GAR 2015 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

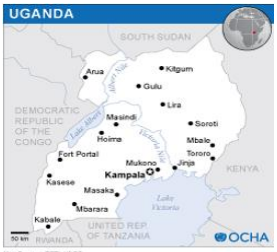
Country risk profile

UNISDR The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

European Commission

UGANDA

Sub-Saharan Africa



[16]

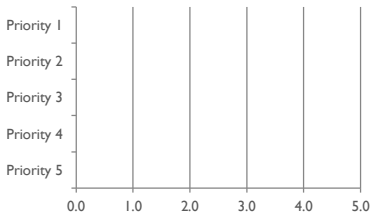
BASIC COUNTRY STATISTICS AND INDICATORS

Population (million people)[1]	(2013)	38	GFCF - Gross Fixed Capital Formation (million US$)[1]	(2013)	5.224
Population density (People/km²)[1]	(2013)	188,1	Social expenditure (million US$)[3]		1.448
GDP-Gross Domestic Product (million US$)[1]	(2013)	21.483	Gross savings (million US$)[1]	(2012)	2.859
GDP per capita (US$)[1]	(2013)	572	Total reserves (million US$)[1]	(2013)	3.338
Capital stock (million US$)[2]	(2014)	43.697			

Risk drivers

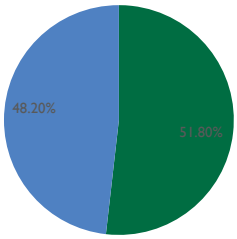
Hazard Exposure			**Urbanization**		
Population growth (annual %)[1]	(2013)	3,34	Urban population growth (%)[1]	(2013)	5,4
GFCF (% GDP)[1]	(2013)	24,3	Pop living in slums (% of urban pop)[5]	(2009)	60,1
Poverty and inequality			Urban population (%)[1]	(2013)	15,4
GINI Index (0 - 100)[1]	(2009)	44,3	**Environment**		
Life expentancy at birth (years)[1]	(2012)	58,6	Ecological footprint (global hectares per capita)[6]	(2007)	1,53
Pov gap at national poverty lines (%)[1]	()	0,00	Environmental performance index (0 - 100)[7]	(2014)	39,2
Social expenditure (% GDP)[3]		6,74	Forest change (% - 2000-2012)[7]	(2012)	-6,4
Governance indicators			Freshwater withdrawals (% of internal resources)[1]	(2002)	0,8
Rule of law (-2.5 - 2.5)[4]	(2013)	-0,36	**Climate change**		
Government effectiveness (-2.5 - 2.5)[4]	(2013)	-0,58	Electiricty production from renewable energy (% total)[1]	()	
Voice and accountability (-2.5 - 2.5)[4]	(2013)	-0,55	CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)[1]	(2010)	0,11
Control of corruption (-2.5 - 2.5)[4]	(2013)	-1,05			

HFA progress



DISASTER RISK[8]

Average Annual Loss (AAL)[9] by hazard



Hazard	Value	AAL/Capital stock	AAL/GFCF	AAL/Social expenditure	AAL/Total reserves	AAL/Gross savings
	[million US$]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
Earthquake	22,14	0,05	0,42	1,53	0,66	0,77
Cyclonic Wind	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Storm Surge	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Tsunami	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Volcano		0,00	---	---	---	---
Flood[10]	20,60	0,05	0,39	1,42	0,62	0,72
TOTAL	**43**	**0,1**	**0,8**	**3,0**	**1,3**	**1,5**

Risk and Development Implications[11]

Economic implications (Capital stock - savings) **45,9**

Growth and financial implications (GFCF - Reserves) **43,8**

Social Implications (Social expenditure) **53,0**

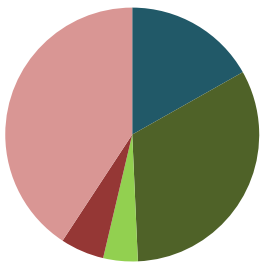
47,6

Ranking **121** out of 213

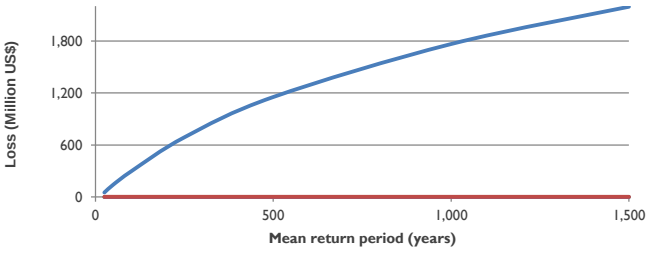
Multihazard AAL results by sector (Earthquake and cyclonic wind)

Sector	Sub Sector	Capital stock [million US$]	Average Annual Loss (AAL) [million US$]
Residential (income)[12]	Low	7.408	3,49
	Middle low	0	0,00
	Middle high	0	0,00
	High	0	0,00
Services	Commercial	13.830	6,73
	Industrial	2.387	0,91
Education	Private	2.848	1,15
	Public	17.230	8,45
Health	Private	22	0,00
	Public	6	0,00
Public buildings		0	0,00
National		43.731	20,73
Fiscal[13]		24.643	11,93

Distribution by sector



Probable Maximum Loss - PML[14] (million US$)



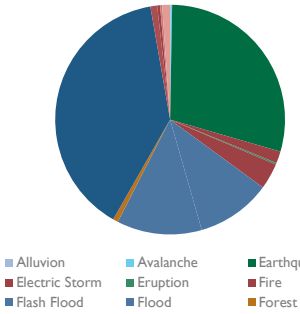
Hazard	Mean return period (years)[15]				
	100	250	500	1000	1500
Earthquake	295	689	1.154	1.765	2.195
Cyclonic Wind	0	0	0	0	0
Storm Surge	0	0	0	0	0
Tsunami	0	0	0	0	0

Earthquake — Storm Surge — Tsunami — Cyclonic wind

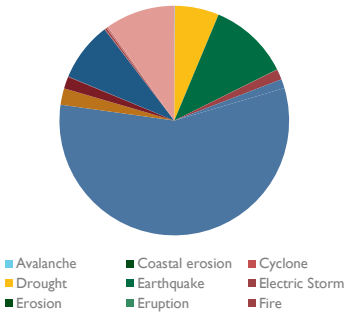
DISASTER LOSSES[17]

NATIONALLY REPORTED LOSSES

Mortality



Combined economic losses



10-year moving average

2005 - 2013

DataCards	263
Deaths	224
Houses destroyed	86
Houses damaged	669
Combined economic losses	72.863.924

Volcano exposure

Number of volcanoes	7
Population living within 30km in country (Pop30)	3.087.519
% of pop living within 30km	9

1 World Bank Development indicators. http://data.worldbank.org/ More information can be found in "Indicators definitions and sources".

2 Global Exposure Database 2014. Di Bono (2014)

3 International Labour Organisation, ILO: Total Social Protection expenditure (2011), Public Health Care expenditure (2011), World Bank Development indicators, Public Education expenditure (2012)

4 World Bank Governance indicators. http://data.worldbank.org/

5 Indicadores de los Objetivos del Desarrollo del Milenio http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=710

6 Global Footprint Network www.footprintnetwork.org

7 Environmental Performance Index, Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, Yale University and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University http://epi.yale.edu

8 UNISDR Global Risk Assessment 2015. This section is based on technical countries risk profiles : World summarized catastrophe risk profiles: summary by country on the results from the Global Risk Model, CIMNE&INGENIAR (2015).

9 AAL: The Average Annual Loss is the expected loss per annum associated to the occurrence of future perils assuming a very long observation timeframe. It considers the damage caused on the exposed elements by small, moderate and extreme events and results a useful and robust metric for risk ranking and comparisons.

10 AAL Flood results are provisional. These results give an overview of the risk associated with river flooding. Factors other than the deth of the water also have a considerable influence on loss, which means that there is greater uncertainty compared with other hazards.

11 Risk and development implications index. This index is useful to provide a ranking of the countries based on the ratio of the expected Average Annual Loss (AAL) with relation to a set of relevant macroeconomic, financial, and social development variables. It attempts to reveal the weight of the AAL with respect to the social expenditure, the capital formation (domestic investment) and reserves (financial capacity), and the produced capital or capital stock (assets at risk) and savings (treasury) of each country. It reflects, in adverse conditions, growth and social constraints for the country as a result of potential future disasters.

12 The fiscal portfolio is composed by the government buildings, public education and health buildings, and low income residential private buildings.

13 PML: The Probable Maximum Loss (PML) is a risk metric that represents the maximum loss that could be expected, on average, within a given number of years. PML is widely used to establish limits related to the size of reserves that, for example, insurance companies or a government should have available to buffer losses: the higher the return period, the higher the expected loss. PML always have associated a mean return period.

14 Mean return period of 100, 250, 500, 1000 and 1500 years means the 5%, 2%, 1%, 0.5% and 0.3% probability respectively of exceeding those losses in 5 years.

15 Residential buildings are classified according to the population by income level, using the GINI curve for income distribution and the countries classification limits from the World Bank. See CIMNE et al. 2013a

16 Source: OCHA/ReliefWeb. ochavisual@un.org

17 National Disaster Loss databases. Credits correspond to the institution in charge of updating/developing the database on each country. See Acknowledgements pages in the GAR 2015, and http://www.desinventar.net