



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
Secretariat, Geneva

For more information
please contact:

Brigitte Leoni
Media Relations
Tel: +41 22 917 8897
leonib@un.org
www.unisdr.org

PRESS RELEASE

UNISDR 2011/03
24 January 2011

Killer year caps deadly decade – reducing disaster impact is “critical” says top UN disaster official

Geneva – Some 373 natural disasters killed over 296,800 people in 2010, affecting nearly 208 million others and costing nearly US\$110 billion, according to the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED).

The top two most lethal disasters -- the 12 January earthquake in Haiti, which killed over 222,500 people, as well as the Russian heat wave in summer, which caused about 56,000 fatalities made 2010 the deadliest years in at least two decades.

“These figures are bad, but could be seen as benign in years to come,” said Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction. “Unless we act now, we will see more and more disasters due to unplanned urbanization and environmental degradation. And weather-related disasters are sure to rise in the future, due to factors that include climate change.”

Moderate to strong La Niña conditions are now well-established in the equatorial Pacific Ocean, and are likely to continue at least until the first quarter of this year, according to the El Niño/La Niña Update issued recently by the World Meteorological Organization.

La Niña is thought to be linked to the floods and landslides that occurred in Colombia last year, from April to December, and more recently the floods in Queensland, Australia, triggered by rains that began late in December 2010.

“It’s critical for local governments, city leaders and their partners to incorporate climate change adaptation in urban planning,” Ms. Wahlström said, stressing that disaster risk reduction was “no longer optional”. “What we call ‘disaster risk reduction’ – and what some are calling ‘risk mitigation’ or ‘risk management’ – is a strategic and technical tool for helping national and local governments to fulfill their responsibilities to citizens.”

Added Debarati Guha-Sapir, Director of CRED and Professor at University of Louvain, Brussels: “We need to act now and show results soon. It is important that we clearly understand the direct causes of deaths and destruction of livelihoods from natural disasters, so we can act on them effectively.”

Disaster trends for 2010

For the first time, the Americas headed the list of the world’s worst affected continents, where 75 per cent of total deaths were caused by one single event in the Caribbean: the Haiti earthquake. Europe follows, accounting for nearly a fifth of the year’s total deaths from disasters brought on by the Russian heat wave.

Other extreme climate events experienced by Europe include Storm Xynthia in the west (February 2010), heavy flood in France (June 2010), and the extreme winter conditions all over Europe in December 2010.

Asia experienced fewer disaster deaths than the Americas and Europe in 2010 – representing 4.7 per cent of total mortality that year – but remains the highest affected continent. Some 89 per cent of all people affected by disasters in 2010 lived in Asia, according to CRED.

Of the list of top 10 disasters with the highest death counts, five occurred in Asia – China, Pakistan, and Indonesia. Earthquakes killed 2,968 people in China in April and 530 people in Indonesia in October. From May to August, floods killed 1,691 people in China, and a further 1,765 were killed by mudslides, landslide or rock fall triggered heavy rains and floods in August. Nearly 2,000 people were killed by massive floods in Pakistan that covered one-fifth of the land mass, due to rains which pelted the northwest from July to August.

Floods and landslides during the summer in China are estimated to have cost US\$18 billion, the Pakistan floods US\$9.5 billion, and the Haiti earthquake US\$8 billion.

But the costliest event in 2010 was the Chilean earthquake in February, which cost US\$30 billion in disaster damage. And yet, economic losses in 2010 still do not surpass that of 2005, where damage from Hurricane Katrina, Rita and Wilma alone amounted to US\$139 billion. In 2008, the earthquake in Sichuan, China, inflicted \$86 billion in damage, bringing the total for that year to about US\$200 billion.

“Preparedness at all levels needs to be reviewed and overhauled,” said Ms. Guha-Sapir. “The year 2010 has shown that we should do better not only for relief response but also for preparedness.”

Strengthening local community resilience will be a leading topic at the Global Platform for Disaster Reduction -- a gathering of stakeholders in disaster risk reduction scheduled for 8 to 13 May, in Geneva, Switzerland, seat of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

Statistics: Disasters in 2010

- Occurrence : 373
- Total deaths: 296,800
- Total affected: 207 million
- Estimated damage: US\$109 billion

* * * * *

Note to editors:

Since 1988, CRED has maintained an International Disaster Database known as EM-DAT. It includes all disasters from 1900 until present, which meets at least one of the following criteria: 10 or more people killed; 100 or more people affected; a declaration of a state of emergency by country authorities; or an appeal for international assistance by country authorities.

To contact CRED:

Régina Below
 Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)
 Université catholique de Louvain
 Tel: +32-2-764-3327, Fax: +32-2-764-3441
 E-mail: regina.below@uclouvain.be, Internet: <http://www.cred.be>
 The EM-DAT Project is funded by USAID

