix; 2002 - Hurricane Isidore affected southern coast and especially Ahuachapan province
October	2005 - 72,141 affected; 2000 - Hurricane Keith; 1998 a severe storm killed 475 people

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

From 1900 to 2009, 4 drought events recorded for a total 400,000 people affected. 2001 - Usultan, San Miguel, Morazan, La Union; 1998



Climate: tropical. Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow coastal plains and rolling limestone plateau; southern part dominated by a string of 27 volcanos with a fertile plain in between; near-desert conditions prevail in the middle section of the Motagua River valley, whereas precipitation in excess of 150 inches (3,800 mm) occurs at higher elevations of the Pacific-facing volcanic row and on the north and east facing slopes of the sierras. Rainy Season: May to October with a period of heat from mid June to mid July. In general, a dry season prevails between November and April; however, trade winds from the Caribbean can bring moisture and rainfall throughout the year. An average of 40 to 80 inches (1,000 to 2,000 mm) of precipitation is received in southern and eastern Guatemala, but this is doubled in areas located nearer the Caribbean shoreline

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

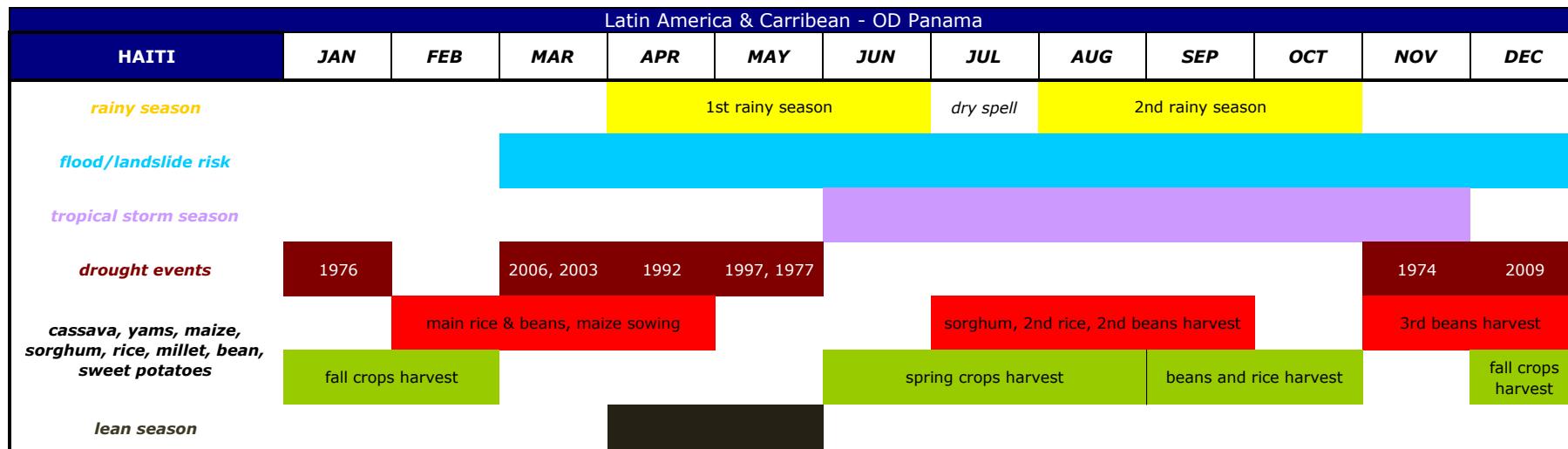
January	2009 - Landslide
February	2002 - 98,740 affected by floods
May	2000 - til June Guatemala City, Alta Verapaz, Huehuetenango, Escuintla, Jalapa, Quiché, Totonicapan y Zacapa regions due to rivers Achiguate and Motagua that overflowed
June	2005 - mudslide in San Antonio Senahuá, northeast of the capital
July	2009 - Department of Escuintla; 2008 - landslide in a rural community in eastern Zacapa province; 2007 - Guatemala City
September	2008 - areas in southeast; 2000 - Tejamaní
October	2008 - 180,000 affected; 2005 - Escuintla, Jutiapa, Santa Rosa, Suchitepéquez, San Marcos, Quezaltenango, Huehuetenango, Solola, Totonicapan, Retalhuleu and El Quiché

TROPICAL STORM SEASON

May	2005 - unusual Hurricane Adrian
September	2002 - an hurricane hit Coyolote, Guacalate, Nahuatan, Samala, Ses river bassins
October	2001 - Hurricane IRIS caused damages to the South of Petén department, specifically in the municipalities of Poptún, San Luis and Sayaxché

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2009 - irregular rains during May and June; 2001 - Chiquimula, Zacapa, El Progresso, Santa Rosa, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Baja Verapaz departments; July 1994



Climate: tropical; semiarid where mountains in east cut off trade winds. **Terrain:** three-quarters of the country covered by mountains interspersed with small coastal plains and river valleys. More than 60% of the land area is covered by inselbergs with slopes exceeding 20%; plains and plateaus with slopes from 0 to 10% represent only 29.5% of the country's total area. Only 30% of the total land area is suitable for agriculture. **Rainy season:** generally the first rainy season starts in April and ends in mid June but first rains could happen in March or even earlier; the dry spell could vary from June to July. The second rainy season is in August to October but could continue till Nov. Some regions have 2 rainy seasons, April to June and August to October, whereas other regions experience rainfall from May to November. The more humid districts are found on the northern and eastern slopes of the mountains. Some portions of the island receive less than 28 inches (700 mm) of rainfall per year. The northwestern peninsula and Gonâve Island are particularly dry. Port-au-Prince normally experiences a dry season from November to March.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

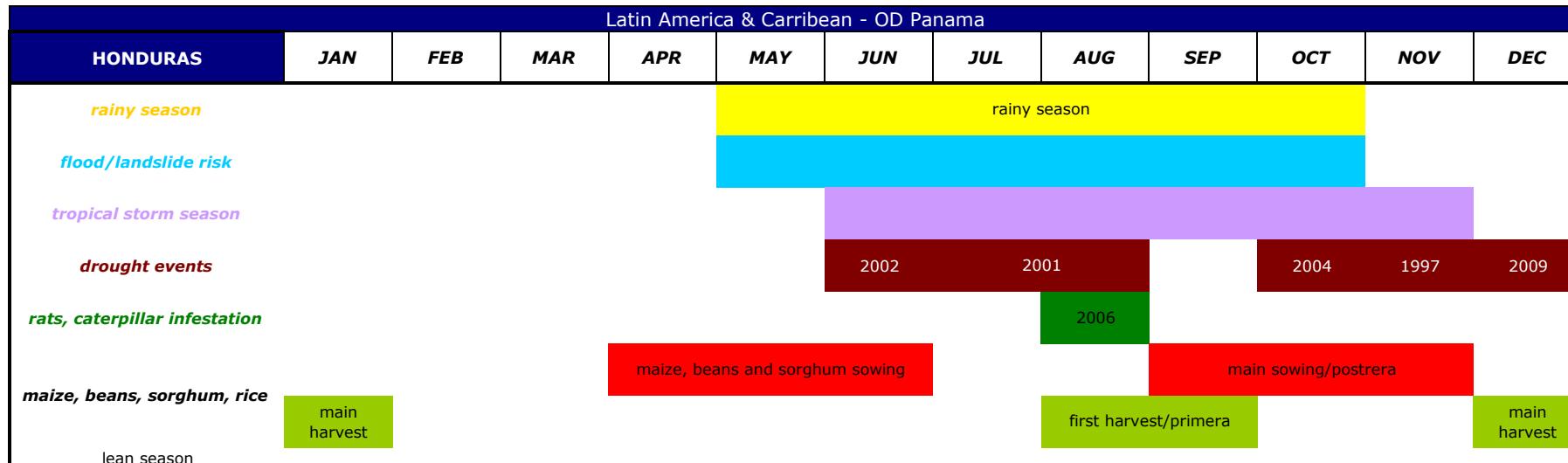
March	2007 - all the country has been affected by heavy rains since mid March, being the south-western and the north-eastern the two most affected regions
May	2009 - Camp Perrin, Maniche, Cayes, Chardonnières in SOUTH Dept, Beaumont in GRANDE-ANSE, in St Michel, Ennery and Bas Artibonite in ARTIBONITE, Baradères in NIPPES, Leogane in WEST, Carol in NORTH,Cerca Carvajal and Cerc La Source in CENTRE Depts; 2004 - surroundings of the city of Mapou in the South-East Department, close to the border with the Dominican Republic, and the city of Fond-Verrettes in the West Department (2,665 killed); 2002 - most affected areas the departments of Grand'Anse and Sud: Azile, Grand'Anse, Les Cayes, Port Salut, Chantal, Cap Tiburon, Department of Sud; 2001 - Petion-Ville, Nord, Artibonite, Grand'Anse
June	2005 - torrential rain on the commune of Cotes-de-Fer in the South-East Department
August	2008 - heavy rains brought by Tropical Storm Fay; 2006 - heavy rains in late July led to extensive flooding in the Bas Artibonite area of Saint-Marc Commune
September	2009 - heavy rainfall and mudslides-department of l'Ouest; 2007 - late Sept and Oct- the entire country affected by heavy rains with major impact in the South, West and Artibonite Departments; 2004 - at the end of September, related to TS Jeanne
October	2009 - FF in Port-au-Prince's Carrefour slum; 2007 - South, West and Artibonite Departments
November	2006 - Grande Anse, Nippes at Nord-Ouest; 2001 - Cap Haitien, Bahon, Parois, Limonade - Nord and border with Nord-Est Depts
December	2003 - Cap-Haitien (Nord), Port-De-Paix (Nord-Ouest), 150,000 affected; 2000 - Abricots region (Grand'Anse department)

TROPICAL STORM SEASON

July	2005 - Hurricane Dennis
August	2008 - TS Fay; 2008, late August, Hurricane Gustav affected southern parts; 2006 - TS Ernesto
September	2004 - TS Jeanne hit the northern departments of Artibonite and North-West; strongly hit the city of Gonaïves in the Artibonite Dept and the Vallée des Trois Rivières in the North-West Dept living 2,754 dead; 2001 - Hurricane Lili
October	2007 - TS Noel caused a red alert in Sud-Est, Sud, Grand Anse, Nippes, Ouest, Centre and Artibonite and an orange one for Nord-Est, Nord and Nord-Ouest departments; 2005 - TS Alpha from South-West to North-West; 2008, late August, Hurricane Gustav affected southern parts

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2009 - period of dryness in the Nord-Ouest part; 2006 - Ouanaminthe, Trou, Cape Haitian, Fort Liberte, Capillo and other towns near the Dominican border; July 2006 - drier conditions reported in Artibonite and central areas of NWDept, crops affected; 2003 - drought conditions reported in southern parts and NW dept; from Nov 1996 to May 1997 - especially in nord-ouest; 1992 - 1 million reportedly affected, in the Nort-West more than 300,000 affected; 1976 - in the Nort-West more than 300,000 affected, up to 450,000 in 1977; 1974 - 507,000 affected; 1968 - about 210,217 people affected



Climate: tropical in the lowlands, temperate in the mountains. Central and southern regions are relatively hotter and less humid than northern coast. **Terrain:** territory consists mainly of mountains (81%), but there are narrow plains along the coasts, a large undeveloped lowland jungle. In the northern and eastern coastal and alluvial plains and on adjacent mountains, mean annual precipitation ranges from 70 to 110 inches (1,800 to 2,800 mm) or more, with a less rainy season from March to June; Pacific plains and mountain slopes get 60 to 80 inches (1,500 to 2,000 mm) of rain annually but from December to April receive little or no rain. Interior sheltered mountain basins and valleys receive 40 to 70 inches (1,000 to 1,800 mm) annually; Tecuigalpa receives rains from May to mid Nov. **Rainy Season:** normally runs from May to October-early Nov

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

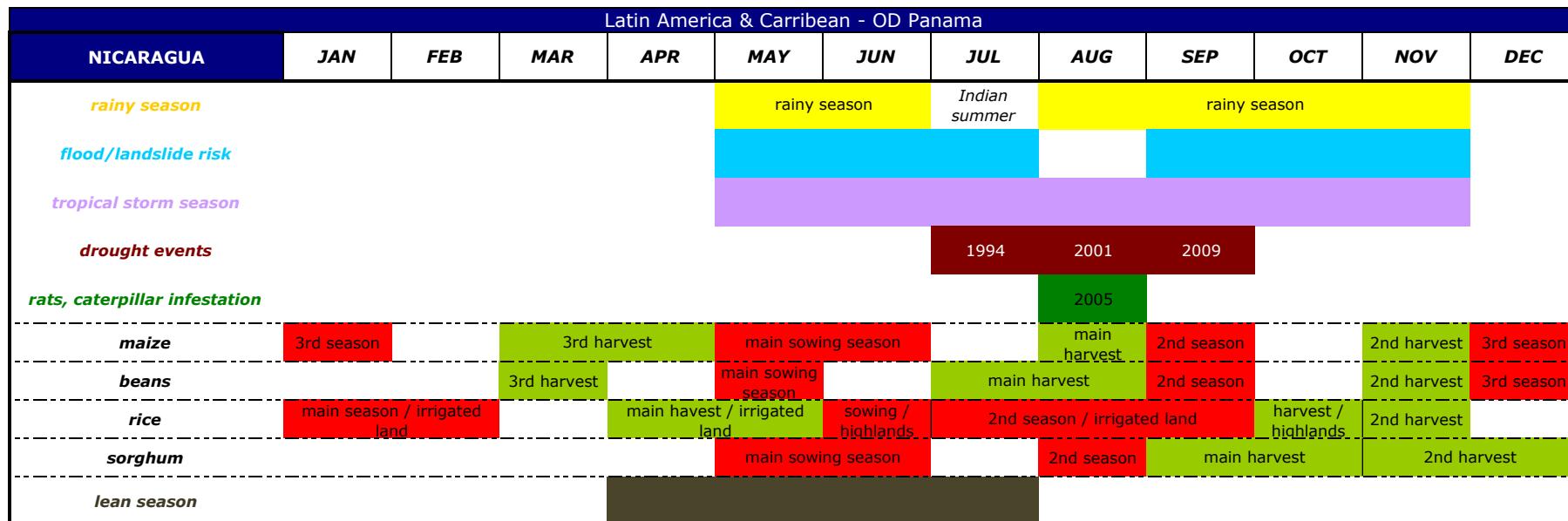
June	2002 - since May most affected areas are Choluteca, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazan, Olancho, Santa Barbara, Yoro, Tegucigalpa, Dali, Valle provinces
September	2003 - Cortes, Copan provinces; 1999 - Depts of Olancho, Progreso, Tela, Cortez, Copan, El Paraiso, Yoro and the capital Tegucigalpa
October	2008 - departments of Choluteca and Valle; 2008 - overflow of the Tocoa River in the dept of Colon and floods in agricultural-farm areas of the dept of Atlantida (municipalities of Arizona, Esparta and La Masica). The department of Valle was affected by the rise in the Choluteca River. Moreover, the Ulua River overflowed and flooded the municipalities of Pimienta, Potrerillos and Progreso in Yoro

TROPICAL STORM SEASON

October **2008** - TD 16; **2005** - Hurricane Wilma; **2002** - Hurricane Michelle affected Colon, Atlantida, Yoro, Cortes, Gracias a Dios, Islas de la Bahia; **1998** - Mitch hit Tegucigalpa, Choluteca and other affecting 2,112,000 people
November **2005** - TS Gamma, departments of Atlantida, Colon, Cortes, Gracias a Dios and Yoro had the worst impact

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

2009 - due to El Nino; **2004** - more than 250,000 people are affected by drought since July and 59,400 hectares of crops have been lost in 23 municipalities in the provinces of Francisco Morazan, Choluteca, Valle and El Paraiso; **2002** - Liure, Soledad (El Paraiso province), Orocina, El Corpus (Choculeta province); **2001** - Choluteca, Valle, Francisco Morazan, El Paraiso, La Paz, Comayagua, Intibucá, Yoro, Lempira Sur departments with 195,000 affected (a state of emergency declared in eight provinces); **2000** - Montana de la Flor; **1997** - Southern Region of Honduras, in particular the Departments of Choluteca, Valle, Francisco Morazan, El Paraiso and Comayagua



Climate: tropical, slightly cooler and much wetter in the east than in the west; prevailing winds are from the northeast and are cool on the high plateau and warm and humid in the lowlands.

Climate/Terrain Climate: tropical, slightly cooler and much wetter in the east than in the west; prevailing winds are from the northeast and are cool on the high plateau and warm and humid in the lowlands. **Terrain:** 3 distinct geographical regions: the Pacific Lowlands, the North-Central Mountains or highlands and the Atlantic Lowlands. **Rainy Season:** the Pacific side has a rainy season from May to November with annual precipitation averages 75 inches (1,905 mm); on the Caribbean side the rainy season lasts for about 9 months and a dry season extends from March through May. The dry spell with possible canicula normally occurs from the second half of July till the first half of August, it's called Indian summer.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

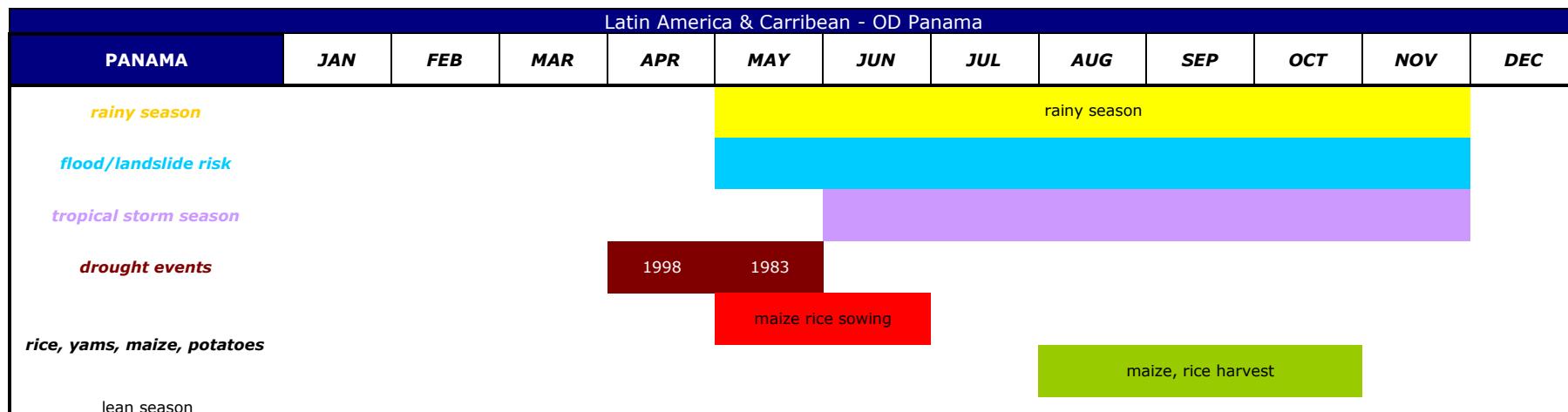
May	2008 - Departments of Leon, Esteli, Managua, Masaya, rivas and Boaco; 2002 - heavy rains combined with Hurricane Alma, Managua worst hit; 1990 - 106,000 affected
June	2009 - landslides around of the area of the Volcano Concepcion in the municipality of Moyogalpa, island of Ometepe; 2002 - three tropical storm systems in the Pacific area caused extensive flooding and severe damage to infrastructure, mainly in the municipality of Managua and, to a lesser extent, in municipalities in the north and west parts; 2000 - El Rama (East)
July	2009 - Along Bambana River; 2009 - tonado in Nagarote; 2004 - heavy rains and mudslides with Department of Matagalpa worst hit, "State of Disaster" in the country's north-central region and two autonomous Atlantic Regions
September	1999 - Province of Chinandega, Managua, Carazo & Rivas, West and North West Regions with 107,105 affected
October	2007 - Pacific Western Region, 177 communities in the departments of Esteli, Madriz, Chinandega, Leon, Managua, Masaya, Granada, Carazo, Rivas, Jinotega and Matagalpa; 1999 - 11 provinces affected along the Pacific coast
November	2008 - overflowing of San Juan, Boca de San Carlos y Sarapiki rivers in the department of San Juan

TROPICAL STORM SEASON

May	2008 - TS Alma
September	2007- Hurricane Felix hit the Northern Atlantic Autonomous Region , mainly communities of the southern and northern coastline of the town of Bilwi (municipality of Puerto abezas), the communities of Lower Rio Coco (municipality of Waspam) and the so-called Mining Triangle Municipalities of Siuna, Bonanza and Rosita). Jinotega and Nueva Segovia Depts also affected by intense rainfall and mudslides
October	2001 - Hurricane Michelle affected Sandy Bay Norte, Lidaukura, Raytl Pura, Ninayaris, Tasbaraya, Prahy, Tawasaki (Region Autonoma del Atlantico Norte); 2005 - Hurricane Beta hit Caribbean coast in Karabal and Sandy Bay; 2005 - Hurricane Stan and TS 46 and 47 affected municipality of San Sebastian de Yali, in the north department of Matagalpa and 14 communities of the departments of Leon and Chinandega; west of the country have also been affected; 2000 - tornado in El Viejo; Hurricane Keith affecting Leon, Chinandega, Managua, Granada and Rivas; 1998 - storm killed 3,000 and affected 360,000

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

95,000 people exposed to drought and 4 events from 1900 to 2010. 2001 - Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Esteli, Leon, Chinandega, Carazo, Boaco, Jinotega, Matagalpa provinces with 188,000 affected; 1997 - 290,000 affected



Climate/Terrain: tropical. On the Caribbean slopes of the Tabasará Mountains average rainfall is approximately twice as heavy as on the Pacific slopes; Caribbean coast receives 60–140 inches (1,500–3,550 mm) per year, while the more populated Pacific region receives 45–90 inches (1,140–2,290 mm); on the Caribbean side rain falls almost throughout the year, while on the Pacific side there is more seasonal variation; toward the Colombian border both sides of the isthmus have year-round rainfall. Terrain: tropical rainforests are typical on Caribbean slopes, whereas savannas (tropical grasslands) are more common southward in the dry areas between the Tabasará Mountains and the Pacific shoreline; central spine of mountain extending almost the entire length. Rainy Season: Almost all of the rain during the rainy season, usually Apr-Dec, but varies in length from seven to nine months.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

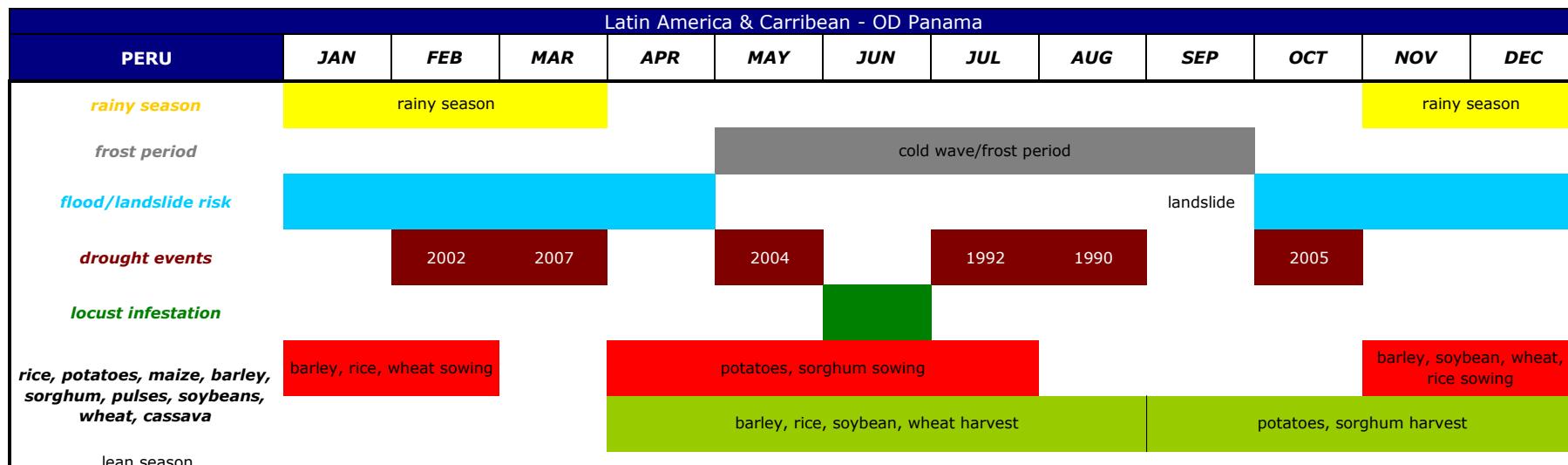
May	2009 - capital city; 2008 - provincias de Panama y Colon; 2007 - area of Chepo; severe storm caused floods, landslide in some areas of Panama City, especially in the communities of San Felipe and El Chorrillo and in areas of San Miguelito, especially in the communities of Torrijos Carter and Maanitas; 2002 - Bocas del Toro, Veraguas, Chiriquí
June	2007 - provinces of Panama and Darien, La Chorrera
July	2009 - capital city, Panamá Este and islands on the Gulf of Panama
August	1991 - 20,000 affected
September	2008 - province of Chiriquí due to the overflowed rivers of Fonseca and Boca de Soloy; 2004 - mudslide in Panama city killed 16 people
October	2006 - Panama East, Panama West and Chiriquí; 2004 - Pacora, Tocumen and Cabra rivers burst their banks affecting several neighbourhoods in Panama City
November	2008 - province of Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, and Colon, Pacific province of Darien has been placed on high alert as rivers there are reaching critical levels; 2006 - provinces of Coclé and Colon-major flooding in the west of Panama Province, the west of Columbus Province and across Coclé Province; 2004 - progressive flooding in the following rivers: Tuqueza, Membrillo, Chico, Tupiza, Urganti and Chucunaque; 2002 - Bocas del Toro, Colon, Veraguas, Coclé, Kuna Yala, Panama west, Costa Abajo, Panama Oeste

TROPICAL STORM SEASON

October	2005 - TS Beta
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LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS

1998 - due to El Nino effects on the water level of Panama Canal; 1983 - 81,000 people affected



Climate/Terrain Climate: varies from tropical in east to dry desert in west and temperate to frigid in Andes. Terrain: western coastal plain (costa), high and rugged Andes in center (sierra), eastern lowland jungle of Amazon Basin (selva-Amazonia). Rainy Season: rainfall decreases from north to south and from east to west. During the Nov/Dec–March rainy season, the heaviest precipitation is in the north and along the eastern flanks of the Andes. Despite its dryness, some parts of the costa receive sufficient moisture from winter fogs (locally known as garúa) to support some vegetation. Hot humid conditions characterize the Amazonia climate, with high rainfall (averages more than 90 inches - 2,200 mm annually) throughout the year but heavier from Dec to March

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2009 - Landslide in a northwestern Department of Cajamarca; 2003 - on 5 rivers (Inambari, Puquir, Colorado, Manu, Tambopata) in the department of Madre de Dios in the south-east
February	2008 - emergency declared in 4 districts in the interior and on Peru's northern coast; 2002 - Tumbes, Cajamarca, Lima, Junin La Merced, Huanuco, Cuzco, Huancavelica, Arequipa, Moquegua, Puno, Apurimac, Madre de Dios, San Martin departments
March	2009 - landslide in a village of Carabayla province; 2009 - provincias de Morropón y Ayabaca (Piura); 2008 - Lambayeque and Ucayali; 2006 - northern area; 2001-El Collao, Chucuito, San Roman, Puno, Huancane provinces (Puno Department), Lima, Ica, Arequipa, Moquegua, Tacna departments; 2000 - Hipre (Uraya, Angaraes Province)
April	2001 - Junin
October	2009 - Strong hurricane-like winds, along with an unusually heavy rain in Tarapoto, San Martin region; 2001 - landslide in Jachahuanca
November	2008 - since October, 11 depts affected; 2002 - Near Satipo (Peru's Amazon jungle)
December	2006 - Departments of San Martin and Huanuco in the North East; 2003 - El Dorado, Lamas, Picota, Moyobambaba, Bellavista, Sans Martin (San Martin), Cusco, Apurimac, Huancane, Lampa, Azangaro, San Juan de Putina, Collao, San Roman (Puno), Madre Dios, Huanuco departments; 2001 Padre Abad province 1997 - a storm killed 518 and affected 580,730

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

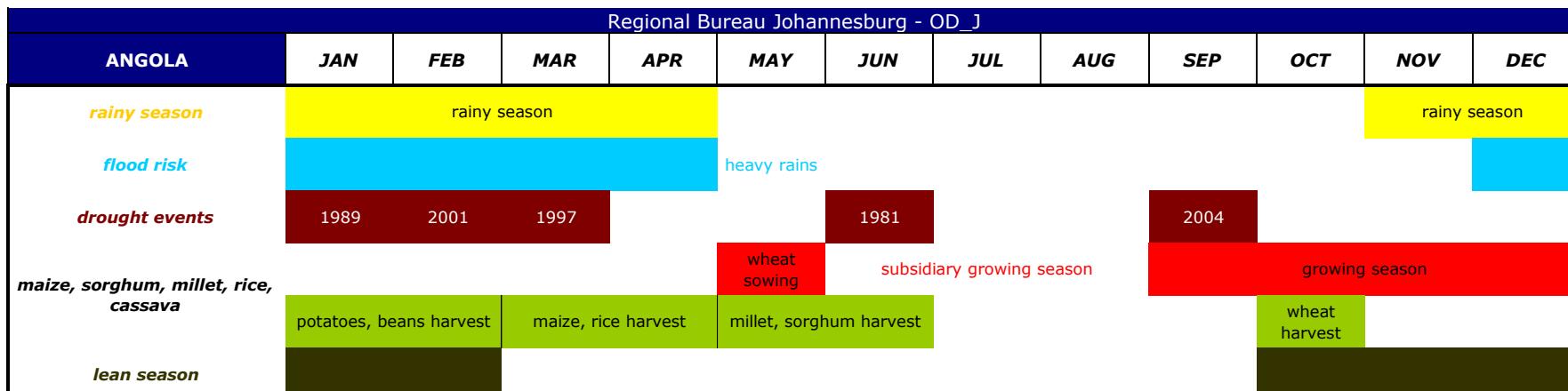
2007 - Lambayeque Dept; 1992 - 1,100,000 people affected; 1990 - dry spell since Sept 1989 resulted in more than 2 million people affected

Southern, Eastern and Central Africa Regional Bureau, Johannesburg



Available countries

Burundi,
Democratic Republic
of Congo,
Djibouti,
Eritrea,
Ethiopia,
Kenya,
Lesotho,
Madagascar,
Malawi,
Mozambique,
Namibia,
Republic of Congo,
Rwanda,
Somalia,
Swaziland,
Tanzania,
Uganda,
Zambia,
Zimbabwe



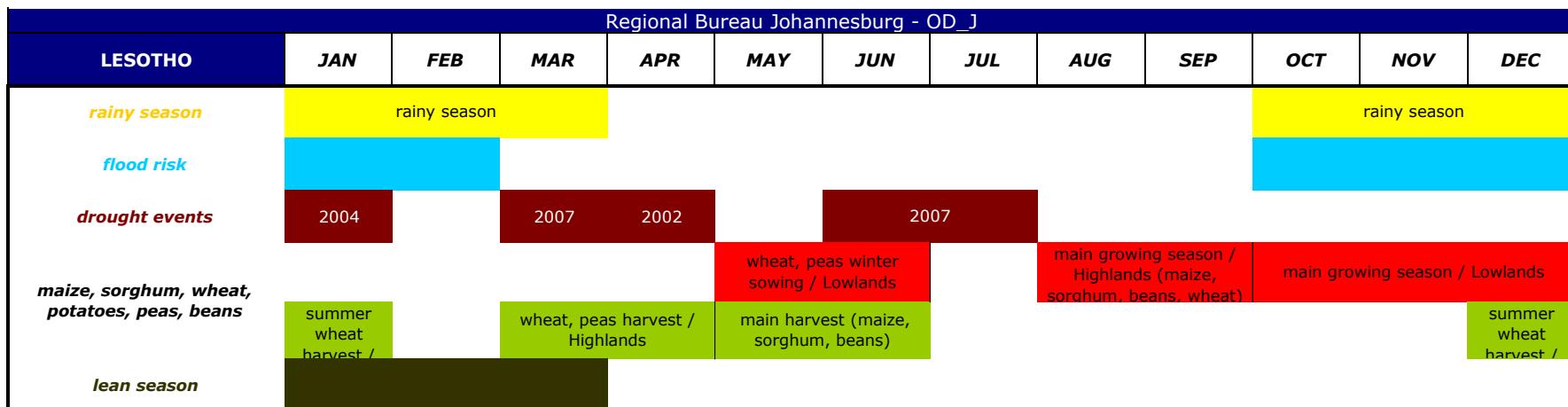
Climate/Terrain Climate: humid in the North, semi-arid in the South while in central highlands sub-humid climate. **Rainy Season:** could start in October; mid Dec-mid Jan dry spell in northern and central areas. In the South may end in May **Terrain:** narrow coastal plain and vast interior plateau.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

December	Central areas
January	2008 - along Zambezi river that affected 81,400 people; 2007 - Luanda, southern province of Benguela and some western provinces; 2004 - Huambo, 331,700 affected; 2000 - Dombre-Grande (Benguela Province), Massangano (Kwanza Norte Province) with several damages due to flash flooding
February	2008 - especially western provinces; 2002 - Kuito
March	2010 - at least 110,000 people reported affected; 2009 - southern provinces, CUNENE (Cuvelai, Kwanhama and Namacunde) and Huila and Cuando Cubango Cuando Cubango pr, Cacuso district - Northern Malanje province; 220,000 people affected; 2005 - Dondo; 2000 - Caxito (Bengo province)
April	2003 - along the Zambezi river; 2001 - Namibe, Benguela, Huila, Cunene provinces; 1989 - 100,000 affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

Provinces of Cunene, Namibe and Kuando Kubango, south and east of Angola, respectively, are the most affected by drought and desertification. **2004**- one year long drought in Huila, Cunene and Namibe provinces in the southwest; **2001** - Kwanza-Sum province; **1997** - about 105,000 people affected **1989** - 1,900,000 affected; **1981** - 80,000 affected



Climate/Terrain Climate: temperate; winters cold and dry, summers hot and wet. **Rainy Season:** could start in November and last until April, but normally peaks between December and February.
Terrain: 10.7% arable land, 60-80% pasture, mostly rugged and mountainous, landlocked

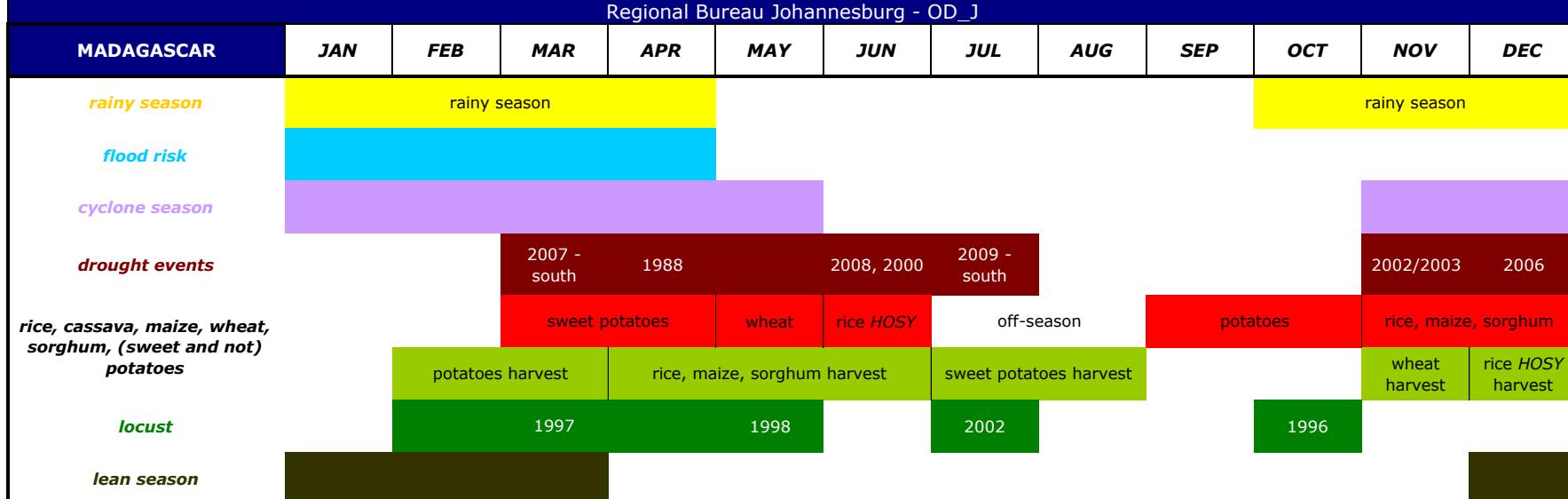
LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

October	1987 - 18 dead and 100,000 affected
December	2001 - severe storm Berea district
January	2008 - heavy rains since Dec, mainly in Mafeteng; 1990 - 22 deaths
February	2006 - Leribe, Butha-Buthe and Quthing districts affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2007 - south; Flash Appeal launched in July; 2004 - less than 50 percent of the normal rainfall; 2002 - third consecutive year of drought conditions; 1992 affecting 331,500 people; 1983 - 50,000 people affected

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Climate: tropical, subject to torrential rains in summer. **Rainy Season:** normally starts in late October; in central parts could last till Feb. The east coast has a subequatorial climate and, being most directly exposed to the trade winds, has the heaviest rainfall; amounts diminish to the west and south, and the driest regions are in the extreme south. **Terrain:** narrow coastal plain, high plateau and mountains in centre

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2003 - NW areas with provinces of Antananarivo and Fianarantsoa most affected + Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Toamasina provinces; 2000 - following heavy rains in Central West and Southern (plains of Morombe and Morondava)
February	2008 - after TC Ivan, mainly in east coast, Antananarivo plain, island of Sainte Marie and district of Fenerive Est; 2006 - Tropical Cyclone Boloetse
March	2007 - in northern parts since February; 2005 - northwest and eastern coastal regions with Alaotra region in the eastern Toamasina Province, and in the Boeny, Diana and Sofia regions in the northwestern part worst affected

LATEST CYCLONE EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

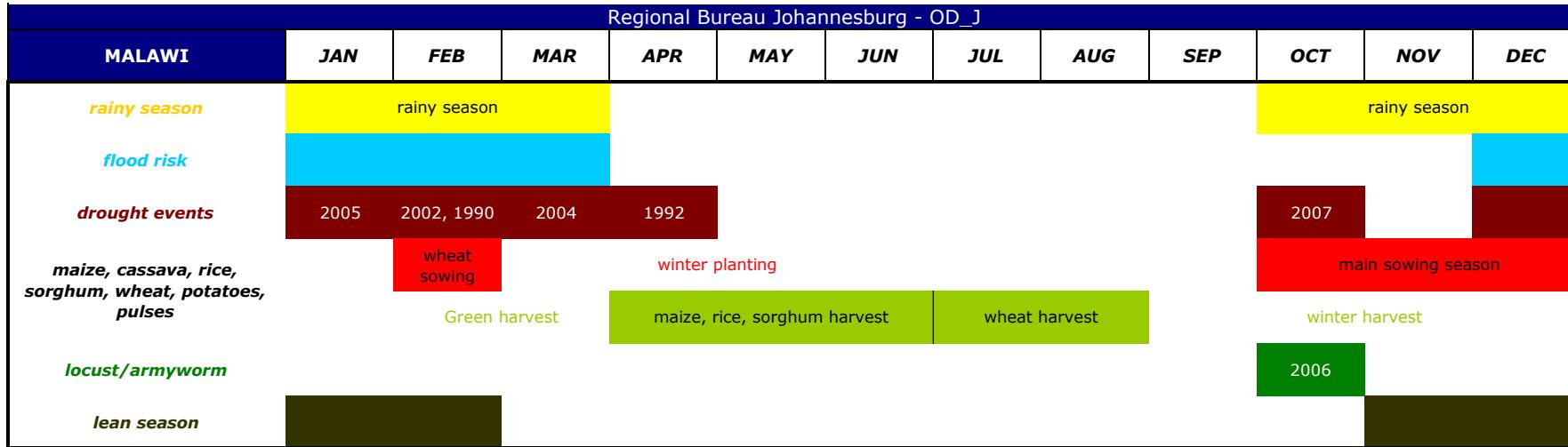
December	2006 - Cyclone BONDO hits northern areas
January	2009 - TS Eric and cyclone Fanele struck the north-eastern and south-western coasts; 2008 - Cyclone Fame in the northern parts; 2002 - Tropical Storm Cyprien on the south-west coast close to the district of Morombe; 1997 - cyclone Gretelle on the SE coasts affected 600,000 people; 1994 - 540,043 affected
February	2008 - IVAN in NE coasts, eastern areas affected 524,153 people; 2007 - NE and eastern parts; 2006 - Cyclone Boloeste in the South; 2000 - Cyclones Eline and Gloria hit the central and northern regions of Madagascar in the middle of February and at the beginning of March; 736,937 people affected
March	2008 - Jowke; 2007 - Cyclone Indlala with Regions impacted: Diana, Sava, Sofia, Analajirofo, Vatovavy-Fitovinany, Atsimo-Atsinanana; 2004 - Cyclone Gafilo, landfall near the city of Antalaha damaging Antalaha, Maroantsetra, Vatomandry, Sambava, Vohémar, Andava and Bealanana; 988,139 people affected
April	2000 - cyclone Hudah brought heavy rains and caused flooding in the northern towns of Antalaha, Andapa and Maroantsetra
May	2003 - TC Manou made landfall over the Districts of Andeavoranto and Vatomandry in the Province of Tomasiina; 2002 - TC Kesiny landed 80km north of Vohemar, in the northern part affecting the areas situated between Diego Suarez, Vohemar and Ambilobe in the province of Antsiranana; a total 526,200 people affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

Drought conditions persistent in the South (covering the Sub-Prefectures of Ambovombe, Amboasary, Bekily, Ampanihy, Beloha, and Tsihombe) and Lake Alaotra region. 2009 - three drought-affected regions of southern part; 2008 - southern part due to scarce rains summer; 2007 - 33 communes affected in southern part; 2006 - affecting approximately 300,000 people due to failed rains since Jan; 2002 - 600,000 affected and last till 2003; 2000 - Lake Alaotra Region (covering the Sub-Prefectures of Ambatondrazaka, Amparafaravola and Andilamena), the Central East Coast Region (covering the Sub-Prefectures of Vatomandry, Mahanoro, Marolambo, Antanambao and Manampotsy), and the Vakinankaratra Region (covering Antsirabe, Faratsiho, Antanifotsy and Betafo); 1988 - 950,000 people affected; 1981 - 1 million people affected

LATEST LOCUST EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2002; 1998 - from the southern dry zones to the midwest and northern more fertile regions; 1997 - since October 1996 an infestation affecting southern croplands and pasturelands in the Southern, Central and Northern zones. By the end of February, some 2 to 2.5 million hectares had been infested by swarms and hopper bands-spotted in all the regions in the S and SW (province of Toliary, the south of the province of Fianarantsoa). Some swarms infiltrate further North towards the High Plateaux; in May international appeal for southern and southwestern areas



Climate/Terrain

Climate: sub-tropical. Terrain: narrow elongated plateau with rolling plains, rounded hills, some mountains, 9.93% arable land

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

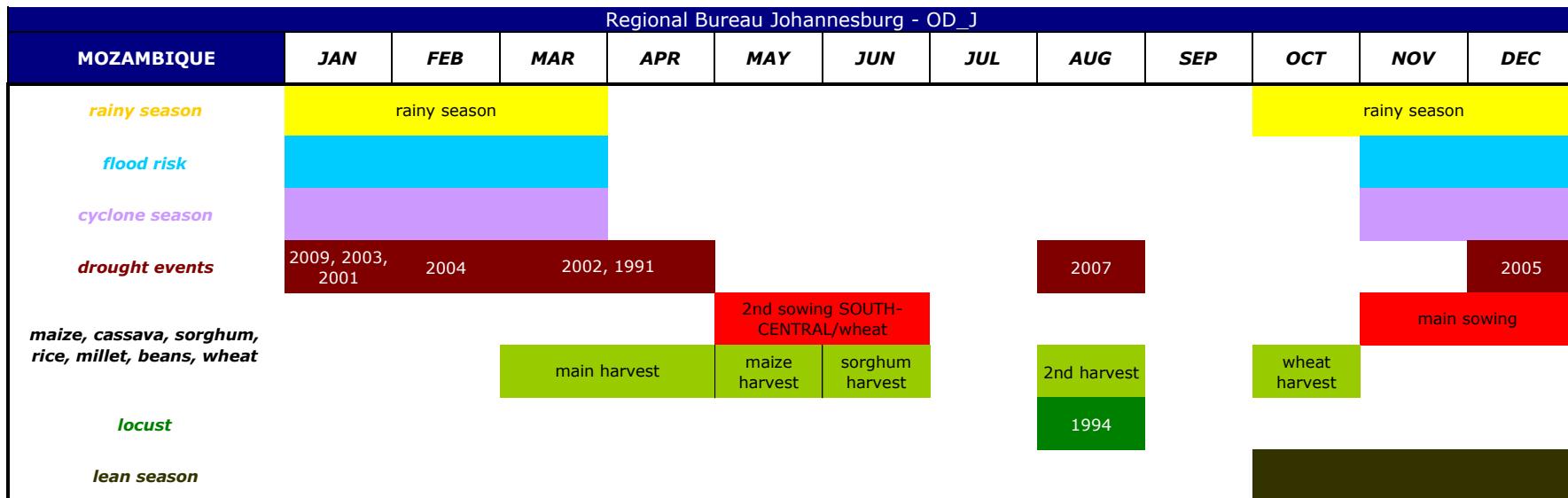
December	Dec 2005/ Jan 2006; 2002 - Salima, Balaka, Ntcheu, Machinga, Dowa, Dedza, Phalombe, Rumphi districts where 246,340 people were affected; 2001 - Chikawa district
January	2009 - floods and cyclones in southern Chikwawa district; 2008 - especially southern parts, from Dec, affecting Mzimba, Dedza, Mangochi and Chiradzulu districts; 2007-Chikwawa and Nsanje districts (Lower Shire region) + Karonga district, Bwanje valley; 2006 - southern areas, especially Nsanje district and Shire River; 2003 - on Mozambique borders; 2001 - Chikwawa, Nsanje, Machinga, Blantyre, Dedza, Nkhotakota, Phalombe, Salima, Zomba, Mangochi, Mchinji, Thyolo, Karonga, Kasungu, Mwanza districts affecting 500,000 people
February	2008 - floodwater had surged through all three regions of the country due to heavy rains since January; 2002 - Blantyre, Chikwawa, Dedza, Karonga, Kasungu, Machinga, Mangochi, Nkhotakota, Nsanje, Salima, Zomba districts; 2001 - in southern district of Nsanje; 1997 - 400,000 affected
March	2000 - Chikwawa, Nsanje, Karonga, Nkhotakota districts; 1991 - 472 people killed

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2007 - 520,000 people affected.; **2005** - one of the worst events recorded which started in Dec 2004 due to scarce rains in 20 of Malawi's 28 districts and affected a total 5,100,000 people; **2004** - since Dec 2003 dry soils with 50-80 percent less rain; **2002** - Balaka, Nlantyre, Chikwawa, Machinga, Mangochi, Mulanje, Nsanje, Phalombe, Thyolo, Zomba affected and a total population of 2,830,000; **1992** - 7 million people resulted affected (peak in April); **1990** - 2,800,000 people affected (peak in Feb)

LOCUST-PRONE AREAS

A part from the Lake Chilwa plains in Zomba district, the Lake Chiuta area in Mangochi district is also red locust outbreak-prone and both lie on the common border between Malawi and Mozambique.



Climate/Terrain Climate: tropical to subtropical. Rainy Season: normally Oct-March but first rains start in September in the south and in December in the north. Terrain: coastal lowlands, central uplands, high plateaus in NW, mountains in west

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

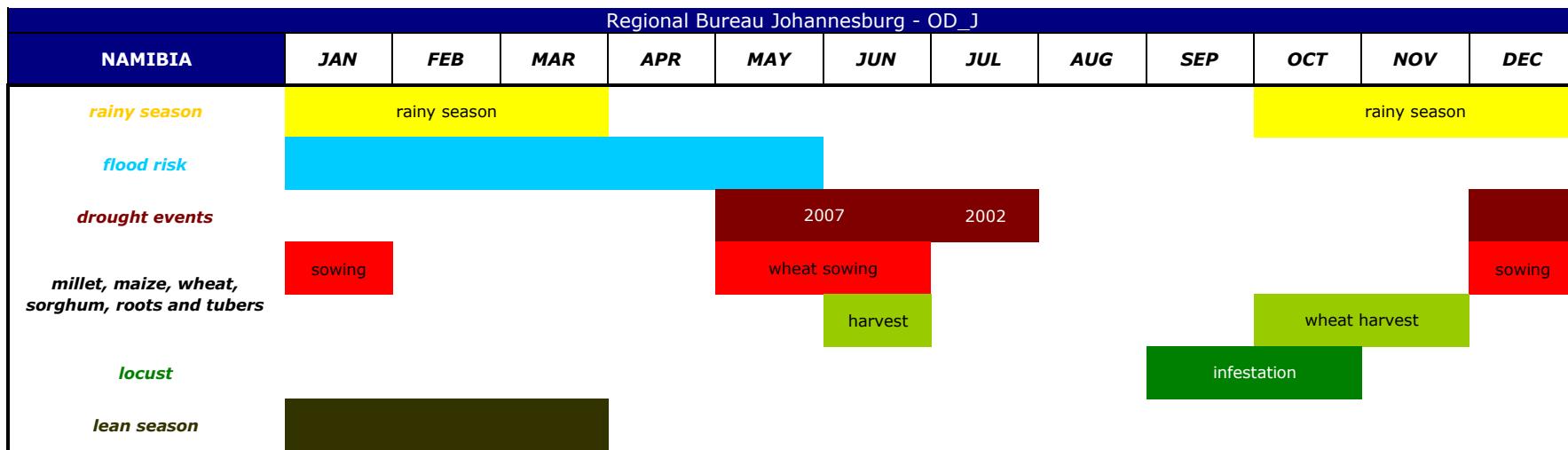
December	2008 - central areas; since late 2006 - most affected provinces are Maputo and Gaza, Sofala, Zambezia, Manica, Nampula worst; Central and northern part 2009 - Pungue river in Sofala province; 2008 - central areas, Muturara (Tete province) and Chinde (Zambezia province). Other high-risk zones: Tambara (Manica province), Chemba, Caia, Marromeu (Sofala province), Morrumbala & Mopeia (Zambezia province); Jan/Feb 2007 - central provinces: Tete, Zambezia, Manica and Sofala; 2006 - Central and northern part; 2003 - in Beira; 2001 - Zambezia, Sofala, Tete, Zambesia provinces +Nampula, Cabo Delgado provinces, 549,326 people affected; 2000 - Matutuine, Manica, Magude, Marracune (Maputo Province), Chibuto, Chokwe, Mabalane (Gaza Province), Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete provinces - in 99 and 97 same areas; some 4,500,000 2003 - in Pemba, Metuge district (Cabo Delgado province), Nampula province; 2003 - heavy rains associated with tropical depression Delfina in Northern Mozambique. Nampula and Zambezia are the worst hit provinces
January	
February	
March	2009 - Cuondo, Natimbua and Muanda Rivers affected North, town of Cuamba and NW - Lurio river basin; 2003 - Beira; 2002 - Nampula, Beira

LATEST CYCLONE EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

December	2006 - TS Anita
February	2007 - Cyclone Favio; 2006 - Tropical Cyclone Boloetse
March	2008 - Cyclone Jokwe, northern Mozambique province of Nampula was hardest hit with severe damage reported; 2001 - TC Dera; 1994 - 240 people were killed and 2,502,000

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2009 and 2008 - south; 2007 - 520,000 affected; 2005 - 1,400,000 people affected (since May); 2004 - poor rains since October in southern and central areas; 2003 - Magoe, Zumbo, Cahora Bassa, Changara, Moatize, Chiuta, Mutarara districts (Tete province); 2002 - Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane provinces (South) and Tete, Zambezia and Sofala province (Chibabava district) in central part with 600,000 people affected; 2001 - Inhambane region; 1991 - 3,300,000 people affected; 1981 - 100,000 people killed and 4,750,000 affected; 1979 - 6,000,000 people affected



Climate: mainly tropical. the coast is cooled by the Benguela Current and averages less than 2 inches (50 millimetres) of rainfall annually. The Central Plateau and the Kalahari have wide diurnal temperature ranges, more than 50° F (30° C) on summer days and less than 20° F (10° C) in winter. Humidity is normally low, and rainfall increases from about 10 inches (250 millimetres) on the southern and western parts of the plateau to about 20 inches in the north-central part and more than 24 inches on the Caprivi Strip and Otavi Mountains. However, rainfall is highly variable, and multiyear droughts are common. **Terrain:** divided from west to east into three main topographic zones: the coastal Namib desert, the Central Plateau, and the Kalahari. The Namib is partly rocky and partly (in the central stretch) dunes. In the east, slopes gradually downward, and the savanna merges into the Kalahari. The Central Plateau varies in altitude from 3,200 to 6,500 feet (975 to 1,980 metres), and consists largely in savanna and scrub broken throughout by hills, mountains,

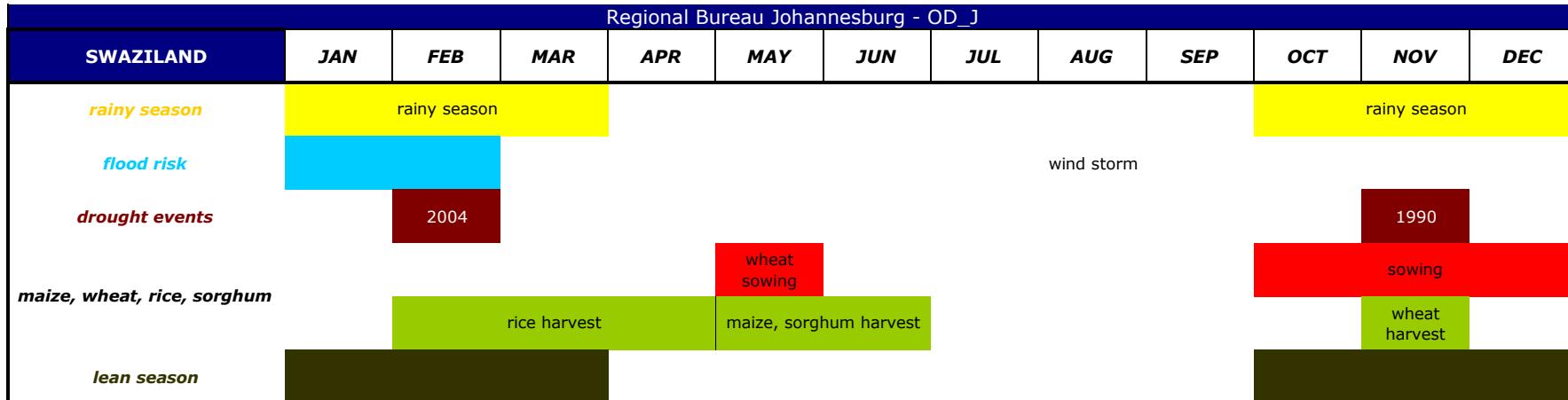
LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2009 - in Caprivi's Lake Liambezi; 2007 - 7 killed and 15,000 affected till Feb, Kabbe, Katima Rural, Linyanti and Kongola
February	2008 - since late Jan, Cuvelai, 65,000 people affected; 2006 - western side of Mariental in Hardap Region; 2004 - affecting at least 20,000 in the far eastern Caprivi province northern and NE provinces affected (Omusati, Ohangwena Oshana, Oshikoto, Kavango, Caprivi - Zambezi, Cunene, Kavango and Chobe rivers) maize and mahangu (pearl millet) fields; 2009 - most severe flooding was the Caprivi Strip, a narrow "peninsula" of Namibia that stretches out along the Zambezi River between Zambia to the north and Botswana to the south-emergency declared - 350,000 affected
March	
April and May	2009 - Zambezi River, damages in the North; 2004 - Zambezi River that runs through the Caprivi Strip in the far North; 2003 (May) - Caprivi region, 20 villages submerged and Kabbe, Katima districts worst affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2007 - Kunene province bad affected; 2002 - northern part and people affcted 345,000-since January; 2000 - Otvjanatje, Ojorute, Okapundja, Otjekwa, Okaurukwa (Ruacana area); 1998 - 25,000 people affected; 1995 - 163,200 affected; 1991 - 250,000 affected

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Climate/Terrain

Climate: from tropical to near temperate. **Terrain:** a landlocked, mountainous country with some moderately sloping plains; 11% of the land is arable land; 7% is forest and woodland; and 62% permanent pasture

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

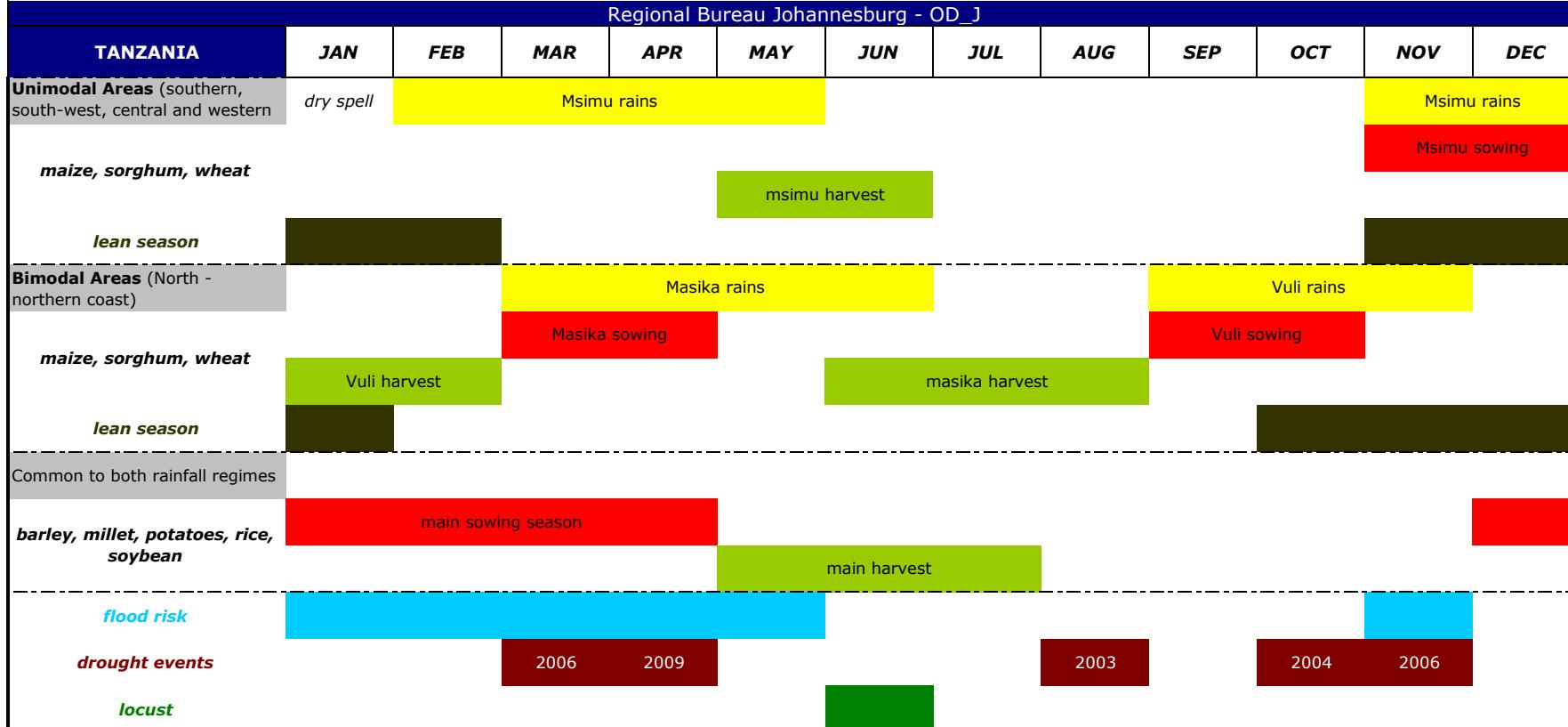
January **2005** - heavy rains in Manzini in the central part of the country and Shiselweni in the southeast; **2000** - 272,000 affected; **1984** - storm affected 632,500 people after a storm

February **2008** - 2,500 people affected since late January; **2007** - heavy rains in Shiselweni and Lubombo

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

The drought-prone lower-lying belts are on the east of the country. **2007** - following the drought, food assistance was extended to rural areas throughout the country; **2001** - 970,000 affected; **1990** - 250,000 affected; **1983** - 500 killed

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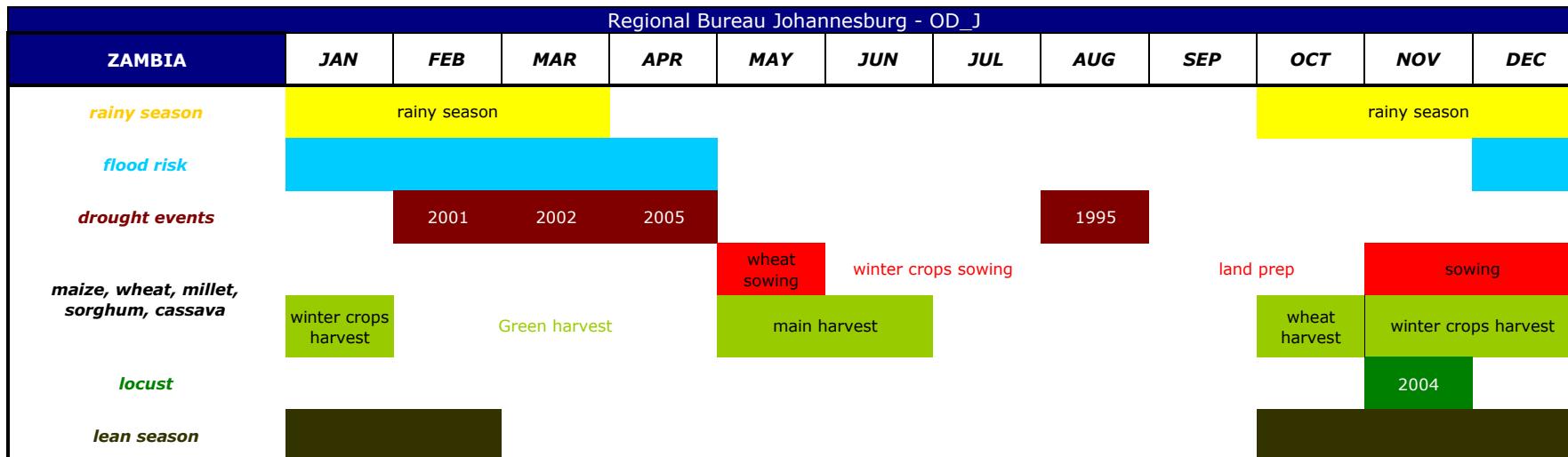
Climate/Terrain Climate: coastal areas hot and humid, Central Plateau is dry , northern, western and southern areas are cooler. Bimodal climate just in a stripe in north-east, while central and southerm parts have unimodal climate. **Terrain:** flat coastal lowlands, central plateau, mountains in southern regions, eastern lowland plains.

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2009 - heavy rains in Rukwa, Shinyanga and Dodoma districts
Febrary	1993 - 201,543 affected
March	2008 - Arusha region (till April)
April	2005 - heavy rainfall in Zanzibar; 1990 - 183 people killed and severe damage reported
May	2007; 2006 - northern Kilimanjaro region
November	2006 - Kigoma Region, western Tanzania

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2009 - Arusha region; 2006 - 85% of Tanzania's 129 districts; WFP appeal launched; 2004 - 254,000 affected; 2003 - 1,900,000 people affected; 1996 - 3,000,000 people affected; 1991 - 800,000 affeted; 1988 - 110,000 affected; 1984 - 1,900,000 affected



Climate: tropical, modified by altitude. **Terrain:** mostly high plateau with some hills and mountains. The Western parts predominantly semi-arid and livelihoods mainly based on livestock rearing and fishing. The Eastern parts lie at a higher altitude with soils that support crop farming, mainly cassava. The Western and North Western provinces usually experience "normal" seasonal floods during which communities living in the Zambezi river plains migrate to higher lands in eastern part until the water recedes,

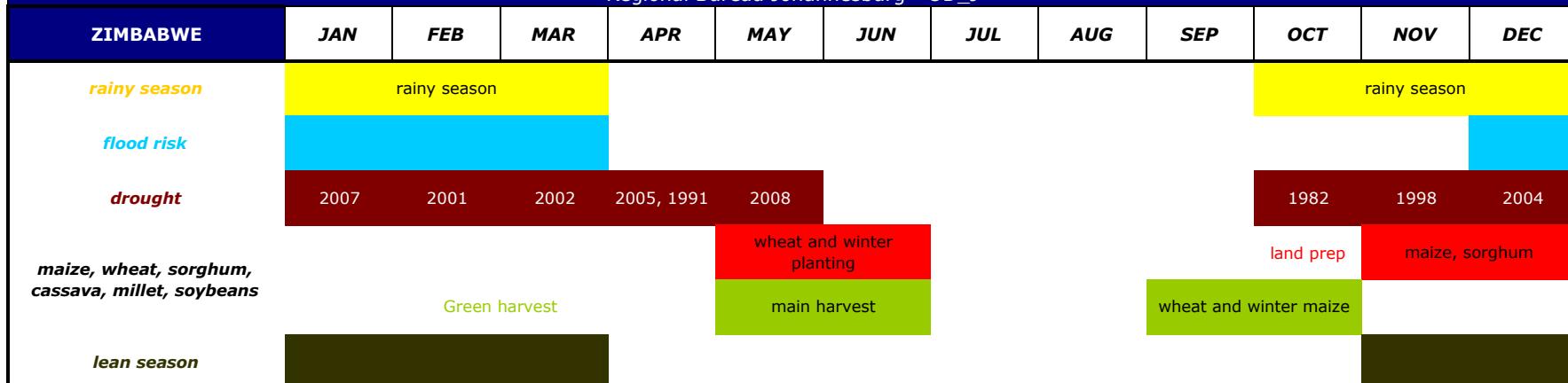
LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

December	2003 - till March 04, Western and North Western provinces due to above-normal seasonal rains, districts of Sesheke, Senanga, Mongu, Kalabo and Lukulu in Western Province and Zambezi and Chavuma in the North Western Province most affected
January	2008 - since Dec, 500,000 people affected and South worstly hit; 2007 - 1,400,000 people affected + 118,755 people in a separate event; 1989 - 800,000 affected
February	2009/10 - during the whole season, a total of 713,193 people expected to be affected by floods. The districts to be affected are 43 namely Chama, Chavuma, Chibombo, Chilubi, Chinsali, Chongwe, Gwembe, Isoka, Itezhi-tezhi, Kabompo, Kafue, Kalabo, Kapiri Mposhi, Kasempa, Kazungula, Kitwe, Luangwa, Lufwanyama, Lukulu, Lundazi, Mambwe, Masaiti, Mazabuka, Mkushi, Mpika, Mongu, Monze, Mpungwe, Mufumbwe, Mumbwa, Masaiti, Mazabuka, Namwala, Ndola, Nyimba, Petauke, Samfya, Senanga, Serenje, Sesheke, Shang'ombo, Siavonga, Sinazongwe and Zambezi; 2009 - 614,814 affected; 2004 - 196,398 affected; 1998 - 1,300,000 people affected
March	2008 - southern areas; Northern, North-Western and Luapula provinces affected by heavy rains; 2003 - along the Zambezi river till March; districts affected: Mwinilunga, Zambezi, Chavuma, Kabompo, Solwezi, Mufumbwe, Lukulu, and Kalabo; Kabwe, Shang'ombo, Kaoma, Serenje, Mazabuka, Lusaka and Mungwi; southern Gwembe district; 2001 - Eastern, Northern, Northwestern, Copperbelt and Central provinces; since February more than 617,900 people affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2005 - more than 1,200,000 people affected; 2002 - Southern, Western, Lusaka province worst affected areas with 2.77 million requiring assistance; 2001 - South; 1995 - 1,273,204 people affected; 1991 - affected 1,700,000 people

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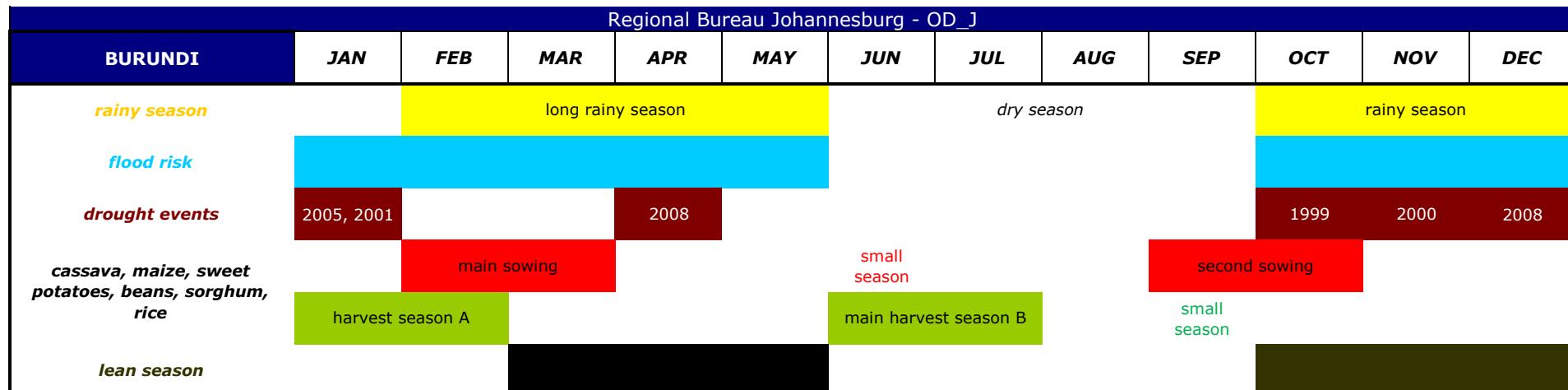
Climate: tropical- subtropical conditions because of its high average elevation. **Rainy Season:** can start in November; the eastern regions receive the country's heaviest rainfall and have a more prolonged rainy season (lasting from October into April). The high altitude of the broad plateau of western Zimbabwe helps to guarantee fine weather there during the cool, dry winter months from May to August. **Terrain:** plateau; some mountains; broad ridge running 400 miles from southwest to northeast across the entire country. 8.32 percent of

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

December	2007 - eastern areas, northern Muzarabani (Zambezi Valley area)
January	2009 - since late Dec in several parts; 2008 - since mid Dec mainly in Mzabani, Chipinge, Chiredzi, Masvingo, Mwenezi; 2007 - Matabeleland; 2007 - southern part of Masvingo Province; 2006 - floods and violent storms in central and eastern parts; 1998
February	2007 - severe storm; 2000 - Manicaland, Masvingo, Midlands and Matebeleland South affected by heavy rains since late January; 266,000 people were affected; particularly in the eastern and southern parts related to cyclone Eline; emergency state declared with Manicaland worst affected
March	2003 - 18,000 affected and huge damages since February; 2001 - Muzarabani, Guruve districts (NE Mashonaland province), Tsholotsho district (Matabeleland province) and to a lesser extent, SE province of Masvingo; Northeast has suffered the worst to date (Mashonaland Central), due to its proximity to the major river systems of the Zambezi and its tributaries and the back flow from Caborra Bassa dam in Mozambique

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2008; 2007 - 2,100,000 affected; 2004 - due to poor rains since last rainy season (Dec 03-Jan 04); 2002 - Chipinge, Gwanda, Umzingwane, Chiredzi, Hwange, Kariba, Guruve, Mberengwa, Chivi, Matobo, Tsholotsho, Masvingo; appeal launched in May (and revised in July and Oct) for Gutu district (Masvingo region) and Umgusa district (Matabeleland region); 2001 - Kwekwe, Gokwe South, Zvishavane, Shurugwi, Gweru, Mvuma, Mberengwa, Gokwe North (Midlands province) with 6,000,000 affected; 1998 - 55,000 affected; 1991 - 5 million people affected; 1982 - 700,000 affected



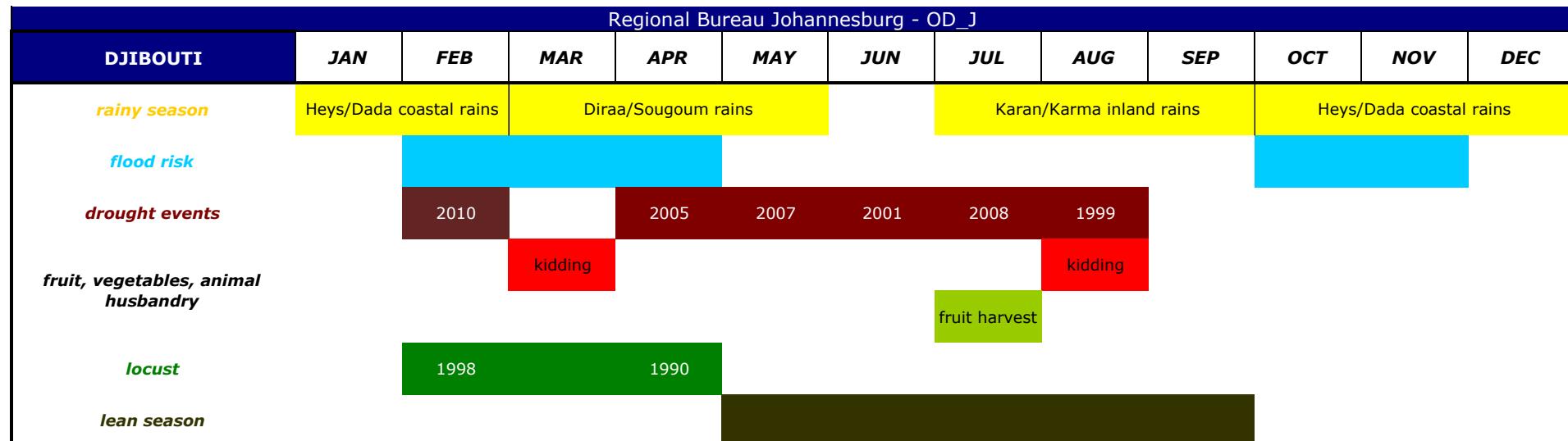
Climate/Terrain Climate: subtropical. Terrain: plain in West, low lands in East and North; inland plateau in Center that rises in steps towards a high lands in West

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

October	2008 - SW areas; Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke and Ngozi provinces
November	2009 - Flat lands in Cibitoke, Bubanza and Bujumbura Mairie due to El Nino; 2006 (till Feb 2007) - Northern and Central part of the country affected (10 provinces out of 16)
December	2006 - Cibitoke and Ruyigi districts, Districts of Bubanza, also have been diversely affected; 2000 - Bujumbura
January	2007 - south and west of Bujumbura, western district of Gatumba; 2004 - sever storm in Mpanda commune
February	2007 - North and central provinces affected
March	2004 - floods affecting 10,000; 2002 - Buringa (Bubanza province); 1999 - severe storm
April	2009 - displaced over 8,000 people in a commune north of capital Bujumbura, crops and houses damage
May	2006 - northwestern province of Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2009/10 (Oct-Feb) lost of season 2010 A harvest in Bugabira natural region + population dispalcements; 2008 - Droughtspells throught the country; Northen province of Kirundo; 2005 - 120 people killed; 520.000 people in need of assistance; 2001 - Muyinga, Kirundo provinces; 2000 - Bugabira, Busoni, Kirundo, Ntega (Kirundo province), Muyinga province, Cankuzo province, Moso and Imbo regions 1999 - 650,000 affected mainly East, North East and West parts of the country .



Climate/Terrain Climate: hot, arid, with less than 200mm rain a year. Terrain: coastal desert, rocky and volcanic soil

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

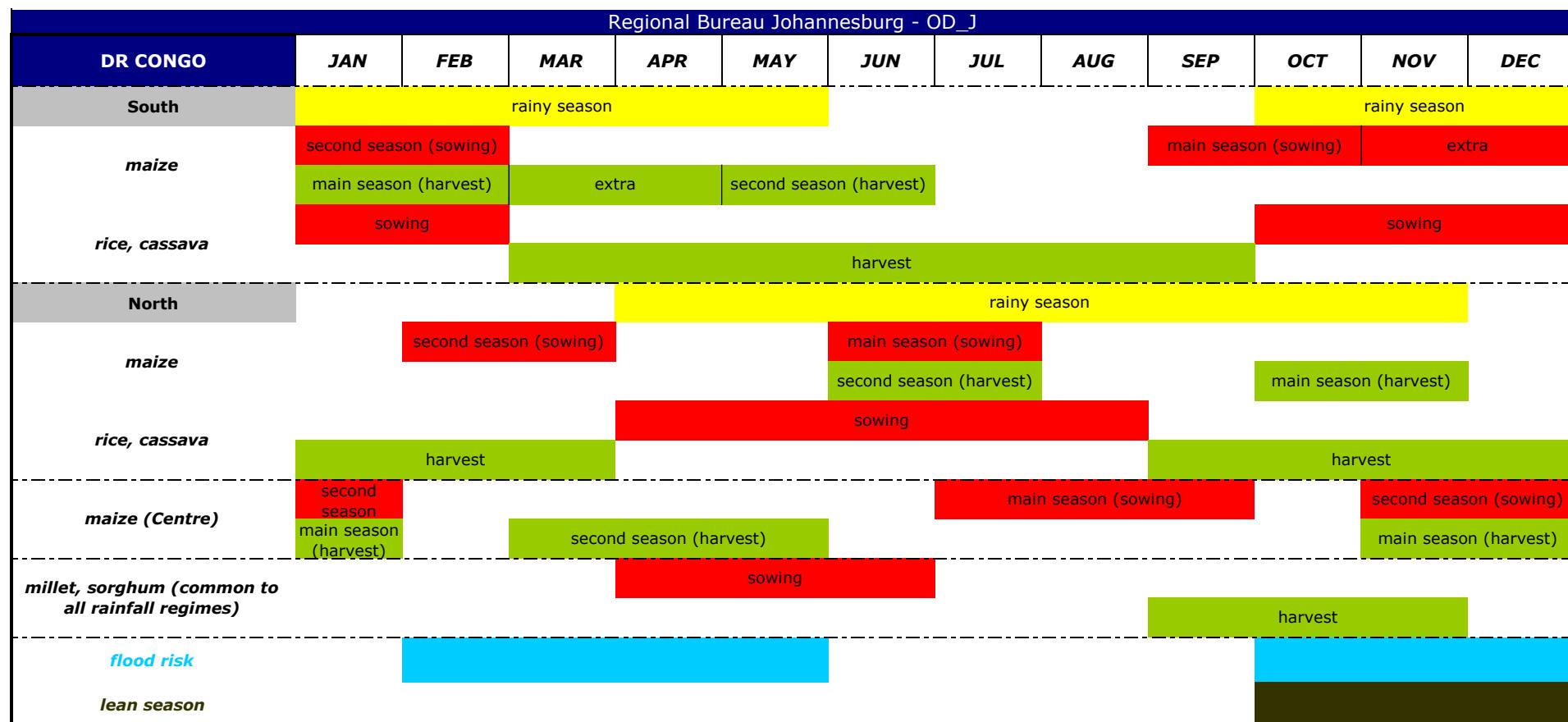
April	2004 - Djibouti town and Balbala, Ambouli River burst its banks; 1989 - most of the country and capital
November	1994 - city of Djibouti

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2010 - Joint Government/United Nations Rapid Assessment mission estimated 120,000 people affected, representing 50% of the rural population; 2008 - 340,000 affected; 2007 - following the poor Heys/Dada season rains and the delayed onset of the current Diraa/Sougoum season, the government has declared a drought situation in the inland pastoral zones with 47,000 affected; 2005 - worsening drought conditions due to the consequences of two consecutive failed rainy seasons; 2001; 1999 - Government appeals to the international community for Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, Djibouti periphery and Obock for a total 100,000 people affected

LATEST LOCUST EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

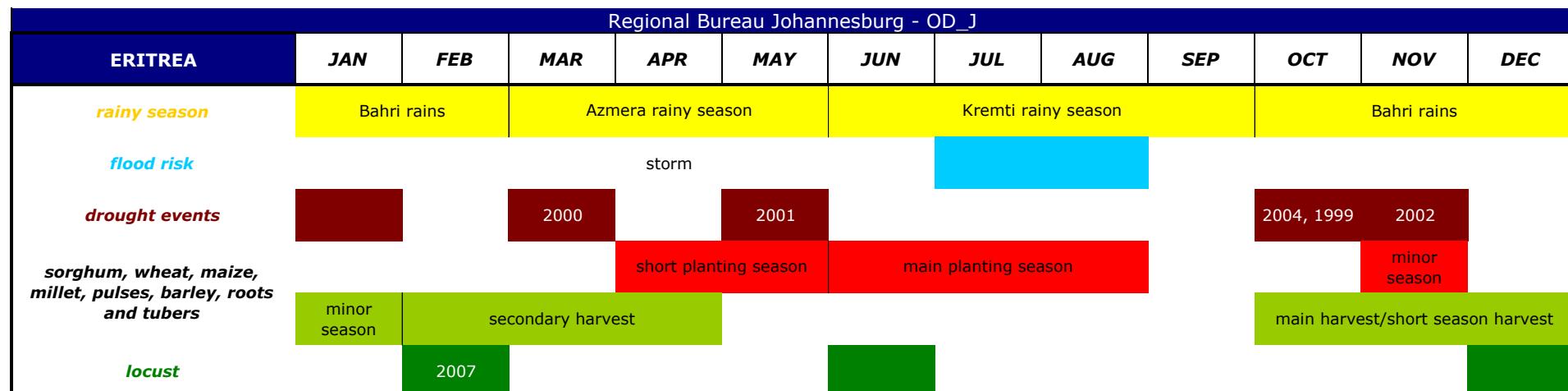
Risk that adults move from NW coast of Somalia after the egg-laying and when conditions start to dry out in Somali coasts. 1998 - small infestation at the border with Somalia; 1990 - scattered adults present near the Somali border at Kabah-Kabah, Guestir, and Ali-Addé during the second half of April



Climate: equatorial, warm and humid in the centre, tropical in the south and north. In the equatorial climate zone: hot temperatures, high humidity and rains throughout the year (annual precipitation at Eala, e.g. averages 71 inches/1,800 mm). The tropical or subequatorial climate zone has distinct dry and rainy seasons and is found north and south of the equatorial region. The dry season lasts from four to seven months (usually April to October), depending largely on distance from the Equator (In Kananga about 63 inches/1,600 mm of precipitation annually). Short dry spells of several weeks' duration may occur during the rainy season. The Atlantic climate zone: confined to the west coast where precipitation averages about 30 inches/760 mm yearly. The mountain climate in the eastern high plateaus and mountains (in Bukavu, e.g. annual precipitation levels measure about 52 inches/1,320 mm). **Terrain:** varied, with vast Congo basin in the centre and west, high plateaux, three mountain ranges, and a low coastal plain

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

February	2003 - TS hit western Bandundu Province; 2002 - Uvira
March	2006 - tornado hit Oicha, north of Beni, North Kivu
April/May	2006 - Kinshasa; 2001 - Kinshasa
October	2008 - FF in Maniema; 2007 - in Kinshasa
November	2006 - eastern Maniema Province; 1999 - Congo River, Kinshasa
December	2001 - Mbandaka (Northwestern Equateur province); 1997 - till Jan in equatorial states, especially in Kisangani due to Tshopo and Congo Rivers that have overflowed



Climate/Terrain Climate: desert along Red Sea coast; semi-arid in western hills and lowlands; cooler and wetter in the central highlands. Terrain: north-south trending highlands with jagged mountains, descending in the east to a coastal desert plain, in the northwest to mountainous terrain and in the southwest to flat to rolling plains

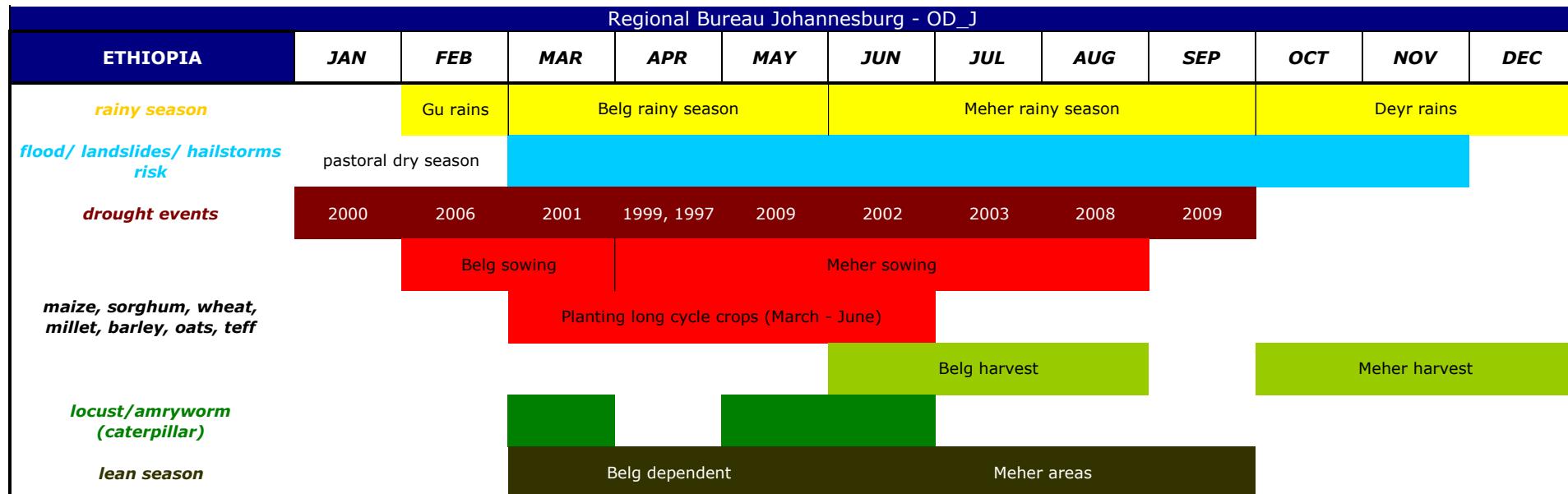
LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

July **2007** - Tesseney and Gash Barka regions; **2004** - 7 thousands affected

August **2003** - Gash river, western Gash Barka region, town of Tesseney

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

The frequency and intensity of droughts is already forcing many pastoralist families to move more often in search of pasture. Pastoralists from the Anseba region trek long distances to the neighbouring fertile Gash Barka area, where there are traditional dry-season grazing reserves (IRIN); drought-prone areas: Anseba, Northern Red Sea, and Southern Red. **2008**- 1,700,000 affected; **2004** - Gash Barka zone, one of the bread basket areas; **2002** - Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal due to below-average rains (March through May) and sporadic and insufficient main season rains in drought-prone Anseba, Northern Red Sea, and Southern Red Sea zones, as well as the breadbasket zones of Gash Barka, Debub, and Maekel; **2001** - Highlands and Red Sea regions; **2000** - Anseba, Northern Red Sea, Southern Red Sea regions; **1999**- more than 2 million affected



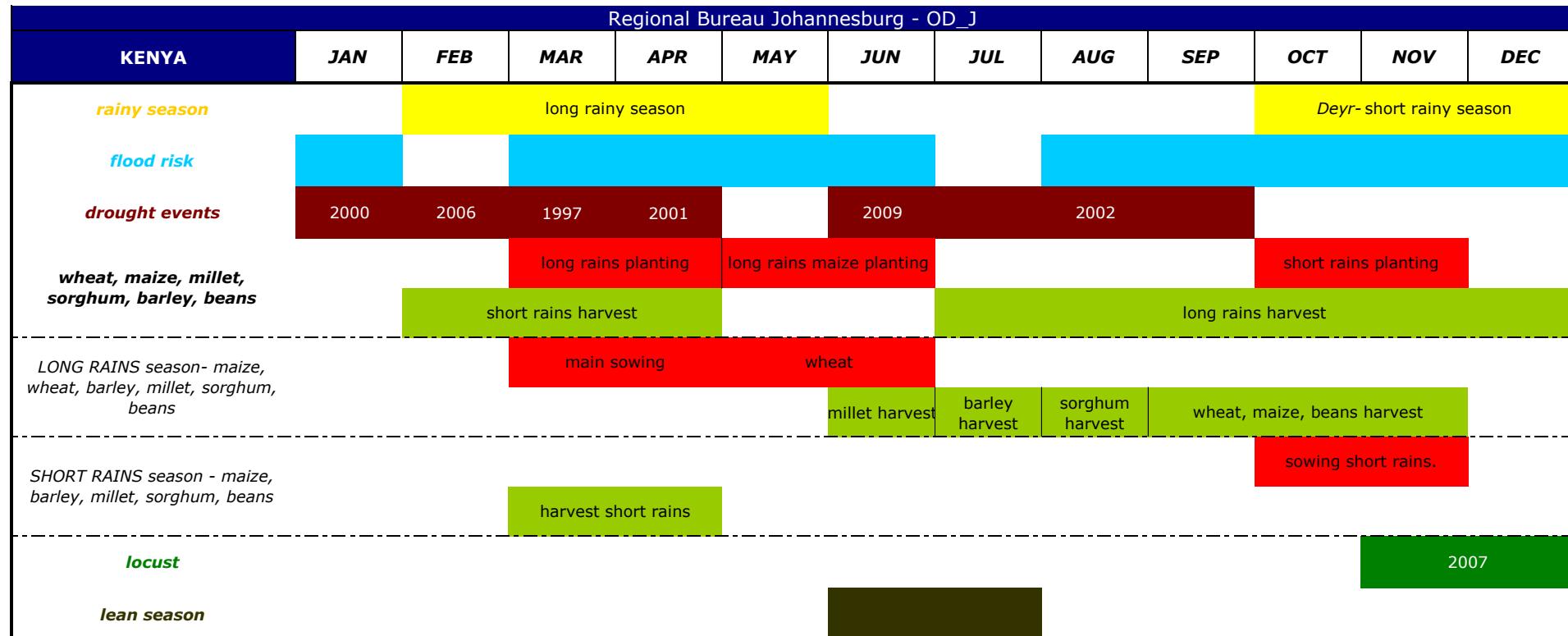
Climate/Terrain Climate: tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation. Terrain: high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley. January - March and July - August are dry seasons in pastoral areas. Malaria represents a seasonal risk from December to May

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

March	1996 - in Awash Valley, central part, which intensified in August resulting in serious flooding between Wonji and Metahara
April	2005 - eastern Ogaden Province; 2003 - Ogaden region; 2002 - Afar, Oromiya, Somali region
June	2000 - Nazareth (Addis Ababa)
July	2007 - Afar, Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Gambella regions; 2001 - Jol district (Gambella region); 2000 - landslide in Ofa district (North Omo)
August	2007 - in 15 kebeles of North and South Gondar, North Wollo, North Shoa, and Oromiya zones in Amhara Region; 2006 - FF in S-Western, Gambella Region, along Omo river, isolated delta in Kuraz Woreda on South Omo valley; 2006 - Eastern city of Dire Dawa in 2006; 2001 - Himora town; 2001 - Kuraz, Dubti, Assayita districts; 2000 - Dubti district (Afar)
September	2009 - FF in northern Somali Regional state; 2008 - Western Gambella region
October	1997 - through November exceptionally heavy rains caused flooding in eastern parts, particularly along the river bank of the Wabe Shebelle south of Gode and around the Weyb River near Haregele and the Genale River near Dollo on the border with Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya
November	2008 - FF in eastern Somali region, Wade Shabelle and Genale rivers; 2006 - Somali region, Wabi-Shebelle River

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

Drought frequent in southern and eastern parts. 2009 - poor Gu rains in pastoral areas; 2008 - south-eastern pastoral areas of Ethiopia, including Somali Region and the lowlands of Oromiya, have experienced poor rains in the last two seasons; 2006 - south-eastern parts, since Nov 2005 affecting 2,600,000 people; 2003 - since 2002 due to below-average belg, or secondary rains (March-May) coupled with delayed and sporadic meher, or main rains (July-September); 2002 - Afar region, East, North and South; since January Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, Somali, SNNPR, Afar also affected; 2001 - Liben, Afder, Gode, Warder, Degah Bur, Siq (Somalia state); 2000 - Ambassel, Kutaber (South Wollo), North Borena, East Haraghe, South Tigre, Welayita, Konso, Ogaden, Somali, Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray regions; 1999 - Somali Region; 1997 - Somali state, Borena, Bale (Oromiya state), South Omo zone



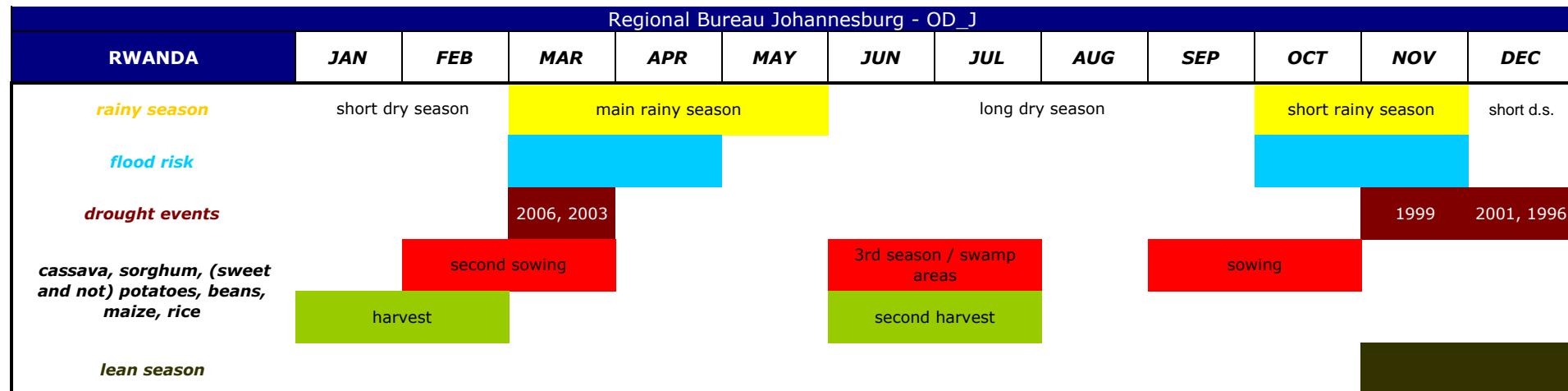
Climate: arid and semi-arid in the northern and eastern parts of the country, tropical along the coast. **Rainy Season:** LONG RAINS-late Jan-early Feb in SW, late March outside pastoral and SE lowlands, early April in pastoral and SE. **Terrain:** low plains along coast; central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; Africa's second highest peak, Mt Kenya ; desert-like conditions in the north

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

January	2001 - Nairobi
March/April	2008 - southern coastal district of aveta; 2006 - FF in Isiolo District, Garbatulla, Sericho and Merti divisions severely flooded; 2004 - western parts; 2002 - landslide in Meru, Muranga's districts
May	2005 - north-eastern Kenya's Dadaab refugee camp; 2003 - western Kenya since April, Nyando, Kisumu, Rachuonyo, Migori (Nyanza region), Bussia region most affected; 2002 - low-lying districts of Nyanza, Central, Western and Coastal Provinces with Kisumu and Busia near Lake Victoria among worst affected
June	2008 - FF in Tana Delta District; 2007 - coastal towns of Mombasa, Kipini, Kilifi, Mpeketoni, Witu and Malindi
August/September	2009 - FF in Nyanza Povince, Kisumu and Nyando districts; 2007 - in August Western Provinces attributed to heavy rainfall at Cherengani Hills in Kitale and Chaptagat Forest and bursting of River Nzoia; landslide in Kuvasali village, Lugari district; 1999 - Kwale, Kilifi, Mombasa, Malindi, Tana River districts (Coast province), Garissa, Mandera, Wajir districts (Northeastern province), Moyale, Marsabit districts (Eastern province)
October	2008 - til November in N and NE province (worst affected), Central Province, Nairobi and Western and parts of the Rift Valley Provinces, East Pokot and Tana River District; 2008 - Mandera town in North Eastern Province (seasonal ricere and River Daua) and FF in Turkana District
November	2006 -northeastern and coastal areas with Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Isiolo, Turkana and Moyale most affected; 2002 - Kiambu region, in Oct Madogo (Tana river district)
December	2007- since late Nov in Tana River District with most affected areas were Bura, Wenje, Garsen, Boji, Ozi and Kau; 2006; 2002 - Baringo district

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

Drought and water shortage in northern parts (NW Turkana and NE Mandera more affected). 2009 - North Eastern Province due to scarce rains; 3 years prolonged drought in northern areas, with a total 3.8 million people comprised of pastoralists, agro pastoralists and marginal agricultural farm households are highly to extremely food insecure; 2006 - eastern parts; 2002 - Pokot district; 2001 - Turkana, Marasabit, Isiolo, lowlands of Samburu, Tana river and several other areas; 2000 - Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kitui, Machakos, Makueni, Mandera, Mbeere, Moyale, Mwingi, Samburu, Tana River, Tharaka, Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot, Marsabit, Laikipia, Marakwet, Keiyo, Nyeri, Taita Taveta, Kwale, Lamu, Kilifi, Trans Mara, Nyandarua, Maragua, Ijara, Koibatek, Narok



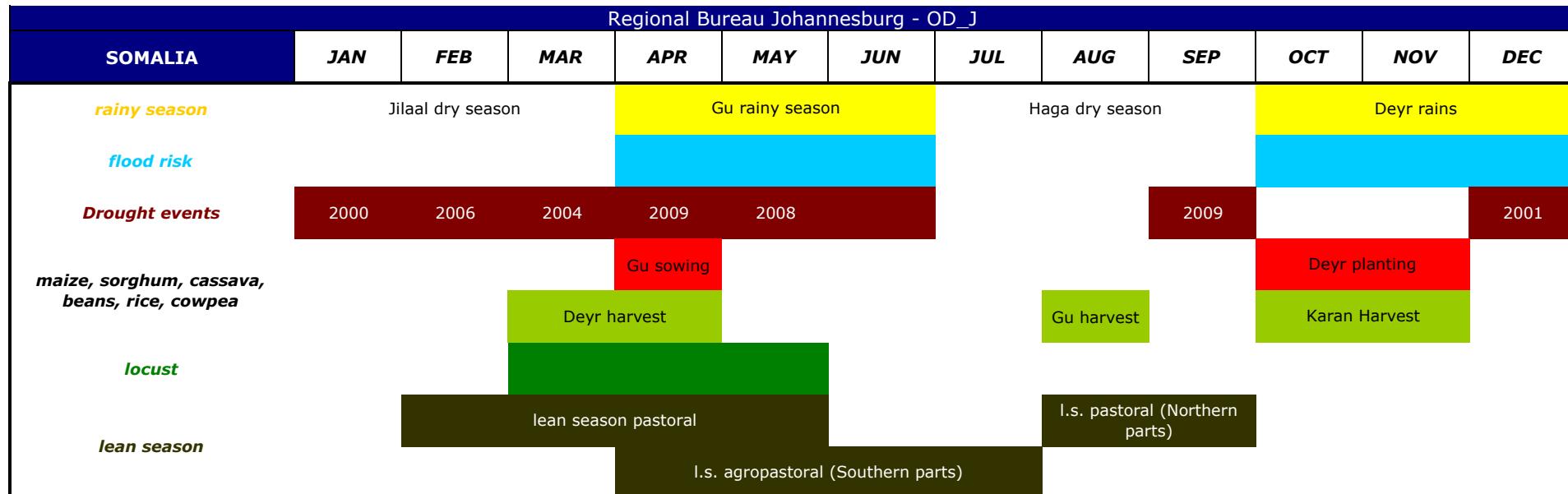
Climate/Terrain Climate: temperate with two rainy seasons; mild in mountains with frost and snow possible. Terrain: hills, with areas of rugged mountains. The Congo and Nile drainage systems extends from north to south

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

February	2007 - in N-West since December; floodwaters hit Rubavu and Nyabihu Districts. The mountainous northwestern region had the largest number of flood victims
April	2002 - 20,000 affected and a total 69 killed
May	2002 - Rusenyi (Kibuye province), Bweyete (Cyangugu province), Byumba, Kigali Rurale, Kigali Ville prefectures; 1988 - more than 21,000 affected
September	2007 - Torrential rainfall in northwestern caused flash floods, most of them in the villages of Bigogwe and Mukamira in Nyabihu district; 2001- Mushubi, Nyaruguru, Nshili districts (Gikongoro province)
October	2008 - West and north region; 2001-Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, Byumba, Kibuye, Gikongoro provinces, 11,346 people affected

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2006 - emergency appeal called due to drought conditions in the country; 2003 - 1 million people affected; 2001 - south eastern parts; 1999 - Government reports that the drought affected 178,909 households in six prefectures: Umutara (40,816), Kibungo (16,327), Kigali rural (20,408), Gitarama (54,420), Butare (40,816) and Gikongoro; 1996 - 82,000 affected



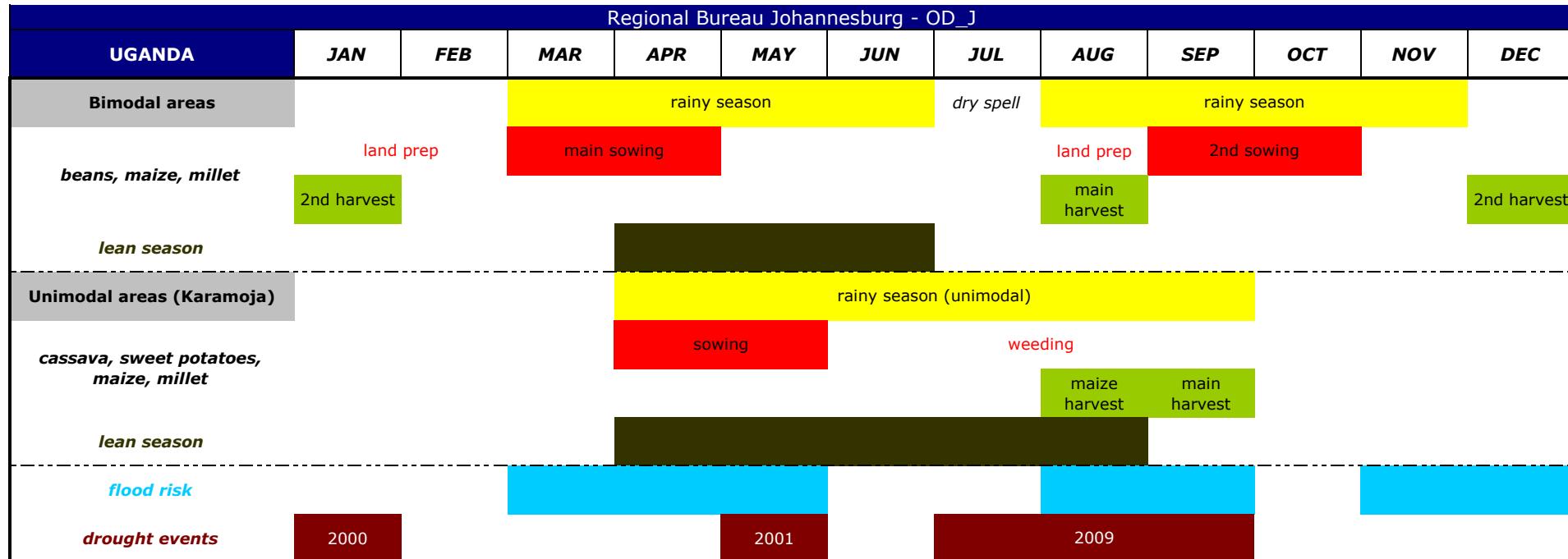
Climate: principally arid and semi-arid with four seasons. The gu, or main rainy season, lasts from April to June; the second rainy season, called the dayr, extends from October to December. Each is followed by a dry season: the main one (jilaal) from December to March and the second one (xagaa) from June to September. During the second dry season, showers fall in the coastal zone. In May-June low risk of severe flooding, in October-November high risk. Generally, the Juba River is normally more likely to flood in the Deyr season (October-December). **Terrain:** mostly flat to undulating plateau rising to hills in north

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

April	2009 - western Somaliland; 2005 - devastating floods have submerged parts of Somali Region after the Wabe Shebelle river burst its banks; 2005 - severe storm hit Hargeisa and its surroundings
May	2009 - heavy rains in Mogadishu; 2003 - along Juba and Shabelle rivers, especially Middle and Lower Shabelle Regions and Lower Juba affected; 2000 - Bombassa, Beletwein, Hirshabelle
June	2008 - heavy rains in Mogadishu
October	2009 - FF in the southwestern town of El-Waq near the Kenyan border; 2008 - Shabelle river, Southern areas, southern port of Marka and its IDP camps + Kurtunwarrey district also affected; late Oct-Nov 1997 - along Juba river villages under water between Dolo and Bardera; worst affected southern and southwestern areas (Gedo, Middle, and Lower Juba)
October	2006 - flooding along both the Shabelle and Juba Rivers since late Oct; southern Hiiraan region, especially around Beletweyne, the region's capital, Hagar, Afmadow (Lower Juba region); 2001 - Jilib; 2000 - Southern Lower, Middle Juba regions

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

Drought has intensified in rural areas of southern and Central regions. Agro pastoral and pastoral livelihoods are the major livelihoods in crises. Droughts in the North especially Sool plateau Lz and Gedo North. 2009 - severe drought hit Sool and Sanag regions following the failure of the 'Gu' rains; drought in Somalia's central region extended north into the key pastoral areas of the Sool plateau, Nugal valley, and Hawd livelihood zones; 2009 - severe drought in Northeastern and Northwest region of Somaliland and Puntland especially; 2006 - Droughts have hit southern regions (FSNAU seasonal assessment reports); Late 2004 - Deyr season above normal rains have broken the long cycle of drought in the north including Sool plateau; 2001 - Garbaharey, Burbudo districts (south), Gedo, Bay, Baakool regions



Climate/Terrain Climate: tropical; generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to February/mid March, June to August); semiarid in northeast. Terrain: mostly plateau with rim of mountains

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

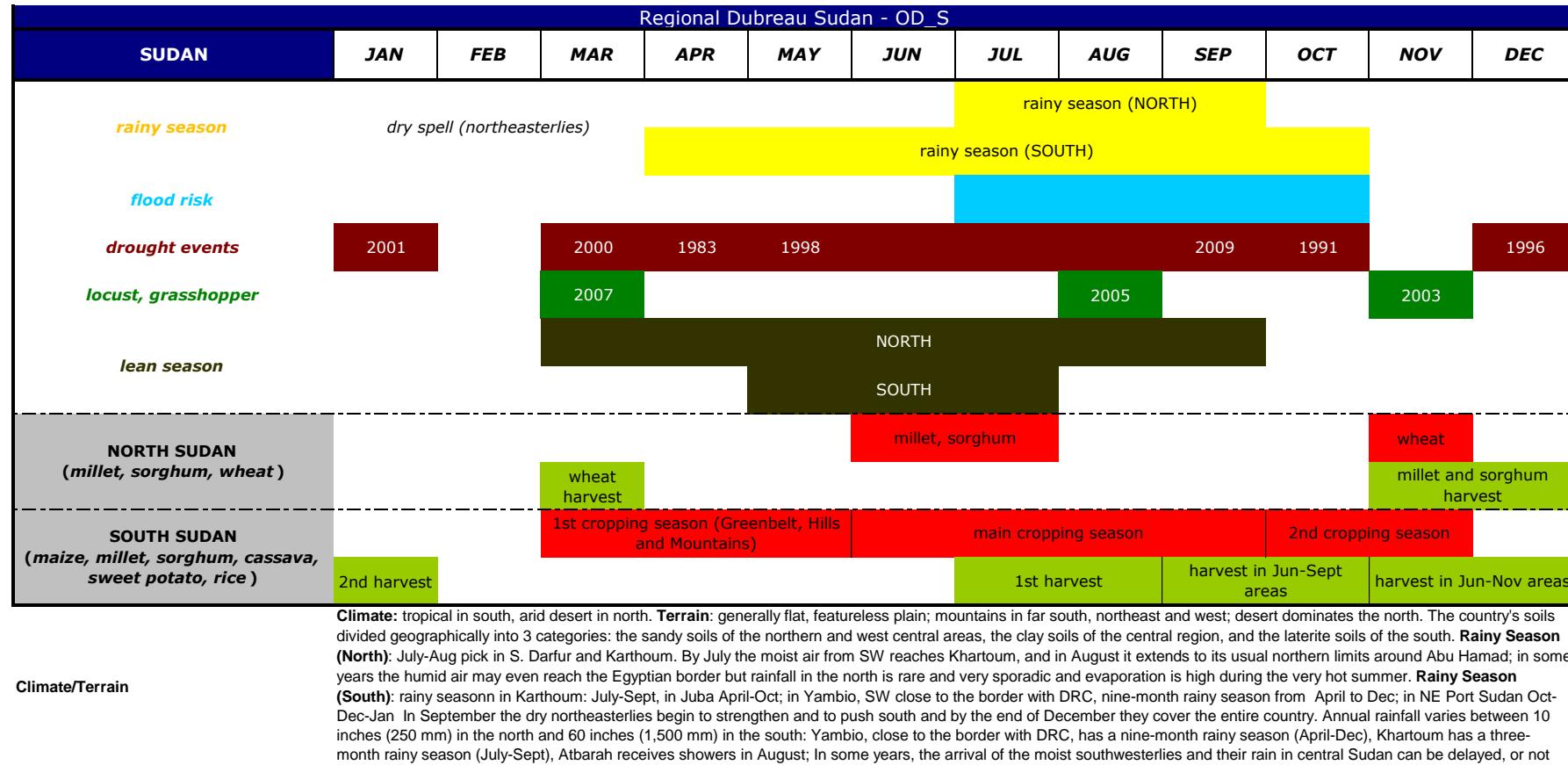
March	2002 - Kangulumira (Kayunga district)
April	2003 - Mbale, Bugiri district
May	2002 - Mbale, Sironko, Bundibugyo, Kapchorwa, Buhweju districts; 2001 - Kasese district
August	2009 - Dufile sub-county in Moyo district; 2006 - Rivers Ngenge and Atari in eastern part with Sironko and Kapchorwa Districts among worst affected; 2000 - severe storm in Sept hit Bukonzo (Kasese district)
September	2008 - flooding in parishes including Akwamor, Okunguro, Cherekura and some parts of Morokume; 2007 - in eastern, central and northern areas since July including Katakwi, Amuria, Bukedea, Kumi and Soroti in Teso sub-region, Manafwa, Sironko, Bukwo, Kapchorwa and Bududa in Elgon sub-region, Kotido, Moroto, Abim, and Nakapiripirit in Karamoja sub-region, Lira in Lango and Pader and Kitgum in Acholi sub-regions
November/December	2001 - Nthandi (Kasitu sub-county, Bundibugyo district); 2000 - severe storm in Parombo Nebbi district; 2001 (Dec) - Kabale district; 1997 - eastern region of Mbale plus some parts in western Uganda, i.e., Kabale, Kabarole and Bundibugyo Districts; FF due to the overflowing of the banks of the Suma, Lwakhakha, Ririni, and Malikisi tributaries; hardest hit by river flooding were the cultivated areas in and around Doho, along the Manafwa river in northern Tororo

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS / POPULATION

2009 - north and east, with Karamoja badly affected; 2008 - 750,000 people affected; 2001 - Madi Okollo, Terego counties; 2000 - Moroto, Kotido (Karamoja Region); other drought events recorded in August 1999 affecting 700,000, in June 2002 affecting 655,000, in March 2005 affecting 600,000 and Jan 1998 affecting 126,000

Sudan





LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

July	2007 - Karthoum, Omdurman and Kassala - Nile and Gash rivers; 2007 - Greater Darfur, Kordofan and White Nile State; 2003 - NEatnern town of Kassala
August	2009 - Omdurman-Khartoum; 2008 - Heavy rains in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal state-South Sudan, Kuom river overflow in the town of Aweil; 2008 - Aweil East, South and Central Counties of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State-southwest; 2007 - in northern Sudan six states, including Blue Nile, Kassala, Northern Kordofan, Karthoum, Red Sea, Southern Kordofan and White Nile; in southern Sudan the most vulnerable in the Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states; 2006 - Amri community living near the Merowe/Hamadab dam on the River Nile; 2006 - Capital & North-Blue and White Nile rivers, main affected areas in the North, East and Centre- Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, Khartoum, Kassala, Gezira, Northern Kordofan, Gedaref, White Nile, Blue Nile and Sinnar States; 2005 - Elfashir and Khartoum; 2003 - since late July Gash river, Kassala state; 2002 - Western Kordofan, White Nile, Gazira, Khartoum states; 2001 - Blue Nile River has burst its banks and overflowed in Eastern and partially Northern Sudan, particularly the states of Khartoum, Northern, River Nile, Gezira, Blue Nile, Upper Nile and Sinnar, the last one being the worst affected
September	2009 - Khartoum, Northern, N. Kordofan, el Jazira, Kassam. Sennar, Blue Nileand Kassala States; 2005 - Heavy rainstorms in Port Sudan with Several administrative units (Central, Eastern, Southern Administrative Units, Arbaat and Suakin) bad damaged; 2002 -severe storm in Khartoum; 1999 -River Nile State, Kassala, North Kordofan, Karthoum, North Dongola; 1998 - since Aug in 18 of 26 States affected, maiinly Khartoum, River Nile, Northern Nile, White Nile and Kassala and about 1,000,000 people
October	2008 - Maban County, Upper Nile state; 2005 - Several administrative units (Central, Eastern, Southern Administrative Units, Arbaat and Suakin) suffered most damage from heavy rainstorms

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

Drought occurs mostly between June and September affecting crops cultivated during this period. Chronically drought-affected areas are North Kordofan, North Darfur and Red Sea Hills. Apart from the Greenbelt, all other zones are prone to drought once every few years. From 1900 to 2009, at least 7 events of drought recorded with 150,000 killed and 23,210,000 affected. 2009 - South, especially Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria states because of below average rains from May through August; 2001 - Darfur, Kordofan, Mer-Rouge, Bahr-el-Ghazal provinces; 2000 - Juba and its surrounding areas, East Equatoria, Jonglei, North Darfur, North Kordofan, with 2 million people reportedly affected; 1997/1998 - southern Sudan, particularly in Bahr Al Ghazal; 1996 - 160,000 affected mainly in Darfur and Kordofan; 1991 - 8,600,000 people affected; in 1987 3,450,000 affected; 1980-1983

LOCUST / GRASSHOPPER with AFFECTED AREAS

2007 - outbreak in NE and coastal plains along the Red Sea; 2005 - hopper bands and gregarious groups in western areas and some northern parts; 2003 - in central Sudan swarm of grasshoppers caused an asthma epidemic